BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

THE

CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1880-81.

CALCUTTA:
THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,
Publishers to the University.

1880.

CALCUTTA: PRINTED BY J. W. THOMAS, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	Almanac	1
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II of 1857)	17
	Act No. XLVII of 1860, giving power for conferring additional Degrees	24
	Act No. XXI of 1875, authorizing Calcutta University to grant Honorary Degrees	25
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate	27
	" " Faculties	27
	" " Syndicate, ...	28
	" " Registrar	29
IV.	Regulations:—	
	Entrance Examination	31
	First Examination in Arts	33
	Bachelor of Arts	35
	Regulations for the examinations of Female Candidates	38
	Honors in Arts	39
	Master of Arts	41
	Bachelor in Law	42
	Honors in Law	43
	Doctor in Law	44
	Licence in Medicine and Surgery (First Examination)	45
	Licence in Medicine and Surgery (Second Examination)	47
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination) ...	49
	" " (Second Examination) ...	50
	Honors in Medicine	53
	Doctor in Medicine	53
	Licence in Civil Engineering	55
	Bachelor in Civil Engineering ...	59
	Honors in Civil Engineering	60
	Master in Civil Engineering	61
	General	61
	Appendix A. Forms of Applications	68
	" of Certificates	70
	Appendix B. Subjects of Examination:—	
	Entrance, 1880	72
	" 1881	73
	" 1882	74
	First Examination in Arts, 1880	75
	" " 1881	76
	" " 1882	76
	B. A. Examination, 1881	77
	" 1882	78
	" 1883	79

		Page
	Honor Examination, English, 1881	80
	" English, 1882 and 1883 ...	80
	" Greek	81
	" Latin	81
	" Arabic	81
	" Persian	81
	" Sanskrit	82
	" History, 1881 and 1882 ...	83
	Text-Books in History for Entrance	83
	" First Examination in Arts ...	83
	" B.A. Examination	83
	" Honor Examination, Pure Mathematics	85
	" Honor Examination, Mixed Mathematics ...	86
	Text-Books in Law, B. L. Examination	86
	Subjects in Botany for First L. M. S. and First M. B. Examinations	88
V.	The University :—	
	The Senate	89
	Premchand Roychand Students	92
	The Syndicate	93
	The Faculty of Arts	93
	" Law	95
	" Medicine	96
	" Engineering	97
	Succession Lists from 1857 :—	
	of Chancellors	97
	of Vice-Chancellors	97
	of Registrars	98
	Examiners for 1880-81	98
	Academical Costume	99
	Endowments	100
	List of Affiliated Institutions, ...	109
	Rules for Affiliations	110
	Description of Affiliated Colleges and Schools ...	111
	Graduates	164
	Under-Graduates	239
VI.	Papers :—	
	Entrance Examination, 1879	i
	First Examination in Arts, 1879	xxxvi
	B.A. Examination, 1880	lxiii
	B.L. Examination, 1880	xc
	B.C.E. and M.C.E. Examination, 1879	xcvi
	Honor and M.A. Examination, 1880	cix
	Honor Examination in Law, 1880	cli
	Premchand Roychand Studentship 1880... ...	clv
	L.M.S. and M.B. (First Examination), 1880 ...	clxxxix
	" (Second Examination), 1880 ...	cxcii
	M. D. Examination, 1880	cxcv
	Honor Examination, in Medicine, 1880	cxcvi

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Calcutta University Calendar, 1880-81.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Empress's Birthday.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

JUN

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	Hindu Holiday
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations begin
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

JULY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

AUGUST.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	Hindu Holidays.
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S.	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

OCTOBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	Durga Puja Holiday begins.
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	[Examinations
29	F	Last day of applications for Entrance and F. A.
30	S	
31	S	

NOVEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	Hindu Holiday.
3	W	Ditto.
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	Hindu Holiday.
11	T	Ditto.
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	Entrance and F. A. Examinations begin.
30	T	

DECEMBER.		
1	W	[Examinations
2	T	Last day of application for B. A and B. L.
3	F	
4	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Christmas Day.
	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	[Examinations
30	T	Last day of application for Honor and M A
31	F	Meeting of F. A Examiners

JANUARY.

1	S	New Year's Day.
2	S	
3	M	B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin.
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	Honour, M. A., and Studentship Examinations begin.

FEBRUARY.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	T	Hindu Holiday.
4	F	Ditto.
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Examinations in Medicine begin.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	

MARCH

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W.	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	Hindu Holiday.
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

APRIL.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Hindu Holiday.
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

ADDENDUM.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," dated 26th June, 1880.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

The following foot-note has been appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A):—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(*a*) Natural Theology" for the words "(*a*) History of Philosophy.

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted:—

"The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on

the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts;" for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted :—

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880.

Govt. Central Press.—No. 26 R. C. U.—12-7 80.—500.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India;

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India:
The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provincial Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire.
Doctor in Medicine,
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah;
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta: and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name

shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859 Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted, to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honors and the granting of marks of Honor for higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras of Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT NO. XXI OF 1875.

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination of those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree;

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor, and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being, certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of the Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hoogly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawar, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, and Rampore Bauliá.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.

English ; and one of the following languages .—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language,

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

III.—History and Geography.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography, as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III.—Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; Reduction ; Practice ; Proportion ; Simple Interest ; Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules ; Proportion ; Simple Equations ; Extraction of Square Root ; Greatest Common Measure ; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions

each in alphabetical order, with a column showing the age stated by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, and Rampore Baulia.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate —:
(*a*) Psychology.
(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—Languages.

English : and one of the following languages —

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—History.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

Plane Trigonometry.

As far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

V.

One of the following to be selected by the candidates :—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.†

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the

* Including experimental illustrations.

† The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A.; every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B.:—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
Dissertation on Virtue.
Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Green's Short History of the English people.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of the Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

(*c*)

1. Algebra ... ... } as laid down in the Course
2. Plane Trigonometry ... } for Honors.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(*d*) Acoustics ...
Thermotics ...
Optics ... } as in Ganot.
Magnetism ...
Electricity ...

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

1. Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies.

2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.

3. In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.

4. No successful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

Entrance Examinations of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination

2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for the subjects included in the second Mathematical paper in the F. A. Examination.

B. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A. Examination.

2. Female candidates shall also be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the B. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Political Economy for the Mathematical subjects in this examination.

4. The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B. A. Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.
(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.
(*d*) Political Economy.
(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Books).

The examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See* Appendix B.)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Mill's Logic Books, III and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

(*a*) Zoology.
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]
(*b*) Botany.
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]
(*c*) Geology.
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]
(*d*) Mineralogy.
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Technology.]

(*e*) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*) History of Philosophy.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees; and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A, and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of the like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

5. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the Degree of M A, be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of his fee.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

The Principles of Jurisprudence.
The Theory and Law of Property.

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in matters of fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner:—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.

vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to

pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.
} as administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1 No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1,) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor ; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for the Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

(*a.*)—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*)—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the *First Examination in Arts* †

(*c.*)—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 Lectures.‡

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*)—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*)—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

† This certificate will be required at the Examination in March 1878 and thereafter.

‡ Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

days before the date fixed for commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of

* See Appendix B.

Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Chemistry.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions ; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 20 *Lectures.*†

Botany.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination.—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University.

Two Courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence

One Course of 25 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College of School or Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may

be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

11. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great Surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations

† The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.* †

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*.) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

(*b*.) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice.

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c*.) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years,

(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined ;*† *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence‡ in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3 Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 3 of the B. A. Regulations

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with Deductions. Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General laws of motion.

Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple Pendulums.

Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids.

Specific gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine height of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel, and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of line, cutting and embankments, tunnels, gradients, curves.

Practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, joins, centres for bridges, roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistence of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains, and detrusion. Deflection of beams Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines, advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical, and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Geometry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat.

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8 Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.

Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying
Topographical Drawing.

6 The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st July next preceding the examination, or if he has not been a pupil of any one School continuously since that date, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above named candidate, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 188

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Name.
Age on the 1st of January next.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c , &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e. at school, or present occupation*).
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR;

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 188 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature† of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the* Course.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

The 188 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which he desires to be examined:—

A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

Forms of application for admission of Female Candidates.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 188 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation)
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Fi— Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith. ost

I am, &c., &c.

ons,

*The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or P ves Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received. two

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 188 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)
Do. do. (Botany or 2nd paper in Mathematics)

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the*
Course.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

188 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

te of Entrance.
te of passing First Examination in Arts.
ce (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which she desires to be examined:—
A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subjects.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in ——.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candid has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificate of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing.

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that duly passed the Entra
Examination held in the month of 18 , and has b
placed in the Division.

The 18 *Registra*

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

ost

ns,
ves
wo

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that , passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . *Registrar.*

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18 .

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Honors.

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in the year 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18 .

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1880.

English.

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book I

Latin.

Eclogæ Ovidianæ, by Thomas Kerchever Arnold.
Sallust ... ... Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ... ... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... ... Bálkanda.
Rájniti ... ... The first two chapters.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Uriya.

Rámáyana ...	... Sundra Kánda.
Jiban Charita ...	... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa ...	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ...	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka. Dhamma Pada-ga-hta	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1881.

Greek.

Xenophon ...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer	... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Óvid	... * { Tristium Elegiæ. Miscellanea.
Cæsar	... De Bello Gallico, Book IV.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat, in Rijupat Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul	... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.	

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ...	... Bálkanda.
Rájuiti	... The first two chapters.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	...	... Sundra Kánda.
Jiban Charita	...	... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa	...	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	...	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka Dhamma Pada-ga-hta		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1882.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ...	...	... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid ...	...	... Metamorphoseon Fabulæ.*
Cicero ...	...	... De Amicitia.

Sanskrit.

Sanskritapath	...	... Part II by Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna.
Upakramanika.		

Arabic.

*Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ...	...	... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.		

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Urdu.

*Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
*Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana	...	... Balkánda.
Rájniti ...	..	... The first two Chapters.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Uriya.

Rámáyana ..	...	... Sundra Kánda.
Jiban Charita	...	... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara, by FakeerChand Senapati.
Raghuvansa	...	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	...	.. Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta ...		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1880.

English.

Mrs Creighton's Life of Sir W. Raleigh.		
Macaulay	.	.. Lord Clive, Warren Hastings.
Mullen's Simple Poems (Rivington's English School Classics).		
Scott ...	...	... Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Milton ...	...	... Paradise Lost (Book I).

Greek.

Euripides ..	...	... Medea.
Herodotus	...	... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy ...	...	... Books XXI and XXII.
Virgil ...	...	... 5th and 6th books of the Æneid.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	... Books I to VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya	...	... Books I to V, do.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—LXXII.
Job, Chapters I—V.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ...		... First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil		... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ...		... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ...		... Ditto.

Bengali subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri.	Nirbasitarvilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt.	Dharmaniti.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881

English.

*Milton ...	...	... Paradise Lost, Book II.
*Cowper .	...	.. The Task, Books IV, V, VI.
*Selections from Byron, Scott, Moore, Wordsworth &c.		
*Robertson		... History of Charles V, Book I
*Paley ...	...	... Selections from Natural Theology
*Selections from the Spectator and Rambler.		
Hutton ...	...	... Life of Scott (Morley's English Men of Letters).

Greek

Euripides ...	...	... Medea.
Herodotus	...	... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

*Tibullus ..	...	... Selections.
*Propertius	...	... Selections.
Livy ...	...	... Book V.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	. .	... Books I to VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya	...	... Books I to V, do

Arabic.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—LXXII.
Job, Chapters I—V.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ...	..	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	..	Ditto.
Qasaid-i Urfi ..	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah .	...	Ditto.

Bengali subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri ..	...	Nirbasitar vilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt ..	...	Dharmaniti.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882.

English

Milton ...	...	.. L' Allegro and Il Penseroso
Johnson	...	... Vanity of Human Wishes.
Wordsworth	...	... Selections by Turner, in Rivington's English School Classics Edited by F. Storr.
Longfellow	...	... Evangeline
Collins ...	...	.. Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers).

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Rosamond Waite	The Duke of Wellington (Historical Biographies edited by Creighton).
Black	Life of Goldsmith (Morley's English Men of Letters).

Greek.

Herodotus	Book IV.
Euripides	Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	Selections.
Martialis	Selections.
Cicero	Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I to VIII inclusive.
Bhattikávya	Books I to V inclusive.

Arabic.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—LXXII.
Job, I—V.

Persian

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	Ditto.

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri	Nirbásitarviláp.
Akshay Kumar Dutt	Dharmaníti.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1881.

English.

Trevelyan's Selections from Macaulay's Writings.

Bacon	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Shakespeare	Tempest: As you like it.
Milton	Paradise Regained.

Greek.

Sophocles	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	De Corona.

Latin.

Horace	Odes, Books III and IV.
Virgil	Georgics, Book IV.
Tacitus	Annals, Books I and II.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava ...	... Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.	
Sakuntala ...	... (Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	... As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...
Mutanabbi	..

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	.. The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ..	... 50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ..	... Ditto.

B. A EXAMINATION, 1882.

English.

Shakespeare ...	... Macbeth, Richard III, Midsummer Night's Dream.
Milton	... Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso Hymn on the Nativity.
Wordsworth ...	... Excursion Book I (Rivington's School Classics).
Bacon	... Essays.
Huxley	... Life of Hume } Morley's English
Morrison ...	... Life of Gibbon } Men of Letters.
John Stuart Blackie	... Self Culture

Greek.

Sophocles... ...	... Philoctetes.
Demosthenes ...	... De Corona.

Latin.

Virgil	... Georgics, Books I and II.
Tacitus	... Histories, Books I and II.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava ...	... Books I to VII.
Megliaduta.	
Sakuntalá ...	... (Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Prover'

* Thacker Spink & Co.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	... As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...
Mutanabbi ...	...

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	... The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	... 50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ..	... Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

English.

Shakespeare ...	... King Lear, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice.
Milton	... Paradise Lost, Books III—VI, inclusive.
Keats	... Hyperion.
Burke	... Reflections on the French Revolution.
Morley	... Life of Burke (English Men of Letters).
Church	... Spenser (English Men of Letters).
Stopford Brooke ...	... Primer of English Literature.

Greek.

Sophocles ...	... Philoctetes.
Demosthenes ...	... De Corona.

Latin.

Virgil	... Georgics, III and IV.
Cicero	... Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus	... Germania.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava ...	... Books I to VII.
Meghaduta	
Sakuntala	... (Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	... As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages	...
Mutanabbi ...	...

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	... The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	... 50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ...	... Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1881.

English.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare ... King John.
Richard II.
Henry IV, Part I.
Henry IV, Part II.
Love's Labour Lost.
Taming of the Shrew.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.

Tennyson ... Idylls of the King, the following only:—
The Last Tournament.
Guinevere.
The Passing of Arthur.

Prose.

Skeat's Plutarch of Shakespeare.
Stanley ... ... Life of Dr. Arnold.
Holmes ... ... Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Kingsley ... ... Westward Ho!

De Quincey ... Autobiographic Sketches, the following:—
Early Memorials of Grasmere.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
William Wordsworth.
Robert Southey.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1882 AND 1883.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare	...	...	Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Much Ado about Nothing, Merry Wives of Windsor.
Fletcher ...	...	...	Two Noble Kinsmen.
Spenser ...	...	...	Fairy Queen, Books I and II.
Tennyson ...	...	...	Princess.
Dryden ...	...	...	Absalom and Achithophel.

Prose.

Ascham ...	...	...	The Schoolmaster.
Browne ...	...	...	Religio Medici.
Lowell ...	...	...	My Study Windows.
Matthew Arnold	..	...	Culture and Anarchy.
Freeman ...	...	...	Historical Essays.
Trollope ...	..	...	Life of Thackeray (English Men of Letters).

* Vol. VII, Cabinet Edition of Tennyson's Poems.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer ...	... Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar ...	... Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	... Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	... Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	... Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	... Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus	... Books II and III, to the end of Chap LXVI.
Thucydides	... Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	... Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato ...	... Republic.
Aristotle	... Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil ..	... Georgic; Æneid, first six books.
Horace ...	... Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8). Epistles I, De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal ...	... Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius ...	... Satires.
Lucretius	... Books I and VI.
Catullus ...	... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus ...	... Aulularia.
Terence ...	... Andria.
Livy ..	... Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust ...	... Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero ...	... Orations against Catiline, first book of Letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	... Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hamásah	...	... The whole.
Mutanabbi	...	... The whole.
Makamat-í-Hairi	...	... The whole.
Saba-i-Moallakah	...	... The whole.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Persian.

Poetry.

Firdausi ...	...	...	Shahnamah, Vol. 1.
Khákání ...	...	...	Tuhfat u'l Irakayn.
Badar Cháchi	...	...	Kasáid.
Hakim Sanái	...	...	Hadíkoh.
Anwari .	...	...	Diwán.
Habil Kaáni	...	...	Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Sásán V	Dasátir.
Fuzlu'llah Shirázi	Wassáf, Vols. I, II, III.
Abu'l Fazl	Akbar Namah, Vol. I.
Mulla Tughra	Ruksát.
Munshi Muhammad Mahdi ...	Durrai Nádiri.

Rhetoric.

Shamsúddín Fakir	Hadáiku'l Balághat.

Prosody.

Sayfi	Urúz.
Jámi	Kawáfi.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Sanskrit.

Kalidasa	Vikramorvasi.
Bhartrihari	Bhattikavya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhuti	Viracharita, Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchakatika.
Bánabhatta and his son ...	Kadambari.
Sriharsha	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Magha	Sisupalabadha, XIII—XVI, inclusive.
Vyása and Sankara	Vedánta Sutra, with Sankara Bhashya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Pada.
Katha Upanishad with Sankara Bháshya.	
Rig Veda Sanhita ...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta	Kávya Prakása.
Jagadisa	Tarkamrita.
Vachaspati Misra ...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

For the History of Sanskrit Literature, the following books are recommended :—

(1) Weber's History of Indian Literature.
(2) Colebrooke's Miscellaneous Essays, edited by Mr. E. B. Cowell.
(3) Max Müller's History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
(4) Goldstucker's Panini.
(5) Wilson's Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, (Rost's Edition).

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1881 AND 1882.

History.

1. As a period—
The History of England, 1603 to 1688.

Books recommended.

Macaulay's History of England.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Carlyle's Life and Letters of Cromwell.
Burnet's History of his own Times.
Mahon's Life of Conde.
Hallam's History of English Literature.
Russell's History of Modern Europe.
Whitelock's Memorials.
Guizot's Cromwell and the English Commonwealth.
Annals of England (John Henry and James Parker).

2. Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
3. Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.
Miss Edith Thompson's England, being Vol. II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.

Geography.

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

History

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology: Reid's Inquiry, or Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic: Fowler's Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England: Green's Short History of the English People.
Elphinstone's History of India.
Macfarlane's British India, or Marshman's History of India,

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B. A. DEGREE.

Physical Geography.

Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*)—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*)—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology } as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*)—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany } as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV; and of Part II (Systematic Botany) the following only:—

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

(*For the Examination of* 1881.)

Anonaceæ,	Cucurbitaceæ,	Amarantaceæ,
Papaveraceæ	Umbelliferæ.	Urticaceæ,
Cruciferæ,	Rubiaceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,
Malvaceæ,	Compositæ,	Palmaceæ,
Tiliaceæ,	Apocynaceæ,	Aroideæ,
Aurantiaceæ,	Asclepiadaceæ,	Commelynaceæ,
Ampelideæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Orchidaceæ,
Anacardiaceæ,	Solanaceæ,	Scitamineæ,
Leguminosæ,	Acanthaceæ,	Cyperaceæ,
Myrtaceæ,	Labiatæ,	Gramineæ,

and the general characters of Horse tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens and Fungi.

(*For the Examination of* 1882 *and* 1883.)

Ranunculaceæ,	Combretaceæ,	Loranthaceæ,
Dilleniaceæ,	Lythraceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,
Menispermaceæ,	Cucurbitaceæ,	Casuarinaceæ,
Nymphæaceæ,	Compositæ,	Piperaceæ.
Capparidaceæ,	Asclepiadaceæ,	Pandanaceæ,
Tamaricaceæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Dioscoreaceæ,
Sterculiaceæ,	Boraginaceæ,	Smilaceæ,
Sapindaceæ,	Verbenaceæ,	Liliaceæ,
Meliaceæ,	Bignoniaceæ,	Orchidaceæ,
Anacardiaceæ,	Scrophulariaceæ,	Gramineæ,
Leguminosæ,	Nyctaginaceæ,	
Rosaceæ,	Chenopodiaceæ,	

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

N. B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g.*)—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology } as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series,) Chapter 1; and the following Minerals:—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet Epidote, Micas, Felspar, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N. B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Chap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitessimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Chap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N. B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—VIII, and Chap. XIII.

N. B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, LaGrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Chaps VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Chaps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Chaps VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B.—In Chap. VIII, only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Chap VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

Chap. II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
„ III.	„	10.
„ V	„	11, 12.
„ VI. (1)	„	4—8.
„ VI (2)	„	9—12.
„ VI. (3)	„	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
„ VII.	„	7—15, 18.
„ VIII.	„	9—11, 16—21.
„ X.	„	6—8, 34—36.
„ XI.	„	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1 Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law (including Supplement).

Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.

Ditto 1872.

Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6, Act XXI of 1870 (The Hindu Wills Act, 1870), and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—
   Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
   Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
   Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).
   Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37.
   Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168.
   Act VIII of 1869 (B. C), Sections 2—20.
   Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23.
   Macpherson on Mortgages.
   Registration Act of 1877.
   Limitation Act of 1877.
3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
   Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp 95—224.
   Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, and 12.
4. The Law of Contract and Torts.
   Macpherson on Contracts.
   Stephen's Blackstone, Book V. Chapters 7 and 8.
   The Indian Contract Act of 1872.
5. Civil Procedure and Evidence
   The following Chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure—
   Chapter I.
   Chapter II, Sections 15—18; 20—25.
   Chapter III, Sections 26—35.
   Chapter IV.
   Chapter V, Sections 48—50; 59—63.
   Chapter VI, Sections 64—71.
   Chapters VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.
   Chapters XVI, XVII.
   Chapter XIX, Sections 223—229; 266—285.
   Chapters XX, XXI, XXII.
   Chapters XXX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL.
   Chapter XLI, Sections 540—544.
   Chapter XLVI.
   The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—
   The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).
   The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI, and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.
   The amendments of the Penal Code, so far as they relate to the sections not above excluded.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY

FOR THE FIRST L M S AND FIRST M B EXAMINATIONS

(See Regulations, First L M S, para 2, First M B, para (2)

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are especially important in Bengal

For the First Examination in Arts of Female Candidates.

Oliver's First Book on Indian Botany, Part 1, Chapter 1 Part 2 *viz*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the Principles of their natural classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders

1. Malvaceæ	4 Urticaceæ.
2 Leguminoseæ	5 Aroideæ
3. Cucurbitaceæ.	6 Gramineæ.

* To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate See L M S. Regulations, para 6

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR:

THE MOST HON'BLE SIR GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K.G., P.C.; MARQUISS OF RIPON.

VICE-CHANCELLOR:

THE HON'BLE A. WILSON.

FELLOWS:

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces,
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab,
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal,
The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, [India,
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.,
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C B.,
General the Hon'ble Sir A. Fraser R E., C.B.,
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S.I.,
The Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I ,
} *Ex-Officio.*

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C S.I.
Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq , C.S.,
Col. E. C. S. Williams, R E., C I.E.
Rev. Krishnamohan Banerjea, D L.
W A. Montriou, Esq.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S I., LL.D.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M.A.
Maulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadoor, D L., C I.E.
Rajah Harendrakrishna, Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadoor.
Thomas Martin, Esq , C.E., B.A.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Piyarichand Mitra.
Baboo Chandrakumar Day, M.D.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M D , B A.

H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, C I E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
J. Sime, Esq , B.A.
W K Waller, Esq., M.D.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C S.
C. H Tawney, Esq., M A.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C B , C.S.
Col. J. G. Medley, R.E.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D C.L,. C.S., C.S.I.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
W. Jameson, Esq.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer, Esq . M.D.
D. B Smith, Esq , M.D.
Col. W. R M. Holroyd
Colin Browning, Esq , M.A.
R. T. H Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Bapudeba Shastri, C.I.E.
Raja Siva Prasad, C.S I.
The Hon'ble G. C Paul, B.A , C.I E.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, C.S.I , C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R Spankie.
H. G. Keene, Esq., C.S.
H. Bell Esq., C S.
J. D. Sandford, Esq , M.A., C S.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq., M.D.
K. Deighton, Esq , B.A.
A. S Harrison, Esq., B A. F.R.A.S.
C. B. Clarke, Esq , M A.
Baboo Mahendralal Sircar, M. D.
Rai Kanai Lal Dey, Bahadoor.
A. C. Lyall, Esq , C S. C.B.
Col. J. F. Tennant, R.E , C.I.E., F.R S., F.R A S.
J. Beames, Esq , C.S , LL D.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., C.S , C.I E.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M A.
Major H. S. Jarrett.
G. King, Esq., M.B
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
Rev. S. Dyson.
Munshi Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Durgacharan Law.
Baboo Gauridas Basak
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.S.
W. Smith, Esq. C.E.
K , McLeod, Esq , M A , M D.
Murray Thomson, Esq , M.D.
H. Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq., M A.
Rev. J. Wenger, D D
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjee.

Maulvi Kabir-ud-din Ahmed.
Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattacharyyea, B.L.
The Hon'ble G. G. Morris, C.S.
B. D. Colvin, Esq., B.A.
S. C. Townsend, Esq.
J. L Bryden, Esq., M.D.
H H. Locke, Esq
J. H. A Branson, Esq.
Baboo Omeshchunder Dutt.
Baboo Syamacharan Sircar.
The Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A.
The Hon'ble Rameschandra Mitter, B L.
The Hon'ble H. J Reynolds, Esq., B.A., C.S.
J. F Beatson, Esq., M.D., C.I.E.
A. Colvin, Esq , C.S.
L H Griffin, Esq., C.S , F.R.S.
H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., F R.S.
F. S. Growse, Esq., M.A., C S.
The Hon'ble J O'Kinealy, M A., C.S.
M. S Howell, Esq., B.A., C.S.
T. E. Charles, Esq., M.D.
H. Cayley, Esq., M.D.
Maharaja Jotendramohan Tagore, C S.I.
Raja Jaykissen Dass, Bahadoor, C.S.I.
P. Hordern, Esq., M.A.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I.
Munshi Ram Chandra.
Major J. Eckford, R.E.
B. Leslie, Esq., C.E.
V. Ball, Esq , M.A.
Thakur Giri Prasad, of Baiswan.
Baba Khim Singh Bedi.
H. Roberts, Esq.
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, B.A., C S.
W. M. Souttar, Esq., M.A., C.S.
T. R. Lewis, Esq., M. B.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B.
Amir Ali, Esq , M A.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C.S.I.
Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M.A., C.I E.
A. W. Garrett, Esq., B.A.
J. Eliot, Esq., M A.
Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., B. A.
Rev. Father E Lafont, S. J. C.I.E.
Rev. J E. Payne.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq., M A
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
C. E. Bernard, Esq., C S., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mohinimohun Roy.
Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., C.S.
C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., C S.
W. T. Blanford, Esq., F.R S., F.G.S.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq
Dr. Saurindramohan Tagore, C.I.E.
Rev. Jas. Robertson, M.A.
A. Pedler, Esq , F.C.S.
A. E Gough, Esq., B.A.
The Hon ble A Wilson.
Major-Genl. A. Cadell, R.E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Ray, D. Sc.
G. L Molesworth, Esq., C.I E.
The Rev. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
W. Griffiths, Esq. M.A.
Major J. Herschel, R.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M.A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Rasbihari Ghosh, M A., B.L.
The Rev. W. Hastie, B.D.
F. Biden, Esq., M.A.
A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M.D.
Baden Powell, Esq., C.S.
Baboo Jagadbandhu Basu, M D.
Captain A. C. Talbot, B.S C
Baboo Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
E Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Edward Buck, Esq., C.S.
A M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Govinchunder Dutt.
H. Levinge, Esq.
Syud Mahmud.
Rev. H. Finter.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald. M. A.
G. R. Aberigh Mackay, Esq.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

1868	Asutosh Mookerjee	...	...	...	Pres. Coll.
1869	Anandamohan Bose	...	...	...	Ditto.
1870	Gaurisankar De ...	..	...	...	Ditto.
1871	Saradacharan Mitra	..	...	...	Ditto.
1872	Kartikchandra Mitra	...	...	..	Ditto.
1873	Girijabhushan Mookerjee	...	...	...	Ditto.
1874	Biharilal Banerjee,	...	...	...	Ditto.

*1876	Umeschandra Batavyal (for 4 years)	... San. Coll.
*1877	Mulraj	... Lahore ,,
,,	Nandakrishna Basu (for 4 years) ...	... Pres. ,,
*1878	Prasannakumar Lahiri	... Ditto.
*1879	Pringle Kennedy	... Teacher.
*1880	Nilkanta Mujumdar	... Pres. Coll.

THE SYNDICATE.

President :

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members :

A. W. Croft, Esq , M.A.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C S.
A. M Bose, Esq., M A
The Hon'ble J. O' Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
H. Cayley, Esq., M.D.
Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President :

A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A.

Members :

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta
General the Hon'ble Sir E B. Johnson, K C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C. S.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.
Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E.
H. S. Reid, Esq., C.S.
The Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq , C S.I., LL.D.
J W. McCrindle, Esq , M.A.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra Bahadoor, D L., C.I.E.
Maulvi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjea, Bahadoor.
The Rev. W. C Fyfe
Baboo Piyarichand Mitra.
H F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A

* Mouat Medalists.

J. Sime, Esq., B A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M A.
A O. Hume, Esq , C.B., C.S.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
C. A. Elliott, Esq , C.S., C.S I.
Col. W. R M Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M A
Baboo Bapudeb Shastri, C.I.E.
Raja Sivaprasad, C S.I.
H G Keene, Esq , C S.
J. D. Sandford, Esq., M.A, C.S.
K. Deighton, Esq., M A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq B A., F.R A.S.
C B. Clarke, Esq , M A
Baboo Mahendralal Sarcar, M.D.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S., C B.
J. Beames, Esq , C S., LL.D.
W. W. Hunter, Esq , B.A , L.L D , C S., C.I E.,
Major H. S. Jarrett.
The Rev S Dyson.
Baboo Durgacharan Law.
Baboo Gaurdas Basak.
The Hon'ble H L Dampier, C. S.
The Rev J. Wenger, D.D.
Maulvi Kabir-uddin Ahmed.
Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B L
B. D Colvin, Esq , B A.
Baboo Omeshchunder Dutt.
The Rev. M. A. Sherring. M.A.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C S.
A. Colvin, Esq., C.S.
L H. Griffin, Esq., C.S.
H. B. Medlicott, Esq , M.A., F.G.S F R.S.
F. S. Growse, Esq., M A., C.S., C.I E.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A , C.S.
M. S. Howell, Esq , B.A., C.S.
Maharaja Jotindramohan Tagore, C.S I.
Raja Jaykissen Das Bahadoor, C.S.I
P. Hordern, Esq , M.A.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C S.I.
Munshi Ramchandra.
V. Ball, Esq , M.A.
Thakur Giriprasad of Baiswan.
Baboo Khan Sing Bedi, C.I.E
H. Roberts, Esq
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, B. A., C S.
W. M. Souttar, Esq., M. A , C.S.
Nawab Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadoor, Dilor Jung, C.S.I.
Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.
A. W. Garrett, Esq., B.A.

J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
Rev. J. E. Payne.
Anundmohan Bose, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Kalicharan Banerjea, M.A., B L
C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., C.S.
C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., C.S.
W. T. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S., F.GS.
Dr. Saurindra Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.
The Rev. Jas. Robertson, M.A.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.C.S.
A. E Gough, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble A. Wilson.
Baboo Prasannakumar Ray, D. Sc.
The Rev A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.
W Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M.A., D L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. W. Hastie, B.D.
F. Biden, Esq., M.A.
Baden Powell, Esq., C.S.
Captain A. C. Talbot, B.S.C.
Edward Buck, Esq., C.S.
A M. Nash, Esq., M A.
Baboo Gobind C. Dutt.
The Rev. H. Finter.
Baboo Krishnabihari Sen, M A.
The Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M A.
G. R. Aberigh Mackay, Esq.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President:

THE HON'BLE J. O'KINEALY, M.A., C.S.

Members:

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S I.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadoor.
Maulvi Abdool Lutoef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadoor.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C. S.
G. C. Paul, Esq., B.A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon ble R. Spankie.

H. Bell, Esq.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjee.
The Hon'ble G. G. Morris.
J. H A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Syamacharan Sarkar.
The Hon'ble Rameschandra Mitra, B.L.
Amir Ali, Esq., M.A.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., B A.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, C.S.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
Babu Mohinimohan Ray.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.
The Hon'ble A. Wilson.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M.A., D.L.
Baboo Rasbihari Ghosh, M.A.,B.L.
Syed Mahmud.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President :

H. CAYLEY, ESQ., M.D.

Members :

Baboo Chandrakumar Dey, M.D.
A. J. Payne, Esq., B.A., M.D.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M.D.
W. Jameson, Esq., C.I.E.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
D. B. Smith, Esq., M.D.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq., M.D.
Ray Kanailal De, Bahadoor.
G. King, Esq,. M.B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Munshi Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
K. McLeod, Esq., M.A., M.D
Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D.
S. C. Townsend, Esq.
J. L. Bryden, Esq., M.D.
J. F. Beatson, Esq., M. D., C.I E.
E. Charles, Esq., M.D.
T. R. Lewis, Esq., M.B.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B.
A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M.D.
Baboo Jagadbandhu Basu, M. D.
Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
R. Harvey, Esq., M.D.

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President :

COLONEL F. S. STANTON, R.E.

Members :

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
General Alexander Fraser, C.B., R E.
Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E., C.I.E
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Colonel J. G Medley, R.E.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., C.I.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
W. Smith, Esq., C.E.
H. H. Locke, Esq
H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.S.
Major J. Eckford, R.E.
B. Leslie, Esq., C.E.
V. Ball, Esq., M.A.
W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., F.G.S.
Major-General A. Cadell, R.E.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E.
Major J. Herschel, R.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
H. Levinge, Esq., C.E.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A.
John Eliot, Esq., M.A.

Registrar :

C. H. TAWNEY, ESQ., M.A.

SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

Chancellors :

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. G.C.B., K.S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K. T.
1872. The Hon'ble Thomas George Baring. Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.
1879. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.

Vice-Chancellors :

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C Bayley, C.S I., C.S.

1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander, J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I , C.I.E.
1880. The Hon'ble A. Wilson.

Registrars

1857. William Grapel, Esq , M.A.
1858. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. { J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A., Rev. J. Richards, M.A. } *Officiating.*
1863. H Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Wilson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1875. { H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A. W. G. Wilson, Esq., M.A. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1876. { J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1877. C H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.

EXAMINERS.

Entrance Examination, 1880.

English	J. S. Pope, Esq. W. Young, Esq. Rev. J. Hector. „ W. Johnson
Greek and Latin	W. H. Paulson, Esq. Rev. J. Edwards.
Bengali and Sanskrit ...	Baboo Bireswar Bidayaratna. „ Jogendranath Banerjee, M. A. „ Ramgati Nyáyaratna. Pandit Harischandra Bhattacharyya.
Hindee in Oriya ..	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu ...	Major H. S. Jarrett.
History and Geography ...	A. Thomson, Esq. Rev. C. Baumann. A. H. Pirie, Esq. J. Slater, Esq.
Mathematics	J. H. Gilliland, Esq. Rev. Father Van Impe, S. J. M. Mouat, Esq F. Biden, Esq.

First Arts and B. A. Examination, 1880-81.

English	K. Deighton, Esq Rev. M. A. Sherring.
Greek and Latin ...	W. H Paulson, Esq. Rev. J. Edwards.

Arabic and Persian .	Major H. S. Jarrett
Sanskrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L. Baboo Nilmani Mukerjee.
History	Rev. W. Hastie. Rev. James Robertson.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	W. Griffiths, Esq. J. Eliot, Esq.
Mental Moral Science ...	J. Sime, Esq. Rev. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
Physical Science ...	A. Pedler, Esq. A Ewbank, Esq.
Botany	Dr. Geo. King.

Law.

R. L. Examination 1880.

R. Mittra, Esq. | Babu Opendranath Mitra.

Honours in Law

Anderson Souttar, Esq. | Babu Opendranath Mitra.

MEDICINE.

L. M. S. and B. A. First and Second Examinations, 1880

Anatomy	J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.D.
Chemistry	C. J. H. Warden, Esq.
Medicine and Midwifery ...	R. C. Chandra Esq., M D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery ..	K. McLeod, Esq., M.B.
Physiology and Comp. Anatomies ..	T. R. Lewis Esq., M.D.
Materia Medica	R. Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Pathology and Hygiene ...	J. M. Coates, Esq., M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence ...	F. C. Nicholson, Esq., M.D.
Botany	D. D. Cunningham, Esq , M B.

Doctor in Medicine.

J. M. Coates, Esq., M. D.
K. McLeod, Esq., M.D.
R. C. Chandra, Esq., M.D.

Honors in Surgery, 1880.
K. McLeod, Esq., M.D.

Honors in Midwifery.
R. C. Chandra, Esq M. D.

ENGINEERING.

L. C. E and B. C. E. Examinations, 1880.

Major J. Eckford, R. E.	Dr. H. W. M'Cann.
Capt. W. H. Johnstone, R. E.	Dr. C. J. H. Warden.

H H. Locke, Esq.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl, Pagree and black Taz.

They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

Black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M. D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857 Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1 Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—*viz*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural

Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for Degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Kartikchandra Mitra	...	...	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Saradacharn Mitra ...	...	...	Ditto.
1871.	Isanchandra Basu ...	...	..	Ditto.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray ...	...	...	Ditto.
1873.	Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay	...	...	Ditto.
1874.	Prasannakumar Lahiri	...	...	Ditto.
1875.	Nilkanta Sarkar ...	...	...	Ditto.
1876.	Bipinbihari Gupta ...	...	...	Ditto.
1877.	Chandrasekhar Sarkar	...	...	Ditto.
1878.	Suryyakumar Agasti...	...	...	Ditto.
1879.	Atulkrishna Ray ...	...	...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C. S. I, bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will :—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lecture shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures :—

(*a*.) That the Professor appointed by the Senate shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law, the subject

or subjects to be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of the Law and the Professor; the said subject or subjects to be approved by the Senate.

(*b.*) That the selection be made with view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c.*) That the Professor be appointed for such term as the Senate think proper, in each case after considering the recommendation of the Syndicate, and that he be always eligible for re appointment.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A. Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashbihari Ghosh.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
1879 Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra.
1880. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French and German classics. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

Regulations for the management of the University Library.

Appointment of the Committee.

1. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

Powers and duties of Committee.

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the name of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning and such further details as they may deem advisable.

Privileges of Fellows.

(3.) The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*).

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4. (*a.*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Conditions of borrowing and returning books.

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 (*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes, in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(*c.*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(*d.*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e.*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (*a.*) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

(*b*) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

8. (*a.*) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(*b.*) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (*a.*) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(*b.*) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(*c.*) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for

each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

Days of opening and closing.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose :—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Prasannakumar Lahiri,	...	Presidency College.
1875.	Jnanendranath Das,	...	Ditto.
1876.	Haraprasad Bhattacharyya,	...	Ditto.
1877.	Prasannanarayan Chaudhuri,	...	Free Church Instn.
1878.	Kunjalal Nag,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
1879.	Kedarnath Basu,	...	Ditto.
1880.	Ramprasanna Mukhopadhyay,	...	Presidency College.

HARIS CHANDRA PRIZE.

Rajah Haris Chandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing made over to the University a six per cent Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Haris Chandra Prize," to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of

Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcutta Rs. 4,800 in Government Promissory Notes of the four per cent. Loan, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Chemistry and Physics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a native of Bengal, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship, on condition that he pursue his studies in some well organized Institution for the degree of Master of Arts in science.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1879.	Brajaballabh Datta	... Krishnaghur College.
1880.	Biharilal Sarkar	... Presidency College.

PACHETE SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Maharaja Nilmani Sing Deo Bahadoor, Zemindar of Pachete made over to the University of Calcutta two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1000 each, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1879, in order to found a Prize to be called "the *Pachete Sanskrit Prize*" to be awarded to the student who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination of the year.

HERSCHEL MEDAL.

The Committee of the Herschel Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,800 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes on the following conditions :

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Herschel Medal" on one side.
2. That the Medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that candidate among the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest marks in Dynamics and Astronomy.

COBDEN MEDALIST.

1879. Sukul Kalisankar, ... Presidency College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

(Up to the B. A. Standard.)

1. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
2. Hugli College, 1857.
3. Dacca College, 1857.
4. Krishnaghur College, 1857.
5. Berhampore College, 1857.
6. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
7. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. 1857.
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
9. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
10. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857
11. Serampore College, 1857.
12. Agra College, 1860.
13. Benares College, 1860.
14. Saugor High School, 1860.
15. Sanskrit College, 1860.
16. Bishop's College, 1860.
17. Ajmere College, 1862.
18. Bareilly College, 1862.
19. Patna College, 1862.
20. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
21. St. John's College, Agra, 1862.
22. Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
23. Lahore Government College, 1864.
24. Delhi Government College, 1864
25. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
26. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
27. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
28. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
29. Cathedral Mission College Calcutta, 1865.
30. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
31. Church Mission School Umritsur, 1865.
32. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866.
33. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
34. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
35. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
36. Mussoorie School, 1869.
37. Allahabad High School, 1869.
38. Muir Central College Allahabad, 1872.
39. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1876.
40. Rajshahye College. 1878.
41. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
42. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.

(Up to the First Arts Standard.)

1. Gowhatty High school, 1866.
2. Calcutta Madrassa, 1867.
3. Sehore High school, 1868.
4. Chittagong College, 1869.

5. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Benares, 1871.
7. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
8. Midnapur College, 1873.
9. Jaypur Maharajah's College, 1873.
10. Patialah Maharajah's school, 1874.
11. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
12. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
13. Residency College, Indore, 1877.
14. Rungpur College, 1877.
15. Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1878.
16. St. Francis De Sales's school, Nagpur, 1879.
17. Government High School, Rangoon, 1879.
18. Christian Boarding School, Batala, 1880.

In Law.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hugli College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnaghur College, 1864.
5. Berhampore College, 1864.
6. Patna College 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
12. Rajshahye College, 1880.

In Medicine.

1. Medical College, Calcutta 1857.

In Engineering.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Government Engineering College, Howrah, April, 1880.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar

In the case of a Government Institution application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b.*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

Affiliated, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, and Law.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.*:—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	value Rs.	50	a month.
„ Dwarkanauth Tagore	...	„ „	50	„
„ Bird Scholarship	...	„ „	40	„
„ Ryan Scholarship	...	„ „	40	„
Three Hindu College Scholarships		„ „	30	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Mr. A. E. Gough.
Professor of Natural Science ...	Mr. J. Eliot, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry ...	Mr. A. Pedler.
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy	Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. W. Booth, B.A.
Professor of English Literature ...	Babu Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Professor of History ...	Mr. A. Clark Edwards.
Professor of Sanskrit	Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea,
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nilmani Mookerjee, M.A.

Law Department.

Lecturers in Law ...	Mr. J. G. Apcar. Mr. W. F. Agnew. Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A; D L. Mr. Amir Ali, M.A.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Mohsin, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000 to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God" Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100 The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs. 51,000 per annum. In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purposes of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased

the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs. 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 6 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem for the 1st year class, and Rs. 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

Scholarships.

In 1846, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindaree Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships, of Rs. 8 per mensem, are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1813, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

* D C Smyth, Esq.
Maharajah Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
" Callynath Moonshee.
" Pran Churder Roy.
" Sree Narayan Chowdry.
" Ram Narain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature	Rev. Lalbihari Day.
Professor of Logic and English Literature	Mr. J. Mann, M.A.
Offg. Lecturer on Botany	Mr. W. H. Gregg, B.A., M.B.
Offg. Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Geography ...	Mr. A. C. Dutt.
Law Lecturer	Babu Nobinkrishna Mookerjee, M.A, B.L.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit ...	Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta.
Asst. Profr. of Arabic ...	Maulvi Abul Khair, M.A.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription, in 1841.

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M. A. Examination in Honors of the University of Calcutta. Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 6, and in the Law Department, of Rs. 7.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A. F. Donnelly, Esq., and a prize called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs. 500, subscribed by students of the college, in memory of G. Lewis, Esq., one of the former Principals of the college, are awarded annually, the former for proficience in History and the latter for proficience in English.

Two Scholarships, called the Nawab Ahsanullah Scholarships, are held in the 3rd and 4th years respectively.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal, is the Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, founded in memory of the late Bábu Raj Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker of Dacca. It is supported by an annual contribution from his son, Bábu Protáp Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker, and a monthly capitation grant from the Government of Bengal.

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School. The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, eleven Anglo-Vernacular Masters, three Pandits, and one Maulavi; the latter, of a Head Master and two Assistant Masters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	(*Vacant.*)
Offg ditto and Professor of English Literature	John van Someren Pope, Esq., M.A.
Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, ..	P. K. Ray, D. Sc
Professor of English Literature, ...	S. Robson Esq., M.A.
Professor of Natural Science	A Macdonell, Esq, M.A.
Lecturer on Mathematics ...	Bábu Mathuranáth Chattopádhyaya, M.A.
Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry	Bábu Priyanáth Basu, L. M. S.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Bábū Ramánáth Ghosh, M.A.

Lecturer on Arabic and Persian	Maulvi Shaik Golam Sobhan.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Law Lecturer	Bábu Benimadhab Datta, M.A., B.L.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master	Bábu Kailáschandra Ghosh.

SURVEY SCHOOL.

Head Master	Bábu Haricharan Nág.

DONNELLY MEDALISTS.		LEWIS PRIZEMEN.	
1878.	Bipinbihari Sen.	1878.	(None awarded)
1879.	Mahendrakumár Ghosh.	1879.	Hridaynath Majumdar. Saradaprasad Sen. Basantakumar Ghosh.
1880.	Kunjabihari De.	1880.	Kalachand Mitra. Anantakumár Basu.

PRINCIPALS.

1841	...	..	J. Ireland, M.A.
1844	...	...	T. Wise, M.D.
1846	...	...	G. Lewis.
1856	...	...	W. Brennand (*offg.*)
1856	...	...	L. Clint, B.A.
1857	...	...	W. Brennand (*offg.*)
1857	...	...	W. Brennand.
1873	...	...	A. W. Croft, M.A. (*offg.*)
1874	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A. (*offg.*)
1875	...	...	A. W. Garrett. B.A.
1875	...	...	A. Ewbank, M.A.
1878	...	...	J. v. S. Pope, M.A. (*offg.*)

Krishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may

have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Sarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B.A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College was re-established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	... F. J. Rowe, M.A.
Offg. ditto	... W. H. Paulson, B.A
Professor	... Babu Umeschandra Datta.
Professor of Sanskrit	... Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.
Lectr. in Physical Science	Babu Baradaprasad Ghosh, M.A.
Ditto Mathematics	... Babu Nilkanta Sarkar, M.A.
Ditto Chemistry	Babu Ambikacharan Sen, M.A.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	... Babu Baranasi Ray, B.L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845. Capt. D. L. Richardson.	1858. A. Smith, M A.
1846. M G. Rochfort.	1870. S. Lobb, M.A.
1855. E. Lodge, B A.	1874. E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1857. J. Graves, M.A. (offg.)	1877. F. J. Rowe, M.A.
1857. L. Clint, B.A.	1879. W. H. Paulson, B.A. (offg.)

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible

The foundation stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 4 for students, and Rs. 6 for teachers, per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	G. Bellett, M.A.
Offg. Principal	... ...	W. B. Livingstone.
Professor ...	... ...	Haridas Ghosh.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	...	Madhabchandra Tarkasiddhanta.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany	... ...	Benimadhab Basu.
Head Master	... ...	Nilmani Ganguli.

Ten teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals:

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L. Martin, M A., Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand.
1875. G. Bellett, M.A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari (offg.)
1880. W. B. Livingstone (offg.)

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain J[illegible], which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza, and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders, on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second, of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English litera-

ture, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.
Secretary.—J. E. Cooke.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil. Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.
Profr. of English and History ... Mr. C. A. Andrews, B.A. (Camtab.)
Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry, Mr. W. H. Thomson, B.A.

List of Principals:

1850. Rev. A. Morgan.	1869. R. Dick, M.A.
1855. George Smith, LL D.	1869. Rev. R. Robinson.
1859. J. W. McCrindle, M.A.	1870. H Roberts.
1866. J. Sime, B.A.	1877. Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta. In 1863, the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the same name as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school. One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrick Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the schools Rs. 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-president. The present Secretary is the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referee in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Carter, Esq, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford ... Rector and Head Master.
G. W. Scott, Esq., B.A., Calcutta University ... ... 1st Assistant.
C. Forsyth, Esq. .. ... 3rd Assistant.
Second Assistant (vacant) and a Munshi.

List of Rectors :

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards. M.A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1866. Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
1877. Rev. L. F. Phillips, M.A. (offg.)
1878. R. Carter, Esq., B.A.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only pass the University Examinations.
2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.
3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes :—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2 Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. Kenneth S. Macdonald, M.A. Principal.	Babu Kalicharn Banerjee, M A.
„ John Hector, M A.	„ Chandrasekhar Sarkar, M.A.
„ R. N. Macdonald, M.A.	„ Umes Chundra Chatterja.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martinière of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oudh.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was, according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martinière."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble H. Bell, C. S.
Colonel T. B. Harrison.
The Rev. G. S Gillan, M A.
The Hon'ble Sewell White.
The Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Senr. Cathedral Chaplain.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

Head Master, F. J. Biden, M A.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M A., Principal.
,, W. Johnson, B.A. offg. ditto.
,, J. F. Taylor, B.A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M.A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
Babu Debendranath Ray, B.A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations

of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support, and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College Department is about seventy; in the School, three hundred.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are:—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott-Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Albert Williams.
Profr. of Mathematics ...	Rev. E. S. Summers, B.A., Trin. Col. Camb.
Sanskrit Professors ...	Babu Umeschandra Banerjea. ,, Jadabchandra Banerjea.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860. It was originally endowed by the late Gungadhur Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently, the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and seven Maulvis and Pandits.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	K. Deighton, M.A.
Professor of Literature ...	A. Thomson.
Ditto Mathematics ...	Ramasankar Misra.
Head Master	J. Statham.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus: It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of this College is 307. Monthly Government Scholarships, amounting to Rs. 100, per mensem are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Pandit Damodar Sastri,	...	Professor of Poetry.
,, Kailaschandra Siromani,	...	Ditto Grammar.
,, Kaliprasád Siromani,	...	Ditto Logic.
,, Sitalprasád Tiwari.	...	Ditto Law.
,, Bechanarám Tiwari.	...	Ditto Sankhya.
,, Bapu Deva Sastri, C. I. E.	..	Ditto Mathematics.
,, Vámanáchárya,	...	Ditto Hindu Astronomy.
,, Devakrishna Misra,	...	Ditto Sahitya.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Pandit Venktes Sastri,	...	Asst. Professor of Grammar.
,, Bhawaniprasád Dikshit,	...	Ditto ,, Logic.
,, Rámamisra Sastri,	...	Ditto ,, Sankhya.
,, Gangádhara Sastri,	...	Ditto ,, Mathematics.

II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M.A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 65 students in the College, and 395 in the School Departments. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 1-8-0 to six annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for the district students. The number of Boarders at present is about 70. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Dr G. Thibaut	... ...	Principal.
Mr. J. Kibble, M. A.	...	Profr. of English Literature,
Babu Lakshmisankar, M.A.	...	Ditto Physical Science
,, Umeśáchandra Sanyal, M.A.		Ditto Mathematics.
Maulavi Muhammed Musa,	...	Ditto Arabic.
Pandit Vindhyaprasád Sukul,	...	Ditto Sanskit.

Sagar High School, Jabalpur.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a Standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

President	... ...	W. Young.
1st Assistant	... ...	J. H. Firth.
2nd ditto	...	K. C. Datta.
3rd ditto	.. ...	Dwarkanath Sarkar.
4th ditto	... ...	Lala Kunjbihari Lal.
5th ditto	... ...	B. Ghantaya.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs 3 and Re. 1 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Re 1 is con-

ceded to 100 students of the School Department, who are descendants of *bonâ fide pandits*. The students of the College Department read the F. A Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students, except those of the 3rd and 4th year classes of the College Department, who attend English lectures at the Presidency College, learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal ... Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.

English.

Lecturer	...	... Babu Sibchandra Gui, M A., B L.
Ditto	...	... „ Bireswar Chatterjea, M.A., B.L.
Head Master	...	... „ Jadunath Mukerjee.
Second ditto	...	... „ Nilkanta Majumdar, M. A.
Third ditto	...	.. „ Siddheswar Banerji, B.A.

And two other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric	...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
Professor of Literature and Grammar	..	„ Girischandra Vidyaratna.
Professor of Law	...	„ Madusudan Smritiratna.
Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	...	„ Ramnarayan Tarkaratna.

And seven other Pandits.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.)

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution, promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In accordance

with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

Visitor.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Principal.

REV. JOHN W. COE, D.D.

List of Principals.

1821. W. Hodge Mill, D.D.	1867. Thomas Skelton, M.A.
1841. G. Undy Withers, D.D.	1873. Robert M. Stewart, M.A.
1849. William Kay, D.D.	1875. Rev. John W. Coe, D.D.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, to which the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, bequeathed many of his valuable works, and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	J. F. Goulding.
Head Master	T. Harris, B.A.
Teacher of Mathematics ...	Syamsundar Lal, B.A.
Asst. ditto ditto	Pandit Amoluck Chand.

And ten Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher ...	Misra Salug Ram Shastri.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher ...	Maulvi Muhammad Hussen.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... M. Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

Bareilly Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a School in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. The fee in the School classes is eight annas throughout. It varies in the College Department from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... E. A. Phillips.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 6 in the General Department; and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Sonebursa. They can be held only by students from Bhagulpore High School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 10, tenable for two years which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zillah School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	... ...	J. W. McCrindle, M.A.
Offg. Do.	... ...	A. Ewbank, M.A.
Professor	... ...	Dr. G. Watt.
Ditto	... ...	E. D. Archibald, B.A., on furlo'
Ditto	... ...	M. Mowat, M.A.
Asst. Professor	... ...	J. Behrendt.
Asst. Lecturer on Science	...	N. N. Basu, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	...	Chhoto Ram Tiwari.
Head Maulvie	... ...	Syud Imdad Imam.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	... ..	Nabinchandra De, B A., B.L.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No. 10, Park Street, formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. Since 1868, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College.

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of liberal education, and to train up their hearts to virtue Pupils of other religious persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging over 400 pupils, and a College Department of about 90 to 100 students. The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard.

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science Instruments are attached to the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector and Profr. of Mathematics	The Very Revd. D. VanImpe, S.J.
Professors of English Literature	Revd. J. Henry, S.J., Prefect of Studies. Revd. A. Correya, S.J.
Professor of Physical Science	Revd. A. DePenaranda, S.J.
Professors of Mathematics ...	Revd. A. DePenaranda, S.J. Revd. E. Younan, S.J.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Geography ...	Revd. V. Campignealles, S.J.
Professor of Philosophy ...	Revd. J. DeSmet, S.J.
Professor of History ...	Revd. A. DeBie, S.J.
Professors of Latin ...	Revd. J. Banckaert, S.J. Revd. S. McGonagall, S.J.
Sanskrit	Pandit O. C. Tarkalankara.
Persian	Maulvi Mearajuddin Ahmed.

List of Rectors.

Very Revd. J. DeVos, S.J., 1860.
Very Revd. H. Depelchin, S.J., 1864.
Very Revd. E. Lafont, S.J., 1871.
Very Revd. D. VanImpe, S. J., 1879.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome Gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kittoe, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„ H W Shackel, M A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„ J. A Lloyd, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Rev. J. Lloyd, M.A.
Head Master	..	... A. H. Wright, Esq.
Asst. Master	...	... Babu Haricharan Chakarbati.
Ditto	..	... Babu Damin Lall, B.A
Ditto	...	... Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Ditto	...	... Muttra Das.
Moulvie	...	... Maulvi Abdul Mahbud.
Pandit	...	.. Kali Das.

And others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason	Rs 52
Vankatacharyya's	,, 260
Munshi Situl Singh's	,, 200
Raja Sattya Anand Ghosaul's	,, 60
Ditto ditto a gold medal, value	,, 100
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto	,, 200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Brocklesby Davis, M A., late fellow St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Head Master	Timothy Luther.
Second ditto	Bisheshwar Pandya.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College. By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Panjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations; and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April 1877. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Panjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2. The number of students on the 1st March, 1878 was 120, distributed over five classes.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Panjab who pass highest in the M.A. and B. A. examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph. D., Barrister-at-Law.
Senior Professor ...	... J. Sime, B. A.
Professor ...	... R. Dick, M. A.
Ditto ...	... C. R. Stulpnagel, Ph. D.
Professor of Natural Science	... J. C. Oman
Officiating Professor ...	... F. L. Reid.
Ditto do ...	... Baboo Sasibhushan Mukerji, M.A., B. L.
Assistant Professor ...	... W. J. D. Johnstone.
Ditto of Arabic	... Maulvi Muhammad Husain.
Ditto Sanskrit	... P. Bhagwan Das.

Delhi College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... R. Dick, M.A. (offg.)
Professor ...	... G. R. A. Mackay (offg.)
Asst. Professor ...	... Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (offg.)

Arabic and Persian Profr. ... Maulvi Ziauddin Khan (offg.)
Sanskrit Teachers .. ... Pandit Kashinath Kanti (offg.)

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F Boutros.	F. Taylor, M.A.
A. Sprenger, M.D.	E. Willmot, B.A.
J. Cargill, B.A.	C. R. Cooke, B.A.

S ime, M.A.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A. D. 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor ... The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden ... The Rev. Edward Francis Miller, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge).
Sub-Warden ... The Rev. T Felton Falkner, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).
Tutor and Divinity Lecturer } The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.
Librarian .. The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.
Organist { Harry Drew, Esq, Assoc. Mus., Trinity College, London.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER

The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Harry Drew, Esq.	A. D.A Seneviratne, Esq.

F. H. Pereira, Esq.

Lower School.

HEAD MASTER.

J. S. Ainley, Esq., C.M., Culham Training College,

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. F. B. Nicholas.	H. W. Navasivayum.
Mr. J. R. Peiris.	E. D. Jansz.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy, and the English Language. The subjects read during each year are those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examinations in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions:

The 'Edinburgh' Scholarship,
The 'Gregory' Scholarship,

founded by Sampson Rajepakse Modeliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

Ten Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four 'Prince of Wales' Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried,—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1841, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1878 by 328 students, divided into four classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and Literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Chemistry, Mental Philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department was attended in 1878 by a daily average of 928 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

In 1878, the fees collected in the Institution (including both departments) averaged more than Rs. 2,030 monthly; which with the Government grant of Rs. 350 monthly, sufficed to pay all the *local* expenses (*i. e.*, excluding the salaries of the European Missionaries), and left a surplus of Rs. 13,000 at the end of the year.

Scholarships and Prizes.

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F. A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who, being an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church.

4 Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of Philosophy ...	Rev W. Hastie, M. A., B. D.
Profr. of English Literature ...	J. Wilson, Esq (on furlough.)
Offg. Profr. of English Literature ...	Rev. J. Edwards, M. A.
Profr. of Biblical Literature ...	Rev. J Thomson, M. A.
Profr. of English	W. Fish, M.A.
Profr. of Mathematics ...	Babu Gaurisanker De, M.A.
Profr. of History and Chemistry ...	Babu Ganapatinath Chatterjie, B. A.
Profr. of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna.
Profr. of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Harischandra Tarkalankar.

And twenty-five Teachers in the School Department.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Panjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M A., Principal; C. B. Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Head Master; and seventeen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native undergraduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a Charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta, who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for Degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the evidences of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal and Professor of Philosophy and Latin	A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D (Tubingen)
Professor of English Literature ...	R. J. Bell, M.R C P.
Asst Prof of ditto and Latin ...	J. Jordan.
Professor of Mathematics	R. P. Ghosh, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of Philosophy and Mathematics	M M. Dutt, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	J N. Banerjea M A.
Asst. Prof. of ditto	K. C. Chatterjea.
Lecturer in Chemistry	M. Banerjea, M.A.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhur and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The Entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Two annual prize medals, called the Prince of Wales Medals, have also been founded by Pandit Ajoodhya Nath and Pandit Kashi Nath. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 30 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient students of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajoodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Behal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jugun Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Mr. S. Sharman, B.A.
1st Asst. and Math. Master	...	Babu Murli Dhar.
2nd Assistant	...	Lala Balmakund.
Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pandit Chunder Mun Shastri.
Persian Teacher	...	Moulvie Goolzar Ali.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the books. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English, Scripture, and elementary Mathematics,

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board :—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Governors elected.

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
Captain Nisbet.
Major Westmorland.
J. Walker, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev. S. Slater.
1st Assistant Master	...	A. H Hildersley, Esq., B.A.
2nd ditto	...	E E. J Chanter, Esq.
3rd ditto	...	R. J Taylor, Esq.
4th ditto	...	E. Blackwell, Esq.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A.
Offg. Principal	...	...	Rev. D. H. G Dunne.
Head Master	...	...	R. Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to thirty-seven thousand rupees per annum is collected by the Officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty-six thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil Judge, the Superintending Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians.

In the Oriental Department they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School, from eight annas to five rupees. There are a hundred free boys, exclusive of Scholarship-holders, who are not required to pay fees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... Michael J. White, M.A.
Professor of Science ...	... J. Gall, M.A., LL.B.
Ditto English Literature	... A. H. Pirie.
Law Lecturer ...	... Babu Sri Ram, M.A., B.L.
Head Master of School	... Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Offg. Profr. of Sanskrit	... Babu Haraprasaud Bhattacharyya, M.A.
Ditto Persian ...	... Munshi Ramkissen.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of Sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day-scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs 30 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioner with the General Commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioners of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value

Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	J. W. H. Stobart, B.A.
Offg. Principal	...	...	T. G Sykes, B.A.
Offg. Head Master	...	...	J. Gannon, B.A.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education ; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250,150 and 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
Second ditto	...	...	„ T. A. Rambart, B.A.
Head Assistant ditto		...	H. Allen, Esq.
Assistant ditto	...	...	W. C. Horst, Esq., B.A.
Ditto ditto	...	...	A. G. Wolfe, Esq.
Ditto ditto	...	...	A. D. Turner, Esq.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations ; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Revd. L. F. Phillips, M.A.
Second ditto	...	G. J. Wright, Esq.
Ass. Masters	...	W. E. H. Smyth, Esq. R. E. Purves, Esq. A. E. H. Wordsworth, Esq.
Drawing Master	...	Mr. Smyth.
Munshi ...	...	Janki Pershad.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Azghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value

of Rs. 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic."

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	A. S. Harrison, B.A.
Profr. of History and Philosophy ...	W. H. Wright, B.A.
Ditto Mathematics	W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Ditto Physical Science ...	S. A. Hill, B. Sc.
Ditto Oriental Literature ...	Maulvi Zakaullah.
Ditto Sanskrit	Pandit Aditya Ram, M A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	C. H. Hill, B.A.
Sub-Professor	Pandit Ajodhyanath.

Rabenshaw College, Katak.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zilla School in 1841, raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876. Instruction is given up to the B. A. Degree Examination of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	S. Ager.
Asst. Professor ...	Lakshinarayan Das, M.A., B.L.
Ditto ...	Abinaschandra Chatterjee, B.A.
Lecturer in Science ...	Girischandra Basu, M.A.
Head Master ...	Ramdas Chakrabarti.
Head Pandit ...	Ramprasanna Tarkaratna.
Law Lecturer ...	Lakshinariyan Das, M.A., B.L.

Rajshahye College.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a state contribution and partly by local subscriptions and the proceeds of an estate gran-

ted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Nath Roy Bahadur of Dumalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The students of the College classes pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	F. T. Dowding, B.A.
Professor	Babu Haragobinda Sen.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics	Bipinbihari Gupta, M A.
Lecturer on Botany and Chemistry	Hiralal Mookerjee, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Baikanthnath Tarkabhushan.
Head Master, Collegiate School ...	Kalikumar Das, B.A.
2nd Master, ditto ...	Sagarchandra Chakrabarti, B.A.

And seven other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution which was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the special object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese, is now affiliated up to the standard for the B.A. Degree.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of a liberal education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	Rev. R. Collins, M.A.
Vice-Principal ...	Thos. Dunn, Esq.
Resident Asst. Tutors ...	Mr. C. N. Edwards. " J. W. Wirekoow. " A. Weeresoonye. " W. E. Goonetillike.
Singhalese Pandit ...	" G. Ganesêkora.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhava Chandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Ganga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit, and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu Shama Charan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the mangement devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarachandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three department—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874.

College Department.

In this Department, the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 5; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Surendranath Banerji, B A.
" Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A.
" Baidyanath Basu, M.A.
" Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
" Khudiram Basu, B.A.
" Chandidas Ghosh, M.A.
Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

There are twenty-one Teachers, six Pandits, and two Superintendents in this Department.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834, a Zilla School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zilla School was raised in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Srinath Sen.
2nd ditto	...	...	Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd ditto	...	...	Dina Nath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit	...	..	Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July, 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic (taught in the vernacular) was made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 180. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English school, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students

for the Madrasah. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 320.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10-8-6 awarded in the Arabic Department; 9 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 5-4-3 in the Anglo-Persian Department; and four Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 3 in the Branch School. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Archibald E. Gough, B.A.
Head Maulvi, Arabic Department ...	Maulvi Abdul Hai.
Head Master	Babu Nandalal Das.

Eight Maulvis, eleven English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S. D. Riley.	Capt. E. St. George.
A. Sprenger, M.D.	J. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Capt. W. N. LEES, LL.D.	H. Blochmann, M.A.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq, Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7 3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5.

There are two Scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	A. Mears.
2nd English Master	Deo Pershad.
3rd Ditto	Ramvullubh.
Head Pandit	Gunesh Shastri.
Head Maulvie	Abdool Haziz Khan.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Maulvies.

Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3, and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance Examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	... Babu Chandramohan Majumdar, M.A.
2nd Master ...	... ,, Rajkumar Sen, B.A.
3rd Master ..	... (Vacant).
Law Lecturer...	.. Babu Nabinchandra Das, M.A., B.L.
Senior Pandit ...	... ,, Piyarimohan Bhattacharyya.

And eight other Masters, a Pandit, and two Maulvies.

St Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Borgi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the Mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of

the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 15 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 4 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 35, and of day-scholars, 30: St. Peter's College has been in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector and Prefect of studies	Very Rev. Fr. Symphorim, O.C.
Vice-Rector	Rev. Fr. Julius, O.C.
Head Master	Mr. A. Vernon.
Second ditto	Mr. G. Evans.
Third ditto	Mr. A. A. Zuzarte.
Fourth ditto	Mr. J. Greson.
Fifth ditto	Bro. Bonaventure.
Moonshee	Valait Khan.

London Mission School, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students. It has from four hundred to four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.)
Professor of History and Physical Science	Rev. G. M. Bulloch.

Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt.
Head Master of the Junior Department	Babu Chotkan Lal.
Professor of Mathematics	Babu Gopal Lal, B A , B L.

And fourteen Teachers of English, four Pandits, one Maulvie, two Moonshees, and one Bengali Pandit.

London Mission School, Mirzapore.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular Schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindee. Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions, and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Rev. Thomas Insell.
Head Master	...	...	Mr. Archibald Ross.

Six Assistant English Teachers, three Maulvies, three Pandits.

Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zillah School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. Since Government Orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government School, it has been called Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapur. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the First Examina-

tion in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	..	Babu Gangadhar Acharyya.
2nd ditto	..	„ Syamacharan Das.
3rd ditto	..	„ Isanchandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
Head Pandit	..	„ Bholanath Chakrabarti.

Jaypur Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jaypur State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindee Department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Dinanath Mukhopadhya, B.A.
Head Master	...	

Chandranath Ray, Amritalal De, B.A., Maulvi Abdul Rahman, Pandit Gobind Ram, Maulvi Rusheed-ud-din, and twenty-four Assistant Teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Moonshee Kishen Saroop.
1865. Kantichandra Mukhopadhya.
1876 Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1879. Chandranath Basu, M.A.

Patiala Maharajah's School.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages. In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The School is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A Gold Medal of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boys of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Bhái Ram Singh	...	Officiating Head Master.
Bábú Rájat Chunder Mukerjí	...	2nd Master.
Lálá Chutti Lál	...	Translator
Pandit Ganeshi Lál	...	1st Mathematical Teacher.
Maulvi Yúsuf Alí	...	1st Persian Teacher.
Mohammed Husain Khan	...	1st Arabic Teacher.
Pandit Ram Kishen	...	Head Sanskrit Teacher.
Pandit Nund Lal	...	2nd Ditto.

And 13 other teachers English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Goormukhí.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticalda, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther" Scholarship, of the annual value of Rs. 100.

They may also compete for two annual Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 80, called the "Kilner" Scholarships; and for one of the annual value of Rs. 60, called the "Squance" Scholarship.

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent	...	... Rev J G. Pearson.
Principal	...	... Rev. G. J. Trimmer.
Vice-Principal	...	... Rev. R. N. Setukavaler, M.A.
Pandit	...	... T. Sanmogam.

The Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This College was established in 1876. It has special classes for the sons of native chiefs. The revenue is derived from local funds, fees, and the interest of an accumulated fund. There are upwards of 200 students on the rolls.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Mr. G. R. Aberigh-Mackay.
Professor	...	... „ Guru Pershad, M.A.
Head Master	...	... „ N. M. Khory.
Second Master	...	... Babu Makaradhwaja Sinha.

And nine other teachers.

Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proposed to convert the Zillah School of Rungpore into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Chandranath Bhattacharyya.
Head Pandit	...	... Syamacharan Chatterji.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College is limited to ten (10), and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month ...	Rs.	240	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	,,	80	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	,,	80	0	0
Total per mensem	,,	400	0	0

* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

The Senior S larships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examination at the end of the 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c, of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry. General Anatomy and Physiology.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body. Pathology. Hygiene.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance. Medl. Wards, 6 months. Surgl. Wards. ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. wards 6 months Surgl. Wards, ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	*Practical Midwifery.* Medl. Wards, 3 months Surgl. do. do. Eye Infirmary do. Outdoor Dispensary, do } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ...	D. D. Cunningham, M. B.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy ...	J. Anderson, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Anatomy ...	D. O'Connell Kaye, M.B.
Professor of Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
Professor of Materia Medica ..	R. C. Chandra.
Professor of Chemistry ...	C. J. H. Warden, M.D.
Professor of Medicine ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
Professor of Surgery ...	K. McLeod, A.M., M.D.
Professor of Midwifery ...	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ...	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	H. Cayley.
Professor of Pathology ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
Professor of Hygiene ...	R. Lidderdale
Lecturer on Dentistry ...	W. T. Woods.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy...	Gobind Chunder Chatterjee.
2nd ditto ditto ...	Raj Mohun Banerjee.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1853. M. J. Bramley.
1856. J. McRae, M.D.
1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D.
1857. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.).
1861. N. Chevers, M.D.
1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)
1866. J. Ewart. M.D. (offg.)
1868. N. Chevers, M.D.
1872. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1873. N. Chevers, M.D.
1876. D B Smith, M.D.
1877. J. M. Coates, M D. (offg.)
1878. D. B. Smith, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond.
1880. J. M. Coates, M.D.

Secretaries.

1837. David Hare.
1841. F. J. Mouat, M.D.
1854. E. Goodeve, M.B.
1855. F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

P. W. D.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to sup-

ply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase, through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department: besides a special class, *viz*., a "Mistri Class," training Artificers. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. The first eight passed students (whether European or Native) receive appointments as Apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not guaranteed appointments. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics and drawing.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseer," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs. 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to Soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of the second grade.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. The students remain for two years at College, and if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, or Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W. D., according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee.

The entrance examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. For Military candidates it comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for Civilian candidates, elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. Civilian candidates must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly. Ten stipends of Rs. 10 and forty of Rs. 5 each are allotted from time to time to Civil students of this class; non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Note.—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

Course of Study in principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

Mistri Class.

Skilled native workmen are admitted to a six months' course of practical geometry, mensuration, geometrical drawing, estimating and simple surveying on passing an examination in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic in Urdu. There are ten stipends of Rs, 5 each, tenable for six months. Successful students receive the certificate of "Head Artificer," and appointments in this grade when vacancies exist.

Guides Corps Class.

A class of 25 native N. C. O. and Sepoys of the Q. O. Guides Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With the exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for the grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.
2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.
3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text-books.
4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal (on leave)	Lt.-Col A. M. Lang, R E.
Offg. Principal	Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Assistant Principals	Capt. Allan Cunningham, R E, Hon. Fel. of King's Coll., London. Lieut. S M. Maycock, R.E " J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. " G. P. Onslow, R.E.
Professor of Experimental Science	Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., and Fel. U.C.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class	C. C. Sullivan, Esq.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Classes	G. T. Sparke, Esq.
Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class	Lala Behari Lal.
Seven Assistant Masters, ditto ..	[Various.]

For further detailed information, see the Thomason College Calendar published at Roorkee, N. W. P. price Rs. 4-12.

Government Engineering College, Howrah.

AFFILIATED 1880.

The College was opened on the 5th April 1880, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:

(1.) Civil Engineers
(2.) Mechanical Engineers.
(3.) Civil Overseers.
(4.) Mechanical Overseers.

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination, their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by Civil Engineers at Akra to learn brick-making, and on works in actual course of instruction, by Mechanical Engineers, in supervising actual work in the shops.

For admittance to the lower classes there is an Entrance Examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination in English and Mathematics is admitted without further test. The theoretical course for these classes, including 4 hours daily in the shops, continues for 3½ years and the remaining 1½ year is spent by Civil Overseers as by Civil Engineers, whereas Mechanical Overseers work entirely in the shops during the last year and half.

With regard to fees and Scholarships the following is extracted from the resolution issued with the Calcutta Gazette, dated 17th December, 1879.

In regard to the charge for education at the institution, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided, after careful consideration, that the fee for the two higher engineering classes shall be Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, but that existing students of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, who may elect one of the engineering courses in the new institution, may be allowed to continue their studies on a payment of Rs. 5 a month. For Civil Overseers the charge will be Rs 3 per mensem during the 3½ years of their instruction in class, and for draftsmen the fee will be the same No fee will be charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The Mechanical Overseer class will consist exclusively of regular apprentices, who must be boarders; and the charge will be for Europeans and Eurasians up to 30 in number Rs. 5 each per mensem, and for natives up to 40 in number Rs 3 per mensem; but apprentices may be received in excess of that number on payment, if Europeans and Eurasians, of the full fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, and if natives of Rs. 8 per mensem. Existing Degree students who join the institution will be allowed to continue on the terms on which they were originally received.

The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that one scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs 10, tenable for two years, shall be given annually to students entering the Engineer classes of the institution; and that scholarships of the same number and value shall be again competed for at the end of the second year's course; provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. These scholarships will be given independently of the scholarships now open to those who pass the Entrance Examination at the University. For the Civil Overseer classes ten scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem, tenable for 3½ years, subject to diligence and good conduct, will also be granted annually; provided, as in the Engineer classes, the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates.

In lieu of the five stipends of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, which are at present given to the best five students of the Civil Engineering College who pass the final examination, either ten stipends of Rs. 50, or else four of Rs. 50 and ten of Rs. 30 each, will be granted to those engineer students at the new institution who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year. Similarly, at the end of the 3½ years' course of Civil Overseers, either ten stipends of Rs. 20, or else four of Rs. 20, and ten of Rs. 12, tenable for 1½ years will be granted. These stipends will be paid by the Public Works Department, and will be liable to forfeiture in case of misconduct.

To Mechanical Overseers, as apprentices, the system of scholarships will not be applicable. An equivalent for this will be provided by allowing those who make the best progress a share in the value of the work done by them after the expiration of the first year of their apprenticeship.

It will be obligatory in the case of apprentices (class 4) that they should board on the premises; and the boarding system will be extended as far as possible, so as to include all other students who may desire to take advantage of it Any boarding-house that may thus be established for other than apprentices will be conducted on the principle of paying its own expenses, rent only excepted. It is hoped that a boarding charge of Rs. 20 a month for Europeans and Eurasians in the Engineer classes, and Rs. 15 in the Overseer classes, and a uniform charge of Rs. 8 for the native boarders will be found sufficient.

In addition there are two scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month attached to this College, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second-year Engineer class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering ...	Mr. S F. Downing, B.A. L.E.C. Dublin.
Superintendent of Work Shop ...	Mr. C. Fo[illegible], C.E.
Professor of Civil Engineering ...	Mr. J. S. Slater, C.E.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science ...	Vacant.
Professor of Drawing ...	Mr. J. T. Bartlett.
Teacher	Mr. C. Gilmore.
Asst. Teacher	Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt.

Note.—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

Batala Christian Boys Boarding School and College.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This establishment was opened in April, 1878 for the reception of the sons of Native Christians of a class that should be able to pay fees. It is intended to afford to students advantages of such an education as may fit them for future Government employment or professional careers. The establishment is a Church Missionary Institution. It was affiliated in 1880 to the Calcutta University. Students prepare in it for the First Arts Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Honorary Principal, ...	Rev. F. H. Baring, M.A.
Asst. Professor, ...	Babu J. C. Singha
Ditto.	Maulvi Qudrat-ullah.

St. Francis de Sales' College, Nagpur.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was founded in 1867 by the Society of St. Francis de Sales.

It receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 a month.

The object of this College is to educate Catholic youth; but it is at the same time open to children of other persuasions on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embrace all the subjects required for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University

Prizes are annually awarded to the best scholars.

Fees.

The students of the College pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.

The schooling fees range from Rs. 5 to annas 8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. C. Pelvat, ... Prin. and Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Rev. P. Wall,... .....Prof. of English.

Rev. C. R. Montagnoux. .....Prof. of Classics and History.

Rev. J. M. Girard,.....Prof. of Mathematics and Philosophy.

Jagannath Ganesh D. ..... Sanskrit.

Masters.

Bro. C. Gailliard,
Mr. C. E. Martin,
Bro. J. Panisset, } Assistant Masters.

There are besides eight other Assistant Masters.

Government High School, Rangoon.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

College Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. G Hodson, ...	Principal (Offg.)
E. Forchhammer, Ph. D. Leipsig,	Professor of Páli.
A R. Hayes, M. A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, ...	Teacher of Mathematics.
R. Romanis, D. Sc. Edinburgh, ..	Teacher of Science.

A uniform monthly fee of 4 rupees is charged throughout the College and High School classes.

Attached to the school is a boarding establishment accommodating about 100 boarders (chiefly Burmese) under the direct management of resident European Masters.

A Normal School, with English and Anglo-Vernacular departments, trains teachers for employment in Government and Aided schools throughout British Burma

Art classes for free-hand and mechanical drawing: also, Surveying classes form a part of the school-department.

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.	...	...	1875.
Monier Williams	...	...	1876.
Rev. K. M. Banerjea	...	...	1876
Rajendralala Mitra	...	...	1876.

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ...	1877	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath ...	1877	Ditto.

HONORS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath ...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasbihari ...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ...	1876	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra ...	1878	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya Jogendranath ...	1880	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari ...	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh ...	1869	Hooghly College.
Aich, Radhakanta ...	1876	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, ...	1879	Patna College.
Akhileswar Prasad ...	1878	Ditto.
Ameer Ali ...	1869	Hooghly College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Brajagopal, ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Durganath ...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra ...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Upendranath, ...	1879	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Asutosh, ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhairabchandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	1873	Ditto.
„ Bidubhushan...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bidhubushan ..	1879	Ditto.
„ Biharilal ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Chandmohan...	1878	Dacca College.
„ Gangadhar ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra...	1875	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra No. 2)	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopikrishna ...	1875	Hooghly College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Gopinath	...	1864 Presidency College.
„	Gurudas	...	1866 Ditto.
„	Haricharan	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Hemchandra	...	1866 Ditto.
„	Indranath	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Jadunath	...	1874 Ditto.
„	Jagatchandra	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra	...	1870 Patna College.
„	Kalicharan	...	1870 Presidency College.
„	Kantichandra	...	1873 Ditto.
„	Karunamay	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Kedarnath	...	1875 Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	...	1875 Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	...	1878 Ditto.
„	Maheschandra	...	1873 Patna College.
„	Nabinchandra	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Nilmadhab	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Nilratan	...	1874 Hooghly College.
„	Nistaran	...	1877 Presidency College.
„	Nibaranchandra	...	1876 Ditto.
„	Paresnath	...	1864 Ditto.
„	Pramadacharan	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Pramathanath	...	1867 Ditto.
„	Priyanath	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Rajkrishna	...	1878 Ditto.
„	Ramlal	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Ramnarayan	...	1874 Ditto.
„	Ramtaran	...	1875 Ditto.
„	Rebatichandra	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Saratchandra	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Satyadayal	...	1869 Ditto
„	Sibchandra	...	1869 Patna College.
„	Sibnath	...	1872 Presidency College.
„	Syamacharan	...	1873 Patna College
„	Taradas	...	1875 Krishnaghur College.
„	Tarapada	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Taraprasanna	...	1870 Presidency College.
„	Tinkari	...	1877 Ditto.
Banerjea, P N.		...	1869 Ditto.
Bardan, Mohinimohan		..	1866 Ditto.
Basack, Gobindachandra		...	1870 Dacca College.
„	Gobindachandra	...	1875 Ditto.
„	Jagatdurlabh.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Rohinikumar	...	1870 Dacca College.
Basu Akshaykumar		...	1872 Presidency College.
„	Amarnath	...	1865 Ditto.
„	Ambikacharan	...	1863 Ditto.

Basu, Anantakumar	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Atulchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Birajaprasad	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bishnupada	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Chandranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dakshinaprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Debendralal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Hariballabh	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Karunadas	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kesabkumar	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	..	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Lalitkumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahitchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Manmathakumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nimaichandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nepalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1876	Dacca College.
Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Sasibhushan	...	1870	Hooghly College.
Sasibhushan	...	1874	Ditto.

Basu, Syamkisor	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Udaychandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Bhagwan, Sahay	...	1879	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	...	1870	Presidency College.
Bhat, Trailokyanath	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	...	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1871	Patna College.
,, Haranath	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Krishnakamal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Radhakisor	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Srischandra,	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Tarinikanta	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Krishnachaitanya	...	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen, Sing	...	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesabnath	...	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Prankrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Rudrakanta	...	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Akhilchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Girindramohan	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harachandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Haranchandra,	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Harimohan	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Isanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamaldas	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Syamamohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Taranath	...	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogeneswar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Priyanath	...	1879	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Amarendranath	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Amirtalal	...	1862	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Atulchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bankimchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhagabanchandra	1868	Ditto
,,	Bipinbihari ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bipradas ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bireswar ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Bishnuchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra (No.2)	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harekrishna ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Iswarchandra, ...	1879	Patna College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra ...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra ...	1863	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar ...	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Prabhatchandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Pratapchandra ...	1860	Ditto.
,,	Pratulchandra ..	1870	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Sajanikanta ...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal ...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Umakanta ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Umeschandra ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jogendrachandra...	1879	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Narendranath ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Prasannanarayan	1879	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1872	Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Sirischandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Srikumar ...	1875	Patna College.

Currie, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Das, Baikanthanath	...	1871	Dacca College
,, Bhairabchandra	...	1873	Presidency College
,, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Brajendramohan	...	1877	Patna College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto
,, Gorachand	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College
,, Haricharan	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Hariprasad	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemnath	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagatmohan	...	1876	Dacca College
,, Jnanendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto
,, Madhusudan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Parbaticharan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Raghunath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Sarbananda	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Apurnacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Baidyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baishnabcharan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bharatchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagatbandu	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Janakinath	.	1873	Ditto
,, Kailaschandra	...	1875	Dacca College.

Datta, Kalikadas	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Lalgopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Manmohan	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Narasinha	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Priyanath (No 2)	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto
„ Purnachandra	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1877	Ditto
„ Ramgopal	..	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Ramlal	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal,	...	1879	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Surendrakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
De, Advaitaprasad,	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad
„ Asutosh,	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Dulalchandra	...	1870	Ditto
„ Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Deb, Bhautnath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Gopendrakrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1871	Hooghly College
„ Gokulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamchand	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jagabandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1874	Patna College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.

Gangopadhyay, Nabinchandra	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Piyarilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rabichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Satyacharan,	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Anantaram	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Atulbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Becharam	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Birajkrishna	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Debendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, DebendranatA	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jaygopal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kedarnath	..	1875	Presidency College.
,, Kshetrachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahimachandra	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	..	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Prasannakumar	..	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,, Priyanath	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasanna	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramsakha	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1866	Krishnaghur College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Umanath	...	1878	Ditto.

Goswami, Herambalal	...	1865	Presidency College.
Gobindacharan	...	1877	Patna College.
Guha, Anathbandhu	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaminikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rebatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Girindrakumar,	...	1879	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jagadiswar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman, Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.
Islam, Serajal	...	1873	Dacca College.
Ized Baksh	...	1879	Presidency College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Krishnaghur College.
Kar, Girischandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
Khan, Ramdurlabh	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Wajed	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Atalbihari	...	1877	Krishnaghur College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	...	1874	Cuttack High School
„ Kedareswar	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Radhagobinda	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Sasicharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Anandanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	[illegible]8	Ditto.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan	...	1873	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Balaram	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Lalitmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari	...	1875	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Krisnaghur College.
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan,	...	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1876	Patna College.
,, Gopallal,	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kartikchandra	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Madanmohan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendrachandra	..	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendralal	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Manmohan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Mohanchand	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Narasinhachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nalininath	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra (No. 65)	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Radhikacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Rajaninath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Ramcharan	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra	...	1861	Ditto.

Mitra,	Saradacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra,	...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Tarabilas	...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Amarchandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	..	1877	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Abinaschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Becharam	...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bholanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan	...	1875	Canning College.
,,	Biharilal	...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Durgadas	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Girijabhushan	...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Gopallal	...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gopimohan	...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gobindadeb	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Haragobinda	...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Harabilas ...	...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haranchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Harendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas	...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harilal	...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasanna	..	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Jadunath	...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath	...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogendrachandra		1878	Ditto.
,,	Jogendranath	..	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jogendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Jogendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogeneswar	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kalidhan	...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Kalinath	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Kalipada	...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kanailal	...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.

Mukhopaphyay, Karunasindhu	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Krishnamohan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kshetraprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Kumadinikanta		1877	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Nabinkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Nabinkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Nilambar	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nrisinhachandra		1869	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Pramadanath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Priyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Rajnarayan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Ramdhan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	1874	Patna College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sitanath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Srikrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna		1861	Ditto.
,, Tejchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Umakali	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra		1876	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
Mustaphj, Chandragati	...	1877	Ditto.
Nag, Bamacharan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Baradacharan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Sibchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Nagwant Sahay	...	1879	Patna College.
Naha, Anangamohan	..	1875	Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Narayanprasad	...	1877	Patna College.
Narayan, Sibpratab	...	1873	Ditto.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Ditto.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.

Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
Obeyd-al-Rahman	...	1869	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,, Nandadulal	...	1874	Presidency College.
Pal, Abhaycharan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Baikantanath	...	1852	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Nanigopal,	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Srinath	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Palit, Taraknath	...	1868	Presidency College
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prannath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Surajnarayan	...	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
Patak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
Prayagnath	...	1876	Patna College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1870	Ditto
,, Chandrakumar	...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Debendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Dhaneschandra	...	1868	Patna College.
,, Dineschandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Durgaprasad	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Harendranarayan	...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Harinarayan	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jnanendralal	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto
,, Kedarnath	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnanath	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1875	Patna College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Piyarilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Prasannachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Prasannagopal	...	1877	Ditto.

Ray, Prasannakumar	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,, Rajchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasanna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Satischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Suchansubhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamchand	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Debendrakumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1869	Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchand	..	1874	Ditto.
Sahay, Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Raghubansa	...	1870	Ditto.
Samanta, Nilmadhab	...	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	...	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Ramlal	...	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar,	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1868	Berhampore College.
,, Matilal	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Nityagopal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pareschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sidheswar	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1873	Canning College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
Sayyed, Khyrat Ahmed	...	1879	Patna College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Baikanthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Baradagobinda	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
,, Chandramohan	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Gauhati High School.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh,	...	1879	Ditto.

Sen, Girischandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jatramohan	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jogneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta (No. 2)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Kasikanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ratneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Satyakinkar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Taracharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
Gupta, Kalidás	...	1878	Presidency College.
Set, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Singh Bhupsen	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Budhsen	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Pramathakrishna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasanna	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1861	Ditto.
Sibsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajabihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Debendrala	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygobinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Murarilal	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Sriram	...	1877	Caung. Col, Lucknow.
Sur, Harimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Syed Mazhar Iman	...	1875	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadab	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Muhammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1880.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mazhar-ul-Anwar	...	Hooghly College.
Fazlul Karim	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Sripati	...	Presidency College.
Sitalprasad ..	...	Patna College.
Datta, Asvinikumar	...	Krishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Sitanath	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Kasinath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Dwarkanath		Patna College.
Datta, Kamalkrishna	...	Presidency College.
Sil, Kanailal	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Ditto.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Manmathakumar	...	Ditto.
Basu, Asvinikumar	...	Dacca College.
Mitra, Prasannakumar	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Banamali	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Ramnarayan	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Chandidas	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Nabadwipchandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra		Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Jadabchandra	...	Ditto.
Sen, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Haranath	...	Ditto.
Basak, Rasbihari	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
Chakrabarti, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Nag, Haradhan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Nilalohit	...	Krishnaghur College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	Presidency College.
Nag, Syamakanta	...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Mukundanath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Krishnalal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Kuladakinkar	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri Kaliram	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath		Patna College.
Datta, Lalbihari	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Biswas, Bhubanmohan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Girindranath,	...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College
Basu, Nilmadhab	...	1858	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Prabhachandra	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ G.	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	..	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Matilal	..	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College
Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra (No.1)		1873	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadupati	...	1871	Berhampore College.

Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnagopal	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranarayan		1870	Berhampore College.
„ Nabakrishna	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Panchkari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Nabinchand	...	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhayadas	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Amarnath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	...	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Haramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhamadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rasbihari	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Trigunaprasanna	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal	...	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajnarayan	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parbatikumar	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Parsannakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Napharchandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrannath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal	...	1874	Ditto.

Chaudhuri Jogindralal	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kasipati	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Sibapada	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar	...	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Harakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	...	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Sambhunath	...	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Krishnakisor	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Quadir	...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Binodbihari	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Becharam	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Biharilal	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakanta	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Durgadas	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Mahendralal	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Raicharan	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1874	Ditto.

Ghosh, Syamacharan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	...	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kalisankar	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	...	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhubanmohan	..	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Haricharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	...	1873	Cuttack High School.
„ Ramdas	...	1874	Presidency College.
Majil, Sastidas	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	..	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Mahimachandra	..	1873	Queen's Coll, Benares.
„ Ramdayal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Sarbeswar	..	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityagopal	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	..	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	..	1872	[illegible]
Mitra, Bankabihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhagabaticharan	..	1875	Patna College.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Biswambhar	..	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra		1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	..	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	..	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan		1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gobindadeb	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kanailal	...	1873	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Kuladaprasad	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath		1871	Berhampore College.
,, Saradaprasad (No.2)		1873	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sricharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Symacharan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	..	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
Niogi, Nilkamal	...	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankabihari	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Patranabis, Baneswar	...	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit	...	1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Gobindachandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gobindakisor	...	1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Dineschandra	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Harakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranarayan	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Pratapchandra	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Rasikchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1872	Dacca College.
Raychandhuri, Ramchandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sibsankar	...	1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	..	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sanyal, Digambar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kesablal	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadabchandra	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	1866	Ditto
,, Mahimchandra	..	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Taraknath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwailal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gurudas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadunandan	...	1872	Berhampore College.

Sen, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nalitchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopallall	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Khirodnath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra		1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manulal	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Durgamohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	...	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sibchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Krishnadayal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mrityunjay	..	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidas	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikanthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rashbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	..	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	..	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Ambikacharan	...	1875	Presidency College.
Biswas, Gaganchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigobinda	..	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra	..	1878	Ditto.
Gupta, Nabinkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Sasibhushan	..	1875	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
Pal, Haridas	...	1875	Ditto.
Rajak, Biharilal	..	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chandhuri, Kunjabihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikanthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parbaticharan	...	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	...	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Gopallal	...	1876	Ditto,
,, Haranchandra	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Trailokyanath	..	1873	Presidency College.
Basu, Bhubanmohan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Binaykrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kenaram	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
Biswas, Priyakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bhutnath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Durgacharan	...	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Kalisankar	...	1871	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Rakhaldas ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	1878	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra ...	1869	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar ...	1872	Ditto.
Das, Herambanath ...	1874	Ditto
„ Kedarnath ...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Rajkrishna ...	1875	Presidency College
Datta, Girischandra ...	1876	Ditto.
De, Nibaranchandra ...	1878	Ditto.
DeRozario, F. ...	1873	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna ...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Lackersteen, M. R. ...	1867	Presidency College.
Milne, W. P. ...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh ...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Anadinath ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Binaykrishna ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan ...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Binodbihari ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Brindabanchandra ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haricharan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar ...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Chandramohan ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra ...	1865	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar ...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Udaynarayan ...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R. ...	1872	Ditto.

1879.

B. C. E.

Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath ...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath ...	Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilambar ... Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H. ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukopadhyay, Nibaranchandra ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarkanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

Class III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

De, Gaurisankar .. Presidency College.

Class II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College

Class III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Harekrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Amir Ali .. Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramcharan ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnabihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna .. Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikanthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Deb, Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra	...	Patna College.

CLASS III.

Saha, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institn.

1870.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabânicharan	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar	...	Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra	...	Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna	...	Hooghly College.
,, Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan	...	Benares College.
,, Kanailal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institn.
Datta, Janakinath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnath	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan	...	Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Paramanik, Jasadanandan	...	Krishnaghur College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra	...	Krishnaghur College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari .. Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Debendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath .... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnabcharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidwanath ... Krishnaghur College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ghosh, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Chaudhuri, Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II,

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hooghly College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Lalbihari ... Cal F. C. Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari	...	Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Priya Das	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay. Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Hukam Chand	...	Lahore College
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bishen Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra	..	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath	..	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar	...	Cal. F. C Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	...	Genl. Assembly's Institn.

Class III.

Sen, Gaurballabh	...	Genl. Assembly's Institn.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Jnanendralal	...	Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasanakumar	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Nabinchandra	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institn.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Ghosh, Apurbakrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

De, Debsankar.	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasd	...	Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Ray, Debendranath	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
Gobindacharan	...	Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	...	Ditto.
David, Ismail	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhya, Tinkari	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Das, Jnanendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Rebatimohan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Nandakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

1877.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Majumdar, Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Debendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II

Datta, Dvijadás	...	Presidency College.
Iswardás	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar		Teacher.

CLASS III.

Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Amjad Ali	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Ashraf Ali	...	Benares College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

Raza Husein	...	Muir Coll., Allahabad.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bapurao, Dada	...	Muir Coll., Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Durgadas	...	Presidency College.
Das, Surendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Basu, Anandaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar	...	Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar	...	Free Church Institn.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bagchi, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan	...	Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath	...	Hooghly College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Nág, Haradhan	...	Presidency College.
Lalchand	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
De, Advaitaprasad	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Nág, Syamakanta	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Pringle	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra	...	Free Church Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hooghly College
Gyaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar	...	Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Pragdas	...	Muir Central College.

1879.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Narayan Dás	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Nag, Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mitra, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Ray, Saradaranjan	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Gargari, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
Chhajjumal	...	Muir Central College.

Class III.

Haragobinda Dayal	...	Muir Central College.
{ Sanyal, Abhyacharan	...	Ditto.
{ Maitra, Batukrishna	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.

1880.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Maitra, Herambachandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Basu, Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar	...	Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar	...	Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Manmathanath	...	Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Amulyacharan	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Datta, Brajaballabh	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Babbu Singh	...	Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedar Nath	...	Ditto.
Basil, M. M.	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Pal, Maniklal	...	Hugli College.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	1874	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	1868	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhushan	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Chandmohan	1877	Dacca College.
,, Gangadhar	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Jogendranath	1872	Sanskrit College.
,, P. N.	1868	Doveton College
,, Ramlal	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	1871	Patna College
,, Tarinidas	1875	Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	1878	Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	1874	Teacher.
Basu, Basantakumar	1871	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	1878	Teacher.
,, Gopal Chandra	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Jogendrachandra	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1880	Sanskrit College.
,, Kunjabihari	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Prasannakumar	1863	Presidency College.
Basudeblal	1877	Canning College.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	1879	F. Ch. Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Jagadbandhu	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath	1869	Presidency College.
,, Makundachandra	1877	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Taranath	1869	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Hemchandra	1867	Teacher.
,, Matilal	1878	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan	1880	Krishnaghur College.
Das, Bipinbihari	1876	Teacher.
,, Kshetramohan	1875	Sanskrit College.
,, Madhusudan	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Ramsaran	1879	Cang. Col., Lucknow.
Datta, Asminikumar	1879	Krishnaghur College.
,, Bharatchandra	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Isanchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Mahinimohan	1878	Teacher.
De, Asutosh	1877	Presidency College.
,, Brajendralal	1879	Sanskrit College.
,, Nandalal	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Narundralal	1880	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Deb, Bhutnath	1874	Presidency College.
Dutt, William	1879	Teacher.

Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	1880	Muir Cen. College.
Ghosh, Chandidas	1878	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	1879	St. Xavier's College.
„ Ramanath	1877	Sanskrit College.
Ghoshal, Saratkumar	1873	Presidency College.
Gomez, D.	1877	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Kisorilal	1879	Free Church Instn.
Guha, Kaminikumar	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Gui, Sibchandra	1867	Teacher.
Hanumanprasad	1873	Canning College.
Laha, Jagadbandhu	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Jogendranath	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Lorimer, George	1870	Teacher.
Maitra, Upendranath	1880	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Anandanath	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Matilal, Surendranath	1870	Ditto.
Misra, Umasankar	1878	Benares College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Bireswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	1876	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Abinaschandra	1871	Presidency College.
„ Bamapada	1879	Teacher.
„ Biharilal	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrasekhar	1880	Teacher.
„ Jogneswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	1872	Ditto
„ Mukundadeb	1880	Hooghly College.
„ Nabinkrishna	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nabinkrishna	1863	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	1865	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1877	Ditto.
Munshilal	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1863	Presidency College.
Pal, Bholanath	1867	Teacher.
„ Tulsicharan	1877	Free Church Instn.
Palit, Priyanath	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Ganganarayan	1877	Genl. Assmb.'s Instn.
„ Kaliprasanna	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1876	Dacca College.
„ Satyacharan	1874	Sanskrit College.
„ Chaudhuri Khirodchandra	1874	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Umeschandra	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sen, Akhilchandra	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasad	1864	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	1876	Ditto.
„ Krishnakumar	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Set, Girischandra	1875	Benares College.

Setukavalar, R. N.	...	1874	Teacher.
Sriram	...	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	...	1876	Canning College.
Twidale, G. A.	...	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul Bari, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Khaliq	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Abul Khair	...	1873	Ditto.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	1870	Queen's Coll, Benares.
Achhruram,	...	1879	Lahore College
„ Sasibhushan	...	1879	Hooghly College
Adhikari, Surryyakumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Agasti, Surryyakumar	...	1878	Presidency College.
Ahmed	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Hamid-ud-din	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Hasan Khan	...	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanta, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
Akhileswarprasad, B. L.	...	1876	Patna College.
Amir Ali, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Amjad Ali	...	1877	Benares College.
Ashraf Ali	...	1877	Ditto.
Atmaram	...	1865	Agra College.
„ Mahta	..	1872	Lahore College.
Ayaram	...	1878	Ditto.
Babumal	...	1873	Delhi College.
Babbu Sing,	...	1879	Muir Central College.
Badriprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B.L.	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Brajagopal, B.L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Durganath, B.L.	...	1865	Berhampore College.
„ Gopalprasad	...	1868	Genl. Asbly.'s Instn.
„ Harischandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Hiralal,	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jogneswar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1879	Muir Central College.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
Baijnath	...	1873	Delhi College.
Baktawarlal	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Baldeoprasad	...	1871	Agra College.
Baleswarprasad	...	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath, B. L.		1873	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	...	1875	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Abinasch (No. 1), B. L.		1866	Presidency College.
„ Abinasch (No. 2), B. L.		1866	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B. L	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Banawarilal	...	1878	Genl Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Bhairabchandra, B. L.		1862	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Bhubanmohan, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Bidhubhushan, B. L.	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Bidhubhushan, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Biharilal, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bindulal ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Bisweswar ..	1877	Dacca College.
,,	Chandmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Chandrakumar ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Chandranath ...	1870	Teacher.
,,	Durgacharan ...	1876	Muir Central College.
,,	Gagaucnandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Gangadhar, B. L. ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Gopikrishna, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Gopinath, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
,,	Gurudas, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan, B. L. ...	1864	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Haridas ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Harinath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto.
,,	Indranath, B. L. ...	1869	Cathedral Missn. College.
,,	Jadabchandra, B. L.	1868	Medical College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L. ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. College.
,,	Jagatchandra, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Jogendranath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,,	Jyotischandra ...	1879	Ex-Stud. Ditto
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
,,	Kalicharan, B. L. ...	1865	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Kaliprassanna, B. L.	1879	Dacca College.
,,	Kantichandra, B. L.	1871	Teacher.
,,	Karunamay, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1877	Benares College.
,,	Krishnachandra ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instu.
,,	Mahadeb ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1867	Cathedral Missn College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Maheschandra, B. L	1872	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna, B. L.	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Nistaran, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Nibaranchandra, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
,, Paresnath, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, P. N, B. L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
,, Pramadacharan, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Pramathanath, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Priyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnaghur College.
,, Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Rajendralal ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Rakhaldas, ...	1877	Free Church Instn.
,, Ramlal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramnarayan, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Ramtaran, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Rebatichandra, B. L.	1870	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Sasisekhar ..	1877	Presidency College.
,, Satyadayal, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Sidheswar ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Patna College.
,, Sibnath, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, S. N. ...	1868	Doveton College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1870	Patna College.
,, Taradas, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Tarapada, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnaghur College.
,, Taraprasanna ...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L	1867	Presidency College.
,, Tarinidas ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tinkari, B. L. ...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Tripuracharan ...	1874	Presidency College.
Bapurao Dada ...	1876	Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chaitanyaprasad ..	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
Barua, Anandaram ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jagannath ...	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra, B L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagadurlabh B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Radhanath ...	1861	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Rohinikumar ...	1864	Dacca College.
,, Ramkumar ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rasamay ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Basil, M. M. ...	1879	Presidency College.
Basudev, Sahay ...	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.

Basu, Amarnath, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan, B L.	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Annadacharan	..	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. College.
,, Asutosh	..	1878	Canning College.
,, Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Baidyanath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Bhupendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bijaygopal	...	1879	Krishnaghur College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Genl. Assmbly's Instn.
,, Bipinkrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1873	Agra College.
,, Birajaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Bishnupada, B. L.	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Dakshinaprasad, B L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendrabijay	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Durgadas, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Durgakumar	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgaram, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath,	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	....	1872	Genl. Assmbly's Instn.
,, Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogendrachandra, B L.	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath (No 2), B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B. L.	..	1868	Cal. F C. Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Kalipada	...	1877	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
,, Karunadas, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath,	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Basu, Kesabkumar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Khudiram	...	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Kritantakumar,	...	1879	Ditto
„ Kshetramohan	...	1860	Civil Engineering College.
„ Kshetramohon, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College
„ Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Lalitkumar, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Mahinimohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Mahitchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath,	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mathuranath, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Nandakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Narendranath	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nepalchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C Institution.
„ Nimaichandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Pratapchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Pulinbihari	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath, B. L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajendrakumar, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rakhalchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1879	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkamal	...	1866	Cal. F C. Instn.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan (No. 1), B. L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibram.	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Sitalnath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Syamkisor, B. L.	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Tarakchandra,	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Udaycilandra, B. L	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
Basudev Lal	...	1876	Canning College.
Batabyal, Atulchandra, B L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
Bhagwan Sahay, B. L.	...	1877	Patna College.

Bhanja, Kalidas, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath, ...	1866	Ditto.
Bharanprasad ...	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram ...	1869	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Asutosh ...	1878	Canning College.
„ Bangachandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Beniprasad, B. L.	1875	Canning College.
„ Bhabadeb ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Chandra Kumar ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dwarkanath, B. L.	1869	Patna College.
„ Dwarkanath, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Harinath, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Haraprasad ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath, B. L. ...	1867	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jagadbandhu ...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Jibananda ...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jnanchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jugadas ...	1879	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kailaschandra ...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kedarnath ...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnakamal, B.L.	1860	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L	1866	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Maheswar ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Makundachandra	1874	Presidency College.
„ Manikchandra ...	1877	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Meghnath ...	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Narayanchandra	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Prasanakumar, BL.	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Radhakisor, B. L.	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rajkumar ...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Sarbeswar ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Sibnath ..	1872	Sanskrit College.
„ Srischandra, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
„ Tarinikanta, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Dinabandhu ..	1877	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Krishnachaitanya, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
Biharilal ...	1879	Benares College.
Bindeswariprasad ...	1874	Benares College.
Bishenlal ...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesabnath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswambharnath ...	1876	Delhi College.
Biswas, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Dandadhari ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Piyarimohan ...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Prankrishna, B. L. ...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Rudrakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H. ...	1865	Professor, Doveton College.

Blochmann, T. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
Brijmohanlal ...	1878	Canning College.
Brito, Christopher ...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colom.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B.L.	1875	Dacca College.
" Akhilchandra, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
" Bhabanichandra ...	1876	Agra College.
" Bisweswar ...	1877	Teacher.
" Byomkes ...	1877	Presidency College.
" Chandramohan, B L.	1871	Patna College.
" Girindramohan, B L.	1866	Presidency College.
" Girischandra, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
" Girischandra ...	1877	Teacher.
" Gopalchandra, B.L.	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
" Harachandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
" Harachandra, B.L.	1875	Dacca College.
" Haricharan, B. L...	1869	Ditto.
" Harimohan, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Indranarayan ...	1879	Patna College.
" Isanchandra, B.L...	1868	Genl Assembly's Instn.
" Iswarchandra, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
" Jogendranath, B.L.	1877	Genl Assembly's Instn.
" Jogendranath ..	1879	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
" Loknath ...	1875	St. Xavier's College.
" Mahendranath ..	1871	Queen's College, Benares.
" Nabakumar ..	1876	Dacca College.
" Ramgopal, B.L. ..	1871	Krishnaghur College.
" Sagarchandra ...	1870	Cal Free Ch. Institution.
" Syamacharan, B.L...	1865	Presidency College.
" Syamaldas, B L. ...	1871	Patna College.
" Syamamohan, B.L....	1869	Teacher.
" Taranath, B L. ...	1868	Cal Free Ch. Institution.
Chandiprasad ...	1879	Muir Cent. Coll. Allahabad.
Chandra, Brajendranath, B L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Jogneswarchandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
" Priyanath, B. L. ...	1875	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1877	Canning College.
" Adityakumar ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
" Aghornath, B.L.	1870	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
" Akshaykumar, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
" Amarendranath, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
" Amritalal, B.L ...	1861	Ditto.
" Amritalal ...	1872	Cathedral Mission Coll.
" Anukul ...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
" Atulchandra, B.L.	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Abinaschandra B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
" Baburam .	1873	Ditto.
" Bananali, B. L....	1876	Teacher.
" Bankimchandra, .	1858	Presidency College.
" Bhagabanch., B.L.	1866	Teacher.

Chattopadhyay,	Bipinbihari, B.L...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas, B L. ...	1867	Cal Free. Ch. Institution.
,,	Bireswar, B.L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
,,	Bishnuchandra,B.L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L.	1877	Patna College.
,,	Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B L.	1865	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,,	Girischandra, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harikrishna, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	1865	Teacher.
,,	Iswarchandra,B. L.	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L. ..	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Jitendranath ..	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Jogeschandra,B. L.	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Jwalaprasad ...	1876	Canning College.
,,	Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Kaliprasanna,B. L.	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1871	Teacher.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
,,	Kirtichandra, B.L.	1872	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan, B L	1865	Doveton College.
,,	Krishnachandra,BL	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnalal, B.L.	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kuschandra ..	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Mahimchandra .	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Manmathanath,B.L.	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mathuranath ..	1868	Dacca College.
,,	Matilal ...	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Mohinimohan ..	1878	Ditto.
,,	Napharchandra ...	1867	Hooghly College.
,,	Nilkanta, B.L,	1872	Cal. Free. Ch. Institution.
,,	Nityagopal, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
,,	Pankajakumar ..	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Paresnath, B.L. ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar, B.L. ..	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Prabhatchandra,BL	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Pramathanath,B.L.	1874	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar .	1876	Teacher.
,,	Pratapchandra,B L.	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra,B.L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath ...	1862	Teacher.
,,	Rajendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Sajanikanta, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad .	1870	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,,	Saratchandra, BL.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1879	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Sasibhushan ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Srigopal, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,, Srikrishna ..	1878	Presidency College
,, Sripati, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan ...	1866	Medical College.
,, Taraprasad ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Umakanta, B.L....	1865	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra, B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Upendranath, B L.	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna, B.L....	1871	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L. ..	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jogendrachandra, B L.	1876	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Jnanchandra ...	1871	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Kalidas ...	1874	Joynarain's College.
,, Kalikrishna ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan ..	1869	Ditto.
,, Kaliram, B. L. ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Madhusudan ...	1874	Teacher.
,, Manmathanath ...	1873	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Mohinimohan ...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
,, Narendranath, B.L. ..	1870	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Prasannanarayan, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra, B.L. ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar, B. L. ...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Tarapada ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Tarakisor ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra ...	1870	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Chel, Rasbihari ...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal ...	1870	Bareilly College.
Chhajju Mal ...	1878	Muir Central College.
Cones, G. A ...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F., B L. ...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H. ...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A. ...	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W. ...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Muhammad, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Damilal ...	1877	Agra College.
Dan, Mahendranath ...	1875	Genl. Assmby's Institution
,, Parmeswar ...	1870	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Das, Baikunthanath, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Bhagaban ...	1874	Bareilly College.

Das,	Bhairabchandra, B. L.	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	1875	Teacher.
,,	Brajendramohan, B. L.	1870	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,,	Chandrakumar, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Damodar	1866	St. John's College, Agra
,,	Damodar	1879	Muir Cent. Coll. Allahabad
,,	Dhairyyanarayan	1879	Ex. St. Krishnaghur Coll.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution
,,	Girischandra	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Gobindachandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Gorachand, B L.	1869	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	1868	Dacca College.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Hariprasad, B. L.	1869	Genl. Assmby's Institution.
,,	Harischandra, B. L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Hemnath, B. L.	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L.	1870	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,,	Jagatchandra, B. L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jagatmohan, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Jnanendranath,	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kalikumar	1868	Genl. Assmebly's Instn.
,,	Kamalanath	1877	Dacca College.
,,	Krishnachandra, B. L.	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,,	Kshetramohan	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Lakshminaryan, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,,	Lalmohan, B. L,	1869	Ditto.
,,	Madhusudan, B. L.	1870	L. M. S. Ins., Bhowanipore.
,,	Mahendrachandra	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1872	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nandalal	1872	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmani, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,,	Parbaticharan, B. L.	1867	Teacher.
,,	Prasannachandra	1877	Ditto.
,,	Raghunath, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Rameswar	1871	Ditto.
,,	Ramsaran	1877	Canning Coll. Lucknow.
,,	Sarbananda, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Surendranath	1876	Ditto.
,,	Suryyanarayan, B L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Tarakchandra, B. L.	1877	Cathedral Miss College.
,,	Taraprasanna, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Taraprasanna	1877	Teacher.
,,	Taraprasanna	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Thakur	1868	Lahore Miss. School.
,,	Umeschandra, B. L.	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Datta,	Akshaychandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan, B L.	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Aparnacharan, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.

Datta, Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
„ Baidyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Miss Coll.
„ Baishnabcharan	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Balaichand, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Balaichand	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bhagabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto
„ Bharatchandra, B. L.	...	1868	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Brajaballabh,	...	1879	Krishnaghur College.
„ Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Debendranath	...	1874	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Durgadas	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Dwijadas	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Harisankar	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jagadbandhu, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Janakinath, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Kalikadas, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Kamalkrishna, B.L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari, B. L.	..	1871	Muir Central College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Benares College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Manmohan, B L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan	...	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Mahinimohan	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Nandalal, B. L.	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narasinha, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Narendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nrisinhakumar,	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Nityalal	...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Miss. College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	..	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	..	1874	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.

Datta, Syamlal	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Taraknath, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Umacharan, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1867	Teacher.
,, Upendranath	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
David, H.	...	1876	Teacher.
,, J.	...	1875	Benares College.
De, Adwaityaprasad, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission Coll.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	..	1874	Muir Central College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Benimadhab	..	1865	Ditto.
,, Bhabanisankar	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Brajendralal	...	1877	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
,, Brajendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Debsankar	...	1874	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Dhankrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Dulalchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gajendranath	...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Gaurcharan, B. L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L,	..	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jugalkisor	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnadas, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Krishnakisor	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Makhanlal	...	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
,, Nandalal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1872	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Panchkari	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajmohan, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Ramapati	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Deb, Bhutnath, B. L.	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Gopendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	...	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Debiprasad		1876	Bareilly College.
Dhar, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Brindabanchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Gakulchandra, B L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath, B L.	...	1866	Dacca College.

Dhar, Nagendranath ...	1878	Hooghly College
,, Nilmani, B L ...	1866	Teacher.
,, Syamchand, B. L. ...	1867	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkaran, B L. ...	1873	Patna College.
Durgaprasad, B L. ...	1874	Ditto.
Dutt, William ...	1878	Teacher.
Evans, R W. ...	1861	Bishop's College.
Fazlalkadir ...	1869	Presidency College.
Fazl Rasul ...	1874	Bareilly College.
Fazlul Karim B. L. ...	1878	Hooghly College.
Forbes, A H. ...	1864	Doveton College.
Gaindunlal ...	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangasaran ...	1871	Agra College
Gangopadhyay, Apurbakumar ..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Benimadhab ...	1873	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Binodbihari ...	1868	Krishnaghur College
,, Jagadbandhu, B L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna, B L.	1875	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan, B L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra, B.L	1860	Ditto.
,, Narendranath ...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Piyarilal, B.L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta, B L	1872	Ditto
,, Rajanimath ...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra .	1869	Teacher
,, Rabichandra, B L	1863	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	1860	Ditto
,, Satyacharan, B. L. .	1877	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Gargari, Haridas	1878	St Xavier's College
Gayaprasad, ...	1879	Benares College.
Ghatak, Janakinath, B. L. ..	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Aghornath, B L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar B. L. ...	1875	Ditto
,, Amritalal, B L ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan, B L. ...	1869	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Anantaram, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L. ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Apurbakrishna ...	1874	Medical College.
,, Atalbihari, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Atulkrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna, B L. ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra ...	1863	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Baradaprasad ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Becharam, B. L. ...	1868	Cal, Free Ch Institution
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1870	Krishnaghur College
,, Biharilal, B. L. ..	1875	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal, ...	1879	Cathedral Mission College
,, Binodbihari ...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari, ...	1879	Canning College, Lucknow

Ghosh, Birajkrishna, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandidas, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Chandranath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Debendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Debendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Durganarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871	L. M. S In., Bhowanipore.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Haranath, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harankrishna	...	1873	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Harichaitanya	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Haridas, B. L	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1879	Muir Central College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Kalipada, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetrachandra, B L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra, B. L	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College
„ Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
„ Manmathanath	...	1879	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
„ Nandalal, B. L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Nityananda	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nibarankumar	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1670	Krishnaghur College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
„ Radharaman	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Raicharan	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramanath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramottam	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasanna, B L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramrup	...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Ramsakha, B. L.	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Rasbihari, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1877	Cal Free Ch. Institution.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ghosh,	Saradaprasad, B. L.	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Sasimohan	1872	Berhampore College.
,,	Satkarichandra	1876	Cal. Free Ch Institution.
,,	Srischandra	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Sureschandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Tarinicharan, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,,	Tarinicharan, B. L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Tarinikumar	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Trailokyanath	1876	Hooghly College.
,,	Umeschandra, B L.	1868	Patna College.
,,	Umeschandra, B. L.	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Saratkumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
,,	Tarapada	1872	Ditto.
,,	Umanath, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
Gomez, D.		1872	Bishop's College.
Goonewardene, W. F.		1877	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Goswami, Kisorilal		1877	Presidency College.
,,	Herambalal, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,,	Jadabchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nrityagopal	1879	Ditto.
Gobindacharan, B. L.		1875	Patna College.
Guha,	Anathbandhu, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Asminikumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
,,	Brajendrakumar	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Kaminikumar, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Piyarilal, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Piyarimohan, B. L.	1869	Dacca College.
,,	Rebatimohan, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra, B. L.		1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Asutosh		1878	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1876	Ditto.
,,	Chandranarayan	1872	Patna College.
,,	Girindrakumar, B L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1877	Ditto.
,,	Jagadiswar, B. L.	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Kalipada	1865	Medical College.
,,	Kunjabihari, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Mahananda	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Mahendranath	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Radharaman	1868	Ditto.
,,	Rajendralal	1870	Hooghly College.
,,	Rajnarayan	1872	Patna College.
,,	Ramgati, B. L.	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Guruprasad		1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad		1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad		1876	Bareilly College.
Hajra,	Aghorchandra, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
Haldar,	Brajalal, B. L.	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.

Haldar, Kisorilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hargobind Dayal	...	1878	Ditto.
Hariharnath, B. L.	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
,, W. A.	..	1873	Lahore College.
Horst, W. C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen, Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Islam, Sirajal, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Iswardas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Izad Bakhsh, B. L.	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Jagannath (I)	...	1878	Agra College.
Jagannath (II)	...	1878	Ditto.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Johns, G. W.	...	1879	Agra College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	1877	Bareilly College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B L.	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Gaurkisore	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Umacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
Kabiraj, Sureschandra	...	1875	Patna College.
Kennedy, Pringle	...	1878	Teacher.
Khan, Muhammad Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
,, Ramdurlabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Kriparam	...	1873	Lahore College.
Krishnadas	...	1875	Benares College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan, B. L,		1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Kundu, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramkumar	...	1879	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
Kunjabiharilal	...	1877.	Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogendranath, B. L,	...	1872	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Prasannakumar	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Lakshmanprasad	...	1879	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Lal, Syamsundar	...	1875	Agra College.
Lala, Bindheswariprasad	...	1879	Benares College.

Lalchand	...	1877	Lahore Govt. College.
Lalsing, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	...	1878	Patna College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	...	1868	Lahore Mission Schl.
Lorimer, G. A.	...	1869	Teacher.
Madangopal	...	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal	...	1877	Ditto.
Mahabirprasad	...	1879	Canning College.
Mahomed Wajed, B. L.	...	1869	Teacher.
Maitra, Atalbihari, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Batukrishna	...	1878	Muir Central College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Herambachandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	...	1878	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
,, Kasinath, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedareswar, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Radhagobinda, B. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
,, Sasicharan, B. L.	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Syamacharan,	..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Anandanath, B. L.	...	1871	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Bhabanikisor	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bimalacharan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Chandicharan	...	1877	Benares College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinacharan, B. L.		1878	Ditto.
,, Hridaynath	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Jagaddurlabh, B. L.	...	1865	Teacher.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Kripanath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Nilkanta	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L.		1867	Ditto.
,, Ramdurlabh	...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Ramratan	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Upendranarayan, B. L.		1869	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Atulcharan, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Balaram, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Kunjalal	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Lalitmadhab, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Latulal	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Premchand	...	1865	Ditto.

Mallik, Srikanta, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan, B. L. ...	1878	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rameswar ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Manna, Kailaschandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parbaticharan, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B. L. ..	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Mazhar ul Anwar, B. L. ...	1878	Hooghly College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B. L. ...	1873	Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B. L. ...	1866	Doveton College.
Mewaram ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Misra, Biharilal ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Lakshmisankar ..	1869	Benares College.
,, Ramsankar ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Umasankar ...	1877	Ditto.
Mitra, Abhayacharan ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L, ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Amulyacharan ..	1879	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra, B.L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan ...	1871	Patna College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1872	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Biharilal ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Biharilal, B. L ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bireswar ..	1861	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B. L. ...	1872	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Girindranath B. L. ...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Girischandra, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Gopallal, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ..	1873	Patna College.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan ...	1875	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Hiralal, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar ...	1869	Teacher.
,, Kartikchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Krishnakumar ...	1877	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kshetramohan ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Madanmohan, B. L. ..	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendrachandra, B. L. ...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendralal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.

Mitra, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1869	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Manmohan, B. L.	...	1870	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Mohanchand, B. L.	...	1876	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Narasinhachandra, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nalininath, B. L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Prasannabadan	...	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Priyanath	...	1869	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	..	1870	Cathedral Mission College
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1873	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Radhikacharan, B. L.	...	1869	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajaninath, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Ramcharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Rammohan	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Saradacharan, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Surendranath, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Tarabilas, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath (No. 1) B. L.		1863	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath (No. 2), B.L.		1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
Mohanlal	...	1877	Delhi College.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	1879	Presidency College.
Molakram	...	1877	Delhi College.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath, B L.	...	1871	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Amarchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Ambikacharan, B.L.	...	1874	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	...	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Abinaschandra, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bamapada	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Becharam, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Bhagwanchandra	...	1876	Teacher.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bholanath, B.L.	...	1872	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Bidhubhushan, B.L.	..	1873	Canning College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	...	1869	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Biharilal	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal	...	1878	Patna College.
„ Bipinbihari, B.L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Bipinbihari, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bipradas	...	1868	Krishnaghur College.
„ Brajagopal	...	1877	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Chandrabhushan	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandrasekhar (No. 2) ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Chandrasekhar ...	1877	Teacher.
„ Dinanath ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Durgadas, B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgadas ...	1873	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Ganganprasad ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Girijabhushan, B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girindranath ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra, B.L. ..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 1) B.L.	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L. ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1877	Benares College.
„ Gopallal, B.L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gopimohan, B L. ...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Gobindadeb, B.L. ...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Haragobinda, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haranchandra, B.L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Harabilas, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harendranath, B.L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haridas, B.L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haridas ...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
„ Hiralal ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Hariprasanna, B.L. ...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Hariprasanna ...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Haripurna ...	1876	Muir Central College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L. ...	1874	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hiralal, B. L. ...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath ...	1867	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jagneswar, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Janakinath, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal, B. L. ...	1872	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogindrachandra, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Jogindrachandra, ...	1879	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jogindranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Kalidas ...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna ...	1878	Lahore College.
„ Kalinath, B. L. ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kalipada, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Kanailal, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kapaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Karunasindhu, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan ...	1879	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnamohan ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kshetraprasad, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Kumadinikanta, B. L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Makundadeb ...	1879	Hooghly College.
„ Manmathanath, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinkrishna, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nabinkrishna, B. L. ...	1860	Ditto.
„ Nilalohit, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nilambar, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Nilmani, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Nibaranchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nrisinhachandra, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan, B L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramadanath, B. L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Priyanath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rajmohan, B L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Rajnarayan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramdhan, B. L. ...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramlal, B. L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2), ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Saratchandra (No. 1), B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra (No. 2), ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sirischandra, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Sitanath, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
„ Sibnarayan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tejchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Thakurdas ...	1873	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Tulsidas ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Umacharan ...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Umacharan ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Umakali, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Munshi, Srinarayan ...	1878	Ditto.
Munshilal ...	1874	Delhi College.
Mulraj ...	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Abhayacharan ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Baradacharan, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.

Nag, Haradhan, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjalal	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rebatikanta	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Syamakanta, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
Nagwant Sahay, B. L.	...	1877	Patna College.
Naha, Anangamohan, B. L.	...	1873	Teacher.
Namasibaya, V.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Nandakisor	...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisor	...	1874	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
Nanhak, Chand	...	1878	Benares College.
Narayan Das	...	1879	Lahore College.
Narayanprasad, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
Nehalchandra	...	1879	Benares College.
Niogi, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Iswarprasad	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandadulal, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Priyalal	...	1879	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B L.	...	1874	Teacher.
„ Amritalal, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Apurbakrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College
„ Benimadhab	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch Institution.
„ Bholanath	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	..	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Maniklal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Nanigopal, B. L.	...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rajchandra	...	1876	Teacher.
„ Saratchandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Tulsicharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Palit, Harinath	...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.

Palit, Umeschandra, B. L.	1877	General Assembly's Instn.
Pande, Ramabatar	1877	Muir Central College.
,, Sibadatta	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath, B L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1876	Canning College.
,, Prannath, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	1871	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Panrè, Janakinath	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Hridbanmohan	1865	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Parhananda	1877	Agra College.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	1878	Hooghly College.
,, Ramratan, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	1877	Presidency College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda	1878	Krishnaghur College.
Phillips, A S.	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	1872	Delhi College
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B. L.	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Rameswar	1877	Canning College.
Prayagdas	1877	Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B. L.	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas	1873	Agra College.
Raghunandanprasad	1879	Patna College.
Raghunathprasad	1877	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal	1873	Lahore College.
Ramlal	1877	Agra College.
Ratanchand	1868	Ditto.
Ratnaparki	1879	Benares College.
Raushanlal	1879	Agra College.
Ray, Akshaykumar	1865	Presidency College.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	1873	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Abinaschandra	1875	Presidency College.
,, Atulkrishna	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Baikuntanath	1867	Dacca College.
,, Bamacharan, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Baranasi, B L	1866	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab, B. L.	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Bholanath	1867	Queen's Coll, Benares.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	1875	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinchandra, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,, Brajanath	1874	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Chandrakumar, B. L.	1867	Teacher
,, Chandrakumar	1868	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Chandranarayan	1878	Hooghly College.
,, Debendranath	1871	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Debendranath, B. L.	1875	Patna College.
,, Dhaneschandra	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Dineschandra, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Durgasundar, B. L.	1872	Dacca College.

Ray, Ganganarayan, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College
,, Girischandra, B L.	..	1873	Queen's Coll Benares
,, Girischandra	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
,, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Guibaksh	..	1879	Agra College.
,, Haralal	..	1862	Presidency College.
,, Harendranarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Haricharan	...	1876	Canning College.
,, Harinarayan, B. L	...	1864	Teacher
,, Harinath, B L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Indranarayan	...	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Jogendranath	.	1879	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra, B L.	...	1874	Ditto
,, Jnanendralal, B L	...	1873	Ditto
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kaliprasanna, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
,, Kedarnath, B L	...	1874	Dacca College
,, Kesabchandra, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kisorimohan, B L.	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Krishnanath, B L.	..	1866	Ditto
,, Kuladakinkar, B L.	...	1877	Ditto
,, Madhabchandra	.	1862	Civil Engineering College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B L	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College
,, Mahendranath, B L.	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Mukundanath, B L	...	1877	Presidency College
,, Nagendranath	..	1869	Berhampore College
,, Nabadwipchandra, B L	..	1877	Cal Free Church Instn
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	.	1872	Cathedral Mission Coll.
,, Nilmadhab, B L.	...	1869	Patna College.
,, Parbaticharan		1862	Teacher.
,, Piyarilal, B L	.	1866	Presidency College
,, Prasannachandra, B L	...	1864	Ditto
,, Prasannagopal, B L		1873	Ditto
,, Prasannakumar, B L	.	1867	Cal Free Ch. Institution.
,, Prasannakumar,	..	1879	Presidency College
,, Purnachandra	..	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Purnachandra, B L	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,, Radhanath	...	1870	Presidency College
,, Rajanimath	..	1872	Ditto
,, Rajchandra, B L	..	1867	Ditto
,, Rajendranath	...	1877	Canning College
,, Rangalal	...	1877	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Sailendrabandhu,	..	1879	Hooghly College
,, Saradaprasanna, B L	...	1872	Benares College
,, Saradaranjan		1878	Dacca College
,, Sasadhar,	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Satischandra	...	1874	Ditto
,, Satischandra, B L	...	1875	Ditto
,, Satyacharan		1873	Ditto
,, Sitanath, B L.	...	1877	Ditto.

Ray, Sibnandanla	...	1873 Patna College.
„ Sudhansubhushan, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Syamchand, B.L.	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Syamjas	...	1873 Delhi College.
„ Ugrakanta	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
Raychaudhuri, Debendrakumar, B.L.		1872 Presidency College.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	..	1872 Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B L		1866 Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
Raza Hossein	...	1876 Bareilly College.
Rebello, P T.	...	1872 St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J B.	...	1871 Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	1872 Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B L.	...	1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Sahay, Jadunath, B.L.	...	1870 Patna College.
„ Raghubansa, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
Sajibanlal	...	1873 Patna College.
Sajibanlal	...	1878 Benares College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Sandel, M.L., B.L.	...	1864 Doveton College.
Sanjhimal	...	1868 Lahore College.
Sankardayal	...	1877 Agra College.
Sankarlal	...	1871 Ditto.
Sanbardas	...	1877 Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	1878 Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan, B.L.	....	1872 Teacher.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	1866 Queen's College, Benares.
„ Harischandra, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1871 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1874 Hooghly College.
„ Krishnagopal, B.L.	...	1873 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Mathuranath	...	1876 Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866 Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1867 Hooghly College.
„ Asutosh	...	1879 Dacca College.
„ Chandrasekhar, B.L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra,	...	1879 Ditto.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	...	1872 Krishnaghur College.
„ Golapchandra, B.L.	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
„ Haradhan	...	1872 Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jaganmohan	...	1879 Dacca College.
„ Jagatnarayan	...	1879 Patna College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1869 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kisorilal, B L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B.L.	...	1860 Ditto.

Sarkar, Mahendranath	...	1874	Cal. Free Ch Institution.
,, Matilal, B L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
,, Narendranath B L.	...	1874	Presidency College
,, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal, B L.	...	1874	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Pareschandra, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Ramnarayan, B.L.	...	1878	Patna College.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1869	Krishnaghur College
,, Siddheswar, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath, B L,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Taraknath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1859	Cal. Free Ch. Institution
,, Umeschandra, B L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra, B L	...	1876	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Sarbadhikari, Rajkumar, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Amritakumar	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
Sayyid, Faizuddin Hosain	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Scott, G W.	...	1877	Patna College.
Sen, Adharlal	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Adityachandra, B L.	...	1874	Ditto
,, Akhilchandra, B.L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Ambikacharan, B L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1873	Medical College.
,, Anandagopal	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B.L	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baikanthanath, B L	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Baradagobinda, B.L.	.	1868	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Batakrishna, B.L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan	..	1870	Dacca College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath, B L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1868	Teacher
,, Durgacharan, B L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh, B L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission Coll
,, Girischandra, B L.	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Guruprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Haricharan, B L.	...	1872	Cal. Free Ch. Institution
,, Harimohan	..	1879	Dacca College.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Teacher.
,, Hemchandra	.	1878	Ditto.
,, Jagneswar, B L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jatramohan, B. L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission College
,, Jaykrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar, B L	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kamalakanta, B L	...	1868	Ditto.

Sen, Kamalakanta	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kasikanta, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Krisorilal	...	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnakumar	...	1871	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Krishnabihari	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Lalmohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Narendranath	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Radhakrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Radhanath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Ratneswar, B L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad, B L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Satyakinkar, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Srikanta	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Srinath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Sulpani	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Taracharan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna, B L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Trigunacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra, B L.	...	1873	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Sengupta, Kalidas, B.L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1879	Ditto.
Set, Girischandra, B L.	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Rajendranath, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Manilal, B L.	...	1876	Cal. Free. Ch. Institution.
Sheolal	...	1877	Teacher.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's College, Agra.
Shionath	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
Sil, Binodbihari	...	1876	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
,, Brajendrakumar, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kamalal	...	1874	Medical College.
,, Kanailal. B.L.	...	1876	Cathedral. Mission College.
Simmonds, W. J.	..	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Budhsen, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Prayag	...	1874	Benares College.

Sing, Saligram, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sinha, Baladeb	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Brajanandan	...	1878	Patna College.
„ Brajeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Harimohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Khirodnath	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari, B. L.	...	1873	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Pramathakrishna, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Ramaprasanna, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibdayal	..	1873	Lahore College.
„ Sibpratapnarayan, B.L.	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
Sitalprasad, B. L.	...	1878	Patna College.
Sitaram	...	1879	Canning Coll. Lucknow.
Sibsaranlal, B.L.	...	1875	Teacher.
Solomons, W. H.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
Som, Baradaprasanna. B. L.	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Brajabihari, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Debendralal, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygobinda, B. L.	...	1860	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Murarilal, B. L.	...	1874	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Srilal	...	1878	Ditto.
Sriram	...	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram, B. L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kalisankar	...	1878	Presidency College.
Sur, Harimohan, B L.	..	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Surjandas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Suryyanarayan Pandit, B. L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Syed Ali	..	1874	Patna College.
„ Khyrat Ahmed, B.L.	..	1877	Teacher.
„ Sakhawat Hosain	...	1878	Hooghly College.
Talapatra, Ramjadab, B.L.	...	1861	Berhampore College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	1877	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Taslimuddin Ahmed	...	1877	Presidency College.
Tewari Chandrasehkar	...	1879	Hooghly College
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
„ J F. (junior)	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ W. H.	...	1877	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R T.	..	1868	Doveton College.
„ F. R. H.	...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B L.	...	1865	Ditto,
Vizar, Amed	..	1873	Bareilly College.
Younan, E, B.L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.

Younan, J., B L	..	1868 Presidency College.
Yousoof, Mahomed, B L.	...	1867 Ditto.

1880.

FIRST DIVISION

In order of Merit.

Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	Patna College
„ Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
Sivaprasad	...	Agra College.
Gobindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan,	...	Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St Xavier's College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra	...	Hooghly College
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Ditto.
„ Ramanimohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Canning College
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Rasikchandra	...	Canning College.
DeMel, A W	...	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
De, Narendralal	...	Cathedral Mission College
Doran, E	...	St Xavier's College
Ghosh, Satyakumar,	...	General Assembly's Institution,
Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ditto
Guin, Srimbas	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	Rajshahye College.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto
„ Rajeswar	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Binodlal	...	Canning College.
„ Nrityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Rashakbihari	...	Agra College.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Ditto
„ Gopalchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Sen, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Ditto.

Sen, Saradaprasad	...	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ditto
Senmajumdar, Jadabchandra	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Amarnath	...	Canning College.
Arndt, Geo.	..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Awadhkisor	...	Patna College.
Bajpai, Benimadhab	...	Canning College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bipinbihari	..	Ditto.
„ Jagannath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kedarnath	...	Patna College.
„ Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
Basu, Girischandra	...	Teacher.
„ Nandakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Muir Central College.
„ Trailokyanath	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Jogneswar,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaki, Benimadhab	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	...	Hooghly College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Dacca College.
„ Isanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Priyagopal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Sanatan	...	Canning College.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Presidency College.
Chhoteylal	...	Canning College.
Das, Akshaycharan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Jugalkisor	...	Hooghly College.
„ Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
De, Anandamohan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Dwarkadas,	...	Lahore College.
Fariduddin, Ahmad	...	Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
„ Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Rajendralal	...	Ditto.
„ Sasikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	Ditto.
Karmakar, Hariprasanna	...	Dacca College.
Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
Laha, Nabadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.
Maitra, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rajendralal	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.

Mitra, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Gopendrachandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath	...	Teacher.
„ Syamaldhan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Muhammad Ismail	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Charuchandra,	...	Patna College.
„ Jogneswar,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna,	...	Patna College.
„ Phanibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Purnachandra	..	Muir Central College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Ditto.
Pando, Hariram,	...	Ditto.
Ray, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Benibhushan	...	Presidency College.
„ Harinath	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nikunjabihari	...	Hooghly College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Katak College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
Takrimuddin	...	Ditto.
Umar Baksh	...	Lahore College.

Maharaja Vizianagram's Scholarship of Rs. 50 per Month, tenable for One Year, awarded at the B. A. Degree Examination.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Patna College.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hooghly College.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1878.

FIRST DIVISION

In Order of Merit.

Sen, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College
Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Canning College.
Sunder, Charles E	...	St Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
Mitra, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College
De, Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Srischandra	...	Lahore College
Das, Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
Ghosh, Kantibhushan	...	Krishnaghur College.
Moreshwar Kelkar Binayek	..	High School Jabalpur,
Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution
Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chandra, Agornath	...	Presidency College
Basu, Kalipada	...	Krishnaghur College.
Sinha, Manindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Fakir Chand	...	Muir Central College.
Lahiri, Harihar	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Atulchandra	...	Doveton College.
Guha, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College
Mandal, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Narayandas	...	Sanskrit College.
Kedarnath	...	Lahore College
Shaikh Qurban Ahmed	...	Canning College.
Amjad Ali	..	Patna College
Kelly, W A	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Jagneswar Bapuji Bodhenkar	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Ahmad Ali	...	Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College
Mukhopadhyay, Nandalal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Krishnakali	...	Sanksrit College.

Bhatt, Krishnaram	...	Benares College.
Bhattacharyya, Trailokyanath	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajalal	...	Cuttack College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bansidhar	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Mitra, Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Budh Sen	...	Muir Central College.
Younan, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Lalbihari	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Ratinath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Rajmohan	...	Presidency College.
Uhdadar, Narendranath	...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Nilmadhab	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad	...	Patna College.
Basu, Anandaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Das, Bhawani	...	Lahore College.
Jha, Ramanath	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan	...	Presidency College.
Jagannath Prasad	...	Patna College.
Basu, Matilal	...	Hooghly College.
Lahiri, Lalitmohan	...	Bauliah High School.
Misra, Lajjaram	...	Canning College.
Das, Damodar	...	Benares College.
Abdus Salam	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ray, Guruprasanna	...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Badrinath	...	Lahore College.
Bagley, A. H.	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Cuttack College.
" Asutosh	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
" Harilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
" Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Sureschandra	...	Hooghly College.
Barman, Bipinbihari	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur
Basak, Kalikrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Basantakrishna	...	Presidency College.
" Brajasyam	...	Ditto.
" Haridas (junior)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
" Kailaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Manindranath	...	Presidency College.
" Nakurchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
" Rajaninath	...	Cuttack College.
" Saradacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	...	Ditto.
" Bimalaprasad	...	Canning College.
" Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
" Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Biswas, Jogneswar	...	Presidency College.

Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Gangacharan	...	Bauliah High School.
,, Kunjabihari	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Nisakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	Midnapnr High School.
,, Rameswar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Srischandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Jogendralal	...	Hooghly College.
Damodarlal	...	Lahore College.
Das, Gangadhar	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Amritalal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
,, Piyarilal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
De, Rammohan	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Upendralal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Anandachandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra (senior)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Janakiballabh	...	Cuttack College.
,, Sitalprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Gupta, Bamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
,, Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Heard, Hebert H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hushmat Ullah	...	Muir Central College.
Harilakshman Indurkar	..	High School, Jabalpur.
Jaykrishna Babaji	...	Ditto.
Jamait Ali	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Khalilur Rohmon	...	Hooghly College.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Sureschandra	..	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Krishnasundar	...	Dacca College.
Manikchand	..	Benares College.
Misra, Brahmasankar	...	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	Hooghly College.
,, Sukhmangal	...	Canning College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Ganeschandra	...	Patna College.
,, Haridas	..	Presidency College.
,, Shorasicharan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Canning College.
,, Binodbihari	..	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	Midnapore High School.

Mukhopadhyay, Harischandra	...	Berhampore College.
„ Nityalal	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
„ Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Munshi, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
Mukund Rao Nafre	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Nag, Akshaykumar	...	Berhampore College.
Nandi, Purnachandra	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Niogi, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Pal, Bhutnath	...	Ditto.
„ Satkari	..	Hooghly College.
Piyari Lal	...	Agra College.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Priestley, N. G.	..	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Raha, Gobindachandra	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Rama Prasad	...	Patna College.
Ramchand	...	Lahore College.
Ramkumar	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Ram Nath	...	Canning College.
Ray, Gopalnarayan	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Jogendranath	...	Canning College.
„ Ramsankar	...	Cuttack College.
„ Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranarayan	..	Hooghly College.
Reazuddin	...	Chittagong High School.
Saha, Ramlal	..	Berhampore College.
Sahay, Ganga	...	Muir Central College.
„ Jagannath (junior)	...	Patna College.
„ Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
„ Sheonath	...	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore.
Sanyal, Ramchandra	..	Midnapore High School.
Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Metroplitan Institution.
„ Srischandra	..	Dacca College.
Sarma, Chandulal	...	Ajmere College.
Sen, Annadakumar	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Dacca College.
Seth, Sudarsan Sing	...	Muir Central College.
Sibanarayanlal	...	Benares College.
Sibdayal	...	Lahore College.
Sil, Basantakumar	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Singh, Daniel	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sinha, Jyotiprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Sri Ram	...	Lahore College.
Suri, Sundar Das	..	Ditto.
Syed Muzeffer Husain	..	Canning College.
Tarachand	...	St. John's College, Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Umaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Baldeo Lal	...	Patna College.
„ Raghunath Ramchandra	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Beninath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dinabandhu	...	Presidency College.
„ Golaknath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Haridhan	...	Presidency College.
Bharali, Isananda	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Bhattacharyya, Harigopal	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Sasadhar	...	Benares College.
Biswas, Banawarilal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Shastibar	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chakrabarti, Lalitmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chandra, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Baradakanta	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Girindranarayan	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haripada	...	Ditto.
„ Sankhyabihari	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Harasankar	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannanath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Das, Bhagwan	...	Canning College.
Datta, Durlabhchandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kedareswar	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Mahendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
De, Matilal	...	Ditto.
Deb, Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Shibchandra	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Batabihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gangopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Berhampore College.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Madanmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Taraknath	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
Guha, Janakinath	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Panchanan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Haldar, Satkari	...	Hooghly College.
Jansz, Cyril C. A.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Jaychand	...	Lahore College.
Maitra, Krishnanath	...	Krishnaghur College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Benares College.
„ Murarilal	...	Berhampore College.

Mallik, Srinarayan	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Misra, Harinarayan	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bipinbihari	...	Hooghly College.
,, Haranchandra	...	Patna College.
,, Nimaicharan	...	Cuttack College.
,, Sureschandra, No. 1	...	Presidency College.
,, Upendragopal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Krishnaghur College.
,, Jayhari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Cuttack College.
,, Nagendranath	..	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Masud Ali,	...	Hooghly College.
Nandi, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Niogi, Kailaschandra	...	Hooghly College.
Pal, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Debendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Patnaik, Krishnamohan	...	Cuttrck College.
Rama Prasad	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Ray, Kisorilal	...	Hooghly College.
,, Isanchandra	...	Bauliah High School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Patna College.
,, Sureschandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
,, Umapada	...	Hooghly College.
,, Upendranath	...	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
Rockwell, J. W.	...	Teacher.
Samanta, Kalitaran	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	...	Patna College.
,, Paresnath	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Sri Ram Bhaskar Sarvate	...	High School Jabalpur.
Sayyid Abul Bazl	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Chandrakanta	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Pranhari	...	Dacca College.
Suryya Narayan	...	Benares College.
Syed, Yebyah Husain	...	Patna College.

1879.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Sarkar, Durgacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan	..	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra		Sanskrit College.
Das, Radhagobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath ...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra ..	Ditto.
Sukul, Gadadharnath ...	Benares College.
Ray, Manmohan ...	Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan ...	Ditto.
Das, Gangachandra ...	Ditto.
Sinha, Satyendraprasanna ...	Ditto.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Bhupalchandra ...	Ditto.
Gupta, Gobindagopal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhar, Nityananda ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Cooke, Edward ...	Doveton College.
Piyari Lal ...	Muir Central College.
Set, Dhanballabh ...	Presidency College.
Sukul, Matadin ...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath...	Teacher.
Pandit, Matilal ...	Muir Central College.
Basu, Janakinath ...	Katak College.
Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath	Krishnaghur College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad ...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath ...	L. C. E.
Basu, Sasibhushan ...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
De, Kunjabihari ..	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Srischandra (No. 2) ...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wahab ...	Doveton College.
Aganoor, M. S. P. ...	Presidency College.
Atma Ram ...	Patna College.
Balwant Raghunath Pendherker	Jabalpur High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Kanailal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramanath ...	Midnapur College.
,, Sasibhushan ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur
,, Saratchandra ...	Berhampur College.
,, Srischandra ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Srischandra ...	Dacca College.
,, Taraprasanna ...	Agra College.
Barari, Akshaykumar ...	Presidency College.
Basu, Chunilal ..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jadabkrishna ...	Ditto.
,, Khagendranath ...	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath ...	Hooghly College.
,, Nirodbihari ...	Presidency College.
,, Radhikaprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Raicharan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratkisor ..	Hooghly College.
,, Sureschandra ...	Sanskrit College.
Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan ...	Krishnaghur College.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	..	General Assembly's Institution
Biswas, Srischandra	..	Sanskrit College
Chakrabarti, Harendranarayan	.	Hooghly College
,, Harihar	..	Presidency College
,, Kshetrapal	..	General Assembly's Institution
,, Mahendranath	.	Muir Central College
,, Rajmohan	.	Dacca College.
,, Rasikchandra	...	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Abhayakumar	...	Ditto
,, Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Lakshmanchandra		Presidency College
,, Rajanikanta		Hooghly College
,, Siddheswar	..	L M S, Institution, Bhowanipur
,, Upendranath	.	General Assembly's Institution
,, Upendranath		L. C E
Chaudhuri, Jagatchandra	..	Krishnaghur College
,, Janmajay	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta		Krishnaghur College
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Srikanta	...	Krishnaghur College
,, Umeschandra	..	Rajshahye College
Das, Gaganchandra	...	Dacca College
,, Harinath	..	General Assembly's Institution
,, Radhabinod	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Datta, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Madhabchandra	...	Ditto.
De, Lalbihari	...	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Dube, Gobindaprasad	.	Jabalpur High School
Gangopadhyay, Debendranath	.	L M S Instn, Bhowanipur
,, Makhanlal	...	Hooghly College
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	.	Rajshahye College
Ghosh, Panchanan	..	Hooghly College,
,, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution
,, Surendranath	.	Presidency College
Grenier, James Edwin	.	St Thomas' College, Colombo
Gupta, Jnancharan	...	Sanskrit College
,, Kangalchandra	...	Hooghly College.
,, Sibendranath	...	Dacca College.
Hafazat Karim	..	Patna College
Haldar, Gaganchandra	..	L M S Institution, Bhowanipur
H M Jafar Ali	...	Lahore College
Jyotirbid, Pitambar	...	Muir Central College
Karmakar, Ambikacharan	..	General Assembly's Institution
Mallik, Makhanlal	..	Cathedral Mission College
Misra, Gangadhar	.	Katak College
,, Ramsahay	...	Patna College
Mitra, Amulyachandra	...	Presidency College
,, Hemchandra	..	Ditto
,, Rasamay	...	Hooghly College.

Mitra, Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Muhammad Hossain	...	St. Xavier's College.
Muhammad Shafi	...	Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Gangeschandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Patterson, R. O.	...	Katak College.
Prasad, Brajabhushan	...	Benares College.
Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Chunilal	...	Ditto.
„ Kunjamohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Amareschandra	...	Presidency College.
Rudra, Susilkumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sahay, Jagannath	...	Patna College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Benares College.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	Hooghly College,
Sen, Abinaschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Bisweswar	...	Ditto.
„ Debendramohan	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sengupta, Girischandra (No. 1)	...	Dacca College.
Sinha, Nandakisor	...	Jeypore Maharaja's College.
„ Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Madhabprasad	...	Benares College.
„ Susibhushan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Surendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Smyth, J. C.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Stark, Alfred W.	...	Doveton College.
Syed Farzand Ali	...	Patna College.
Syed Golam Quadir	...	Teacher.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	...	Jabalpore High School.
Younan, James	...	St. Xavier's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ali Baksh	...	Patna College.
Abdul Wahhab	...	Presidency College.
Abul Hossein	...	Krishnaghur College.
Abdul Ghafoor	...	Patna College.
Achal Behari	...	Muir Central College.
Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Anantaram	...	L. M. S. School, Benares.
Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Atulchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Baninath	...	Patna College.

Bandyopadhyay, Chandrabhushan	Muir Central College.
,, Charuchandra ...	L. M. School, Benares.
,, Dharanidhar ...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
,, Jadunath (No. 1)	Presidency College.
,, Kalidhan ...	Ditto.
,, Lalitmohan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Narendranath ...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
,, Nirodchandra ...	Doveton College.
,, Rakhalchandra ...	Hooghly College.
,, Satyasaran ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Bonnerjee, Rajendra Misra ...	Doveton College.
Basak, Lalbihari ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Becharam ...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
,, Haranchandra ...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Haripada ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Loknath ...	Sanskrit College.
,, Manahar ...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
Beniprasad ...	Teacher.
Bhatta, Tridharacharan ...	Berhampore College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar ...	Hooghly College.
,, Brajakumar ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Jogendrachandra	Presidency College.
,, Sukumar ...	Krishnaghur College.
Bhawal, Gobindachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Biswas, Baradakanta ...	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Blaze, L. E. ...	Trinity College, Kandi.
Chakrabarti, Binodbihari ...	Hooghly College.
,, Prankrishna ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Rajendranath ...	Muir Central College.
,, Rakhaldas ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bhudeb ...	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakumar ...	Dacca College.
,, Janakinath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra ...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Surapati ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaturbedi, Kisorchandra ...	Agra College.
,, Puran Mal ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Chaudhuri, Bhagabaticharan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Mahendranath ...	Ditto.
,, Perbhudayal ...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Satischandra ...	Doveton College.
,, Syamsunder ...	Hooghly College.
Chunnu Lal, ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Cleophas, C. D. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Das, Baikunthanath ...	Benares College.
,, Chandrakanta ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Debendranath ...	Dacca College.
,, Haranchandra ...	Presidency College.
,, Harkishan ...	Lahore College.
,, Harilal ...	General Assembly's Institution.

Das, Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Kalikamal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	...	Patna College.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narayanprasad	...	Free Church Institution.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Surendranath	...	Patna College.
Deb, Haranchandra	...	Agra College.
Dikshit, Benimadhab	...	Benares College.
Gajadharprasad	...	Patna College.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Gaurisankar	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Anantaram	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Girijakisor	...	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
„ Meghnad	...	Teacher.
„ Nilprasanna	...	St. Xavier's College.
Godfrey, Theodore R.	...	Doveton College.
Guha, Rohinikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Hajra, Jagendranath	...	Midnapore College.
Haldar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Haracharanlal	...	Muir Central College.
Ikramul Hakk	...	Doveton College.
Jagannath Prasad	...	Benares College.
Jharkhandi, Somnath	...	Ditto.
Kandhji	...	Patna College.
Kanjilal, Judunath	...	Teacher.
Karmakar, Baikuntanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Khan, Hariprasanna	...	Canning College.
Kshetriya, Ramkrishna	...	Benares College.
Kunar, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
Kundu, Gaurchandra	...	Chittagong College.
Laha, Lalitmohan	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Dwarkanath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Madanbiharilal	...	Patna College.
Maghor Ram	...	Lahore College.
Maiti, Radhamati.	...	Midnapore College.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Sibchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Brindabanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Canning College.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Girischandra	...	L. M. School, Benares.
Martin, A.	...	La Martiniere College.

Mathur Maharaj Singh	...	Agra College.
Mendis, L. W.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Michael, George	...	Doveton College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Midnapur College.
„ Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Ali	...	Katak College.
„ Hoshin Ali Khan	...	Teacher.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Patna College.
„ Jagadiskumar	...	Ditto.
„ Jnanendranath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Muir Central College.
„ Priyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramdas	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Sripati	...	Canning College.
„ Susilendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Nag, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
Niogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Piyarilal	...	Ditto.
Pande, Jayaprasad	...	Patna College.
Piyarilal	...	Lahore Government College.
Raha, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Midnapur College.
„ Baradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girijabhushan	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gopendrachandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Maheschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Srinath	...	Dacca College.
„ Tarakchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Suratkumar	...	Presidency College.
Sahay, Jadubansa	...	Patna College.
Sankhadhar, Jwalaprasad	...	Canning College.
Sarkar, Prasannakumar	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
„ Nandalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkhal, Gopallal	...	Presidency College.
Schorn, A.	...	Ditto.
Sen, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Girischandra (No. 3)	...	Dacca College
„ Kasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Chittagong College.
„ Rameschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Sengupta, Rajendralal	...	Midnapur College.
Seth, Sujansing	...	Muir Central College.
Sibram	...	Lahore College.
Sinha, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur College.

Sinha, Isanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Syamlal	..	Patna College.
Sur, Biharilal	...	Teacher.
Syyid, Ahmed Hussain	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Topdar, Ambikacharan	...	Dacca College.
Ukil, Uddin Ahmed	...	Ditto.
Upadhyay, Indirdatta	...	Benares College.
Wajid Husain,	...	Patna College.

1879.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Das, Radhagobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
Ghosh, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
Cooke, E.	...	Doveton College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1878.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakim	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Aich, Lakshmikanta	...	Hare School.
Aratoon, A. T.	...	Armn. Philanthropic Acdy.
Azimuddin, M.	...	High School, Allahabad.
Babson, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Baburam	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Badri Prasad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Balkrishna	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridhan	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Hare School.
„ Pareschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Sureschandra	..	Bhagulpur H. C. E. School.
„ Syamcharan	...	Hare School.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Banaek Prasad	...	Sarun Zila School.
Barik, Nilmadhab	...	Bankura Zila School.
Basu, Amulyacharan	...	Hare School.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Maharani Sarnomoye's School, [Ulipur.
„ Mukhanlal	...	Hindu School.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Useful Arts School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Mymensing Zila School.

Basu, Upendranath	...	Benares College.
Beechey, H.	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
„ P.	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath	...	Sanskrit College.
Biswas, Sureschandra	...	Hindu School.
Bobade, Ramdhan Raghunath	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Dabendranath	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Dabendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Maheswar	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Manmohan	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Chandra, Kalipada	...	Hoohgly Branch School.
Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Satyahari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan	...	Bauliah High School.
Corbett, T. B.	...	Mussoorie School.
Dales, J. B.	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Datta, Bhairabchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Girischandra	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Jogenchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Hindu School.
De, Biharilal	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Dinanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Lalbihari	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Institution.
Deodhar, Bishnu G.	..	High School, Jabalpur.
Dhar, Kedarnath	...	Hare School.
Diksit, Hari Sitaram	...	Nagpur City School.
Dube, Kalidatta	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Mahananda	...	Hurdui High School.
Dwarka Prasad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Dyahadrao, Sadasiba Jairam	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Edwardes, W. C.	...	Teacher.
Ewing, A.	...	La Martiniére College, Cal.
Fazlul Haq	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalipada	...	Pandra H. C. E. School
„ Nanilal		Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Priyanath	...	Hindu School.
Goswami, Akshaykumar	...	Hare School.
Guha, Asminikumar	...	Jagganath School, Dacca.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Hindu School.
„ Nagendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Hall, F. W. G.	...	Mussoorie School.
Holder, E.	...	La Martiniére College, Lucknow.
Hukhu, Mohanlal	...	Banda Zila School.
Ishwari Prasad	...	Aligarh Zila School.
Jaya Ram	...	District School, Delhi.
Johnson, E.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Jugal Kisor	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Kasinath Sridhar Khair	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Kishen Lal	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.

Lahiri, Mohinimohan	...	Bauliah High School.
Lakshmi Narayan	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Leslie, K. M.	...	Doveton College.
Macleod, H. W. G.	...	Ditto.
Madak, Priyanath	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Madhu Prasad	...	Ajmere Government College.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Bauliah High School.
Majumdar, Hariprasanna	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Mallik, Hemchandra	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
Mihin Lal	...	Agra College.
Mirza Muhammad Abbas	...	Mozafferpore Zila School.
Miran Baksh	...	District School, Umristur.
Misra, Gauriprasad	...	Bhagulpur H. C. E. School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar (1st)	...	Hindu School.
„ Amritalal	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Narendrakrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Surendralal	...	Ditto.
Mohib Ali Khan	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
Monies, T.	...	Mussoorie School.
Muhammad Ibrahim	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Chintamani	...	Benares College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hindu School.
Nand Kumar	..	Muttra Zila School.
O'Grady, George A.	...	St. F. DeSale's School, Nagpur.
Pal, Haridas	...	Serampore College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Konnagor E. School.
Pande, Chunilal	...	Gonda High School.
Price, E T.	...	Mussoorie School.
„ W. L.	...	Ditto.
Rabeholm, W. C.	...	Doveton College.
Rabi Chandra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ramabalamba	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Joynarayan's College, Benares.
„ Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bhabanath	...	Hindu School.
„ Hemendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Howrah School.
„ Praphullachandra	...	Albert School.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Raychaudhuri Sibkrishna	...	Otterparah School.
Sahab Lal	..	High School, Allahabad.
Sahay, Baladeb	...	Arrah Zila School.
Samadar, Nabakumar	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Sandford, B.	...	La Martiniere College, Cal.
Sarkar, Hridaynath	...	Hindu School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Rungpore High School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookur Branch.

Sen, Anathnath	...	Hindu School.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Haridas	...	Serampore College.
„ Nalininath	...	Hindu School.
„ Nandalal	...	Hare School.
„ Narendranath	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Nityadacharan	..	Hare School.
Set, Gobindalal	..	Hindu School.
Sil, Bhagabaticharan	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Brajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Singh, Aman	...	Agra College.
„ Sibadani	...	Arrah Zila School.
Sinha, Debendranath	...	Bauliah High School.
„ Madusudan	...	Maldah Zila School.
Sohani, Damodar Balkrishna	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sohan Lal	...	District School, Lahore.
Som, Upendranath	...	Konnagar E. School.
Srikhandi, Gopal Lakshman	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Srimani, Jogendranath	...	Hindu School.
Stewart, T.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Stuart, H.	...	Ditto.
Surajnarayan Pandit	...	Residency College. Indore.
Syed Ahmed Hosain	...	Mozafferpore Zila School.
Syed Husain	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Tapaswari Prasad	...	Saran Zila School.
Thakur, Madhub Singh	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Tomkyns, G.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Van-Rooyen, T. C.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Wilkinson, F.	...	La Martiniere Col., Lucknow.
„ H.	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Latif	...	Shajehanpore Zila School.
Abdul Wali	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdur Rahman	...	Commillah Zila School.
Abdurrahman	...	Amritsar District School.
Abdur Rashid Khan	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Abdus Samed	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	...	Bauliah High School.
Adharyya, Kasinath	...	Bankura Zila School.
Adhikari, Gopinikanta	...	Pakur School.
Adhya, Kandarpamohan	...	Hare School.
Ahmed Baksh	...	District School, Hushiarpur.
Ahmad Jan	...	District School, Amritsar.
Ajodhya Prasad	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Ajodhya Prasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Amba Prasad	...	Farkahabad Zila School.
Anant Lal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Antonini, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Ashgar Ali Khan	...	Palamow Govt. School.
Bagh, Dwarkanath	...	Maldah Zila School.
Baharuddin Ahmed	...	Bogra Zila School.
Baiker, Martand Bapaji	...	Nagpur City School.
Bajal, Ramsahay	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Bajpai, Jugulkisor	...	Benares College.
„ Narayanprasad	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Baksi, Makhanlal	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Balak Ram	...	Agra College.
Baldeo Sahay	...	Patiala College.
Balin Ram	...	Fyzabad High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Adharnrisinha	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Dacca Colligiate School.
„ Basantakumar	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Dayalnath	...	Ranchi Government School.
„ Girischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haridas, 1st	...	Ditto
„ Haridas, 2nd	...	Ditto.
„ Herambacharan	..	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Kalipada	...	Deoghur Zila School.
„ Kalisahay	...	Barisal School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Kiranchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Narayandas	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Narendranath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Nibaranchandra		Cotterparah School.
„ Pannalal	...	Barisal School.
„ Piyarilal	...	Purulia Govt. School.
„ Priyanath	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Priyagopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Ramanath	...	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Konnagar English School.
„ Sasadhar	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Pogose School.
„ Sitalchandra	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Srikrishna	...	Goburdanga Aided School.
„ Surendranath	...	Doveton College.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Baral, Bholanath	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Barlow, G.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Barton, R.	...	La Martiniere Col., Lucknow.
Basak, Brajendrakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jnanchandra	...	Hindu School.
Basu, Atulchandra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Atulyacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Biswanath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Gopanchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Gurudas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.

Basu, Haridas	.	Konnagar English School
,, Harinath	...	Naral H C E School
,, Jagadischandra	...	L M S Instn, Bhowanipore
,, Jagadischandra	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar
,, Jogindranath	...	Shambazar H C E School
,, Kadambini	...	Bethune Female School
,, Kalihar	...	Dacca Collegiate School
,, Kshetramohan	...	Barrackpore School
,, Ramnarayan	...	Ootterparah School
,, Ratneswar	...	Arrah Zila School.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Berhampore Collegiate School
,, Saratchandra	..	Howrah School
,, Saratkumar	...	Commillah Zila School [Brch
,, Sripati	...	Metropolitan Instn, Shampukur
,, Upendrachandra	.	Jessore Zila School
Batak, Kesabprabhakar	..	City School, Nagpur
Bedford, N	...	La Martinière Col, Lucknow
Behram	...	District School, Amritsar
Beni Lal		Benares College
Bhaduri, Bhutnath	...	Kasipore Kasinath School
,, Radhikanath	...	C M School, Monghyr
Bhagirath Prasad	...	High School, Jabalpur
Bhagoleram	...	Sultanpore Zila School
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School [Brch
,, Bamacharan	..	Metropolitan Instn, Shampukur
,, Banikanta	..	Barisal Zila School
,, Bishnucharan	...	Jaggannath School
,, Durgacharan	..	Mohanad Mission School
,, Janakinath	...	Sanskrit College
,, Kedarnath	...	Behala Mission School
,, Krishnanath	...	Rungpur High School
,, Nityaprasad	..	Maharaja's School, Burdwan
,, Prankrishna	...	Kasipore Kasinath School.
,, Ramgopal	...	Muragacha School
,, Tarasankar	...	Sylhet Zila School
Bhaumik, Hridaynath	...	Mymensing Zila School
Bhondu, Samuel	...	C M School, Monghyr
Bihari Lal	..	Bareilly Collegiate School
Binayak Ganesh	...	High School, Jabalpur
Bindaprasad, L.	...	Ditto
Bishun Narayan	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Biswambhar Nath	...	Ditto.
Biswambhar Nath	...	Moradabad Zila School
Biswas, Jagadbandhu	...	Bankura Zila School
,, Jogendranath	...	Unao High School
,, Trailokyanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School
Brindaban	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur
Browne C E	..	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla
Bryan, W	...	Ditto
Buzlur Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrasah
Chakrabarti, Abhaypada	..	Midnapore High School
,, Binodbihari	..	Santipur Municipal School

Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Durgacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Jnanadagobinda	...	Faridpore Zila School.
,, Lalitkumar	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Nabinchandra	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Nanigopal	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
,, Ramlal	...	Bhagulpur H. C. E. School.
,, Rasikchandra	...	Hindu School.
,, Umeschandra	...	Rungpur High School.
Chand, Chhabeel	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpore.
,, Kalikrishna	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
,, Sadhucharan	...	Puri Zila School.
Chapman, A. E.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Anukulchandra	...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Bhutnath	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Biharilal	...	Metro. Institution, Sampukur Br.
,, Harakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Hemchandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Hrisikes	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	Santipore Municipal School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
,, Kalipada	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
,, Kantichandra	...	Pogose School.
,, Kedarnath	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
,, Kesabchandra	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
,, Madhabchandra	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
,, Nandalal	...	Hindu School.
,, Nanilal	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
,, Nrityagopal	...	Ranchi Government School.
,, Pasupati	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
,, Phakirchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Howrah School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Ramlal	...	Metro. Instn., Sampukur Br.
,, Saratchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Sasibhushan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Satyacharan	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Srinath	...	Jagannath School.
,, Tituram	...	Metro. Instn., Sampukur Br.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Albert School.
,, Umapati	...	Baraset Government School.
,, Umeschandra	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
,, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaube, Gannulal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Chaudhuri, Bhabendranarayan	...	Bauliah High School.
,, Chhedipras.d	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Gokulananda	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Janakimohan	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Jaynath	...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Nawab's School, Dacca.
,, Ramchandra	...	Cawnpur Zila School.

Chitnis, Sankar Madho	...	Free Ch. Instn , Nagpur.
Chhote, E.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Curtis, C. C.	...	St. Xavier's College
Dakshi, Brajanath	..	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Dam, Chandrakanta	...	Jagannath School.
Das, Abinaschandra	...	Hare School.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Ambikacharan	...	Howrah School.
„ Annadacharan	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Basantakumar	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Bholanath	...	Nowgong Zila School
„ Bimbodhar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Brahmananda	...	Ditto.
„ Gopalballabh	..	Ditto.
„ Harisaran	...	Agra College.
„ Jaminimohan	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Bagirhat H. C. E School.
„ Madhusudan	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Narayan	...	Bhagulpur H. C. E. School.
„ Parmeswari	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Aghornath	...	South Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Amba	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	Hindu School.
„ Ganga	...	Moradabad Zila School.
„ Girischandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Jaykali	...	Maharaja Narendrakrishna H. C. E. Schl., Hatugunge.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Lambodar	...	Sibsagar Zila School.
„ Nabagopal	...	Silchar Government School.
„ Pareschandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Ramanath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Rasbihari	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Satischandra	..	Hindu School.
Dayal, Parameswar	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Raghubar	...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
De, Asminikumar	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bireswar	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Kanailal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Madhusudan	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Saratchandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sarnath	...	Hare School.
Deb, Nandalal	...	Ditto
Deba, Sadasib Purusottam	...	Free Ch. Institution, Nagpur.

Debi Prasad	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Deghoria, Kedarnath	...	Bankura Zila School.
Dennis, C. J. H H.	...	Doveton College.
Deo, Jadab Ramchandra	...	Free Ch. Institution, Nagpur.
DeRosaire, C. H.	...	Teacher.
Dhar, Raimohan	...	Sarajgunge H. C. E. School.
DeSilva Serasingha	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Dhrit Ram	...	District School, Lahore.
Dias, J. D.	...	Galle High School.
Dissanayaka, B. W.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dube, Susidhar Prasad	...	Gazipur Mission High School.
„ Sibaprasad	...	C. M. School, Jounpur.
Durga Prasad	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Dwarka Prasad	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Fazlul Kureem	...	Noakhally Zila School.
Futteh Chand	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Galstaun, E.	...	Armn. Philanthropic Academy.
„ P. N.	...	Ditto.
Gunga Bishnu	...	Sitapore High School.
Ganga Prasad	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Ganga Prasad	...	C. M. School, Azimgurh.
Gangopadhyay, Gopikrishna	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
„ Kalidas	...	L. M. School, Baduria.
„ Satyacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
Gargari, Ramdas	...	Konnogur E. School.
Gauri Sankar	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
George, Cecil	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghatak, Girischandra	...	Rungpur Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Akshaykumar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
„ Binodbihari	...	Albert School.
„ Bisweswar	...	Burisal Zila School.
„ Debendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Girischandra	...	L. M. School, Baduria.
„ Girischandra	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Haranchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	Puri School.
„ Jadunath	...	Hare School.
„ Jagannohan	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Kisorilal	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Krishnachandra	...	Pandra H. C E. School.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Prabhaschandra	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Prankrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ariadaha Association School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
„ Srinarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Surendranath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Sylhet Zila School.

Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Ghoshal, Akshaychandra	...	Banawaribad H C. E. School.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Cotterparah School.
„ Sarathkumar	...	Ditto
Gokhale, Balwant Gopal	...	City School, Nagpur.
Gopal Brahmin	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Gopinath, 1st	...	Ajmere Government School.
Gopinath, 2nd	...	Ditto.
Goray, Sridhar Rao	...	Zila School, Banda.
Goswami, Satischandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kandi School.
Greenwood, E	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Gregory, Thomas	...	St Xavier's College.
Guha, Annadacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Ditto.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Burisal Zila School.
„ Nabakumar	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Burisal Zila School.
Gupta, Becharam	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
„ Chandreswar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Hrishikes	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Narayandas	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Sridhardas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Umacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Hait Lal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Haldar, Mahendra Nath	...	'Seal's Free College.
Hammill, A H.	...	St. Francis DeSales's School, Nagpur.
Hannay, W. G.	...	La Martiniere College.
Harkness, B.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Hickie, C.	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Htoon Nyam	...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Humza Ali	...	Moradabad Zila School.
Hur Bux	...	Jeypur Maharajah's College.
Imtiaz Ali	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Inait Husain	...	Fyzabad High School.
Jagamohan Ram	...	Sultanpore Zila School.
Jaganath	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Janiki Prasad	...	Govt High School, Allahabad.
Jawala Prasad	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Jawar Hosain Khan	...	Gya Zila School.
Jivan Mal	...	Amritsar District School.
Jogaleker, Marotee Ganesh	...	Teacher.
Jwad Hosain	...	Agra College.
Jwala Das	...	Lahore District School.
Kalka Prasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Kandhai Prasad	...	Banda Zila School.
Kanhaiya Lal	...	Ajmere College.
Kanta Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Karta Krishna	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.

Kayasth, Gayaprasad	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Kebal Krishna	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Khawalkar, Ganpat Rao	...	Cawnpore Zila School.
Khayali Ram	...	Private Student.
Kishan Lal	...	Delhi District School.
Kisho Das	...	Lahore District School.
Kripa Sankar	...	St John's College, Agra.
Kuar, Kaliprasanna	...	Hare School.
Kundu, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Nityananda	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kurrar Hyder	..	Agra College.
Laha, Nagendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Lahiri, Saradacharan	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
„ Srischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lal, Bankabihari	...	Benares College.
„ Bankabihari	...	Unao High School.
„ Bankabihari	...	Sitapur High School.
„ Dasrath	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Raghunandan	...	Ulwar High School.
„ Sibasankar	...	Banda Zila School.
„ Sibcharan	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
„ Sibcharan	...	Furakhabad Zila School.
Lalta Prasad	...	Hurdui High School.
Lamb, G J.	..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Lawrence, A.	..	Ditto Calcutta.
Lett, W.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Lukman Uddin Khan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lutfar Rahman	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Lynch, J. O.	...	St. Francis DeSales's School, Nagpur.
Madan Mohan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mahabir Prasad	...	Purneah School.
Maharaj Prasad	...	District School, Delhi.
Mahdi Hosain	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Maitra, Kumadnath	...	L. M. S. Istn., Bhowanipore.
Majumdar, Jadunath	..	Private Student.
„ Pramathanath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Upendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Makhan Lal	...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Makode, Sibnarayan	..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Mallik, Batakrisna	...	Hare School.
„ Kesablal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mangli Prasad	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Manley, H. F.	...	Free School.
Marshall, W.	...	La Martiniere College.
Maruful Haq	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mathra Prasad	...	Mission School, Peshawar.
Mathuraprasad (2nd)	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
Mirza Sujait Ali	..	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
Misra, Bhugwandas	...	Hurdui High School.
„ Radhikrishna	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Achintanath	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Akshaykumar (2nd)	..	Hindu School.

Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Anadikrishna	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Br.
„ Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradakanta	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Brajalal	...	Metropolitan Inst., S. School.
„ Brajanath	...	Chundernagur School.
„ Dhanadacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Gostabihari	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Jotendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Albert School.
„ Udayendralal	...	Hare School.
„ Upendranath	...	Residency College, Indore.
Moore, W. T.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Morrison, C. S.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Moung Thah Din	...	Govt. H. School, Rangoon.
Mubinul Haq M.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Muhammad, Akbar Hosain	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Golam Mujtaba	..	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
„ Hadi	...	Sultanpore Zila School.
„ Khaja Bauksh Khan		Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Wahabuddin	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
„ Yawar Hosen	...	Mission Normal H. School.
„ Yousuf Ali	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Zahir	...	Behar English School.
Mul Chand	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Munnasvami Krishappa Naidu	...	Mhow Zoroastrian School.
Munni Lal	...	C. M. High S., Gorakpur.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Bishnucharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bisweswar	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Girischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girischandra	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	South Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Haridas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hemchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	South Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Khagendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohun	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
„ Lalmohun	...	Jagannath School, Dacca,
„ Mahendrachandra		South Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Mahimachandra		Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Manmathanath	...	Hare School.
„ Manmohan	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Mohanlal	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
„ Natabar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nilmadhab	...	Behala Mission School.

Mukhopadhyay,	Panchanan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Prasannakumar...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,,	Sasankamohan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	Bauliah High School.
,,	Satkari ...	Hindu School.
,,	Satyaprasad ...	Barisal School.
,,	Sripati ...	Burdwan English School.
,,	Tariniprasad ..	Kandi School.
,,	Upendrachandra	Sanskrit College.
Mukundbihari	...	Agra College.
Murli Mohan	...	District School.
Naish Uddeen	...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
Nandi, Abinaschandra	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
,, Balaichandra	...	Useful Arts School.
Nand Lal	...	Jeypur Maharajah's College.
Nath, Gaurhari	...	S. Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Nandalal	...	Baraset School.
Naturam, P.	...	High School, Jubbulpore.
Niaz Ali	...	District School, Umritsur.
Nazir Ali	...	Agra College.
Niogi, Brajagopal	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Pal, Baikunthanath	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	Private Student.
,, Gostabihari	...	Hindu School.
,, Harikisor	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mathuranath	...	Albert School.
,, Nirodbaran	...	Hindu School.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Barrackpore School.
Palit, Baikunthanath	..	Silchar Government School.
Panday, Kuleschandra	..	Pakur School.
Pati, Radhanath	..	Midnapore High School.
Palmer, A.	..	St. Xavier's College.
Parduman, Krishna	...	Private Student.
Pathak, Ajodhyaprasad	...	High School, Jubbulpore.
Pereira, G.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Poddar, Gaganchandra	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Prag Das	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
Pramanik, Harinath	..	Joynagar Institution.
Pratab Narayan	...	Unao High School.
Prince, W. J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Purihal, Saratchandra	...	Pogose School.
Purrit Lal	...	Gya Zila School.
Radharam	...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar.
Raghunath Prasad	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
Rahmat Ali	...	Zila School, Muttra.
Ram Adhar	...	Unao High School.
Ramdin	...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Ramnarayan	...	Delhi District School.
Ram Persad	...	Ditto.
Ramswarup	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Ramasraylal	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Rampratab (2nd)	...	Jaipur Maharaja's College.
Ramratan	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Ray, Basantakumar	...	Jagannath School.
,, Dwijendralal	...	Krishnaghur Collegte. School.
,, Gaurinath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Harimohan	...	High School, Jabalpur.
,, Harendralal	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kesabchandra	...	Kalna F. C. School.
,, Kuladananda	...	S. Prasad Inst., Chuckdighee.
,, Kunjakumar	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Manmohan	...	Jagannath School.
,, Nalinikanta	...	Hare School.
,, Nripendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Panchkari	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
,, Rajendranath	...	Behala Mission School.
,, Ramanihar	...	Benares College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Somnath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Syam Bahadur	...	Private Student.
,, Tinkari	...	L. M. H. School, Benares.
,, Umeschandra	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Raychaudhuri, Nilratan	...	Barisal School.
,, Srischandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
Rebati Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Roosmabceg, H. S.	...	Galle High School.
Rowbury, G.	...	La Martiniére College, Lucknow.
Rudra, Bhupaticharan	...	Janai Training School.
Rufus, W. H.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Sa, Nitaisundar	...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
Sadasheo Murarbhat	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Saha, Bholanath	...	St. Mary's Inst., Chundernagur.
,, Rajanikanta	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Sahay, Maharaj	...	Shajehanpur Zila School.
,, Munaswar	...	Sarun Zila School.
,, Raghubansa	...	Mozufferpore Zila School.
,, Raghunath	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
,, Suryya	...	Gonda High School.
Saheb Lal	...	Gya Zila School.
Sajidullah	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Saligram	...	Hume's H. School, Etawah.
Samanta, Kisorimohan	...	Pachamba English School.
Sankar Lal	...	Hurdui High School.
Sanyal, Durgananda	...	Bauliah High School.
,, Gurudas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Taraknath	...	Benares College.
Sarma, Parbaticharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girijakanta	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
,, Jugalkrishna	...	Pakur School.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Bauliah High School.

Sarkar, Kalipada	...	Pachamba English School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Hamilton's E. S., Tumlook.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sawanth Iswaridayal	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
Sayad Hosain	...	Muttra Zila School.
Sekhar Chand	...	Gya Zila School.
Sen, Ambikacharan	...	Noakhally Zila School.
„ Baikunthanath	...	Private Student.
„ Dinabandhu	...	Burisal Zila School.
„ Gobindachandra	...	Faridpore Zila School.
„ Hemendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Jaladhar	...	Kumarkhally School.
„ Jaminikanta	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Hare School.
„ Kamakshyacharan	...	S. Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Hare School.
„ Saktiprasanna	...	Hindu School.
„ Umacharan	...	Barisal Zila School.
Sengupta, Taranath	...	Ootterparah School.
Set, Haridas	...	Calcutta Institution.
Shaikh Abdul Jubbar	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Hosain Ali	...	High School, Jabalpore.
„ Kabir Ali	...	Teacher.
„ Muhammad Ashaf	...	District School, Delhi.
Siebel, C. O.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Singh, Lalbiharilal	...	Behar English School.
„ Kanhai	...	Mission Normal High School.
„ Karm	...	District School, Amritsar.
„ Khazan	...	Moradabad Zila School.
„ Mahendra	...	Agra College.
„ Parduman	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
„ Sant	...	Mission School, Rawalpindi.
„ Sohail	...	Mission School, Lahore.
„ Sundar	...	District School, Amritsar.
„ Uttam	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
Sinha, Bipinbihari	...	Hamilton's E. S., Tumlook.
„ Brajakisor	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Christ Ch. School, Cawnpur.
„ Prabhachandra	...	Bhastara School.
„ Surathnath	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Sil, Gakulnath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Makhanlal	...	Ditto.
Sitla Buksh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sookh Raj	...	Mission School, Rawalpindi.
Sri Ram	...	Patiala College.
Surita, F. R.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Syam Saradacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Syam Dutt	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Syed Muhammad Hosain	...	Unao High School.
„ Hasan Raza	...	Hurdui High School.
„ Muhammad Nabib Ullah	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Syyed Wajahat Hussein	...	Christ Ch School, Lucknow.
Tajuddin	...	Sitapur High School.
Talukdar Sasibhushan	...	Serajgunge School
Tamhan Kosab Gopal	...	Free Ch. Institution, Nagpur.
Tara Chand	...	District School, Amritsar.
Tarafdar Adyanath	...	Barari H. C E. School.
Tewari, Jagannath	...	High School Jabalpur.
„ Raghunandanprasad	...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Thengadi Hari Ganwant	...	City School, Nagpur.
Tribedi, Kanhiyalal	...	Hurdui High School.
Tulsiram Sarma	...	Gauhati Zila School.
Ulfat Ray	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Uma Sankar	...	Muttra Zila School.
Watson, A. G.	...	Doveton College.
Wijegakoon, W.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Wontersz, G. J.	...	Ditto.
Woodward, Charles	...	St. Xavier's College.
Yakoob Shal Khan	...	M A O. College, Aligarh.
Zinat Ray	...	Shajehanpore Zila School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adharyya, Haranath	...	Bankura Zila School.
Adhikari, Kedarnath	...	Putia School.
Adhya, Bankabihari	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Aich, Kanailal	...	Midnapore High School
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto
Ajmal Ali	...	Sylhet Zila School
Ajodhya Prasad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Baksi, Bidhubhushan	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Balkrishna Gangadhar C.	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Baidyanath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Brajanath	...	Hare School.
„ Brajanath	...	Useful Arts School.
„ Bipinbihari	..	Hindu School.
„ Debendranath	...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
„ Gopalchandra	..	S Suburban School, Kalighat
„ Gopalchandra	...	Pubna Zila School.
„ Haridas	...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
„ Haripada	...	Ditto
„ Hariprasanna	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Kamakshyanath		Hare School.
„ Kshetramohan	...	S. Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Piyarilal	..	Hindu School.
„ Prakaschandra	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Radhikamohan	...	Jaganyath School, Dacca.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Monghyr Zila School
„ Satischandra	...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
Barat, Surendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Basak, Basinath	...	Nawab's School, Dacca.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Ruplal Raghunath School, Dacca.
„ Kunjalal	...	Pubna Zila School.
„ Radhikamohan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Tulsidas	...	Oriental Seminary.
Basu, Ashminikumar	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bhupatinath	..	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Girischandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Harakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Herambanath	...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
„ Jadunath	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Kalikumar	...	Cotterparah School.
„ Kalinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kasinath	...	Barisal School.
„ Krishnamohan	...	Matihari Govt. Zila School.
„ Radhakisor	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Ramtaran	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Sitalkumar	...	Metropolitan Instn, S. Brch.
„ Upendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Bhaduri, Aghorchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Jagachchandra	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Bhar, Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Girischandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Nabakumar	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Tinkari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Trilochan	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh Institution.
Bhawanidin	...	Unao High School.
Biharilal	...	Gya Zila School.
Binaek Prasad	...	Sultanpore Zila School.
Binayak Prasad	...	Benares College.
Biswas, Jadunath	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Kulendraprasad	...	Santosh Janhabi School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Lakshmipasa H. C. E. School.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Baraset School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Amta School.
Black, O. E.	...	St. James's School.
Chakrabarti, Basantakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Chandranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jaykali	...	Howrah School.
„ Lalmohan	...	Pogose School.
„ Raghunath	...	Campbell Medical School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Surendranath	..	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
„ Traprasanna	...	Pogose School.
Chandra, Bipinbihari	...	Midnapore High School.

Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
,, Bhushanchandra		General Assembly's Institution.
,, Binaycharan	...	Howrah School.
,, Harendranath	...	Monghyr Zila School.
,, Kalidas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
,, Ramchandra	...	Hindu School.
,, Satinath	...	Madrassa-i-Unwariah.
,, Taraknath	...	Jaynagar School.
,, Umeschandra	...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
Chaturbedi, Jayantiprasad	...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Karunakanta	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Mahadeoprasad	...	Gonda High School.
,, Rajendranath	..	Cawnpur Zila School.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Seal's Free College
,, Tinkari	..	Bagnan H. C. E. School.
Chimman Lal	..	Delhi District School.
Coriah, T.	...	Free School.
Coorey, J.	..	Trinity College, Kandi.
Daji Harbaji Gadakri	...	City School, Naghur.
Dan, Abinaschandra	...	Free Ch. Institution, Calcutta.
Das, Abanimohan	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Abinaschandra	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bhagwan	...	Mission School, Lahore.
,, Bharatchandra	...	Pogose School.
,, Durgakanta	...	Rungpore High School.
,, Gangaprasad	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Haranam	...	Victoria College, Agra.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Mahendralal	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Pradyumnacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Premlal	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Sibendrachandra	...	Sridharpore School.
Dasgupta, Syamnirod	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
Datta, Bholanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Damodar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Gangacharan	...	Daulatpur School.
,, Haricharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Jagatchandra	...	Silchar Government School.
,, Mrigendrakumar	...	Howrah School.
,, Nagendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Patiram	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Trilokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Daulat Ram	...	District School, Hushiarpur.

De, Abinaschandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Basantakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Brajagobinda	...	Rungpur High School.
„ Haricharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Mahadeb	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Nareschandra	...	Hare School.
„ Radhaballabh	...	Coomercolly School.
„ Srinibas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Deb, Sureschandra	...	Hare School.
Dhamankar, Sridhar Binayak	...	Indore Madrassa.
Dhar, Maniklal	...	Sanskrit College.
Dhunna Lal	...	Ajmere Govt. College.
Gangopadhyay, Jogendrachandra	..	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Sarachchandra	...	Baraset Government School.
Gobinda Prasad	...	Sultanpore Zila School.
Ghosh, Baradakanta	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Mission School, Peshawar.
„ Janakinath	...	Private Student.
„ Kaliranjan	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Kedaranath	...	Metropolitan Institution S. Br.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Paresnath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Seal's Free College.
Ghoshal, Lalitlal	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Hindu School.
Golam Rahman	...	Noakhally Zila School.
Goswami, Harischandra	...	Bauliah High School.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Behar English School.
„ Syamchand	...	Badla A. V. School.
Guha, Bharatchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Bidyadhar	...	Teghoria School.
„ Gurucharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Jaggannath School, Dacca.
Gupta, Baradagobinda	...	Bauliah High School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Pogose School.
„ Sasankamohan	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Ditto.
„ Uddhabchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Hajra, Ramtaran	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Hanuman Prasad	...	Barabanki High School.
Harmohan Lal	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Hui, Ramcharan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Jagannath Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Jha, Ramlal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Jas, Jogneswar	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.

Jaydatt	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kar, Haricharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Kartakishen	...	District School, Lahore.
Khan, Nabadwipchandra	..	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Baripur H C E School.
Konor, Bhairabnarayan	...	Nowgong Zila School
Kripa Sankar	...	St Peter's College, Agra.
Kuar, Luchman Narayan	...	Aligarh Zila School
Kundu, Banawarilal	...	Metn Instn, Sampukur, Br.
Lackersteen, A	...	St. Xavier's College
Lahiri, Saratkumar	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Lakshanprasad	...	Fyzabad High School
Lala Sirdar Mull	...	Durbar School, Jodhpur
Lila Dhar	..	Aligarh Zila School
Mahabir Prasad	...	Pachamba English School.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	.	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Harimohan	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Bauliah High School
„ Rajanikanta	...	Hindu School
„ Rasbihari	...	Berhampore Collegiate School
Majumdar, Aghornath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Baradaprasad	...	Barisa School
„ Banikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Biharilal	...	Deogarh Zila School
„ Debendranath	...	Metn Instn, Sampukur Br.
„ Gopinath	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	L M School, Khagra.
„ Jogendranath	...	Naral H C E School.
„ Kalipada	...	Harinabhi A S School
„ Kedarnath	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	C. M School, Calcutta
„ Rajkumar	..	St Chrysostom's School.
Mallik, Harinath	...	South Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Khagendranath	..	Albert School.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	L M School, Khagra.
Mandal, Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Sriramchandra	...	Pandra H C E School.
Marshall, E. A	..	St James' School.
Mendis, A	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Misra, Kalicharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Murlidhar	...	Hardui High School.
„ Shewraj	...	Bahraich Zila School.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Kalipada	...	Faridpore Zila School
„ Raj Jagadiswar	..	South Subn School, Kalighat
Mohanlal, Sukla	...	Benares College
Morobeshownath, Bhide	...	City School, Nagpur.
Mufizuddin	...	Calcutta Madrassa
Md Abdul Gafur	...	C M S H S, Gorakpur
Muhammad Ainul Haq		Patna Collegiate School
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	Oriental Seminary

Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Teacher.
,, Basantakumar	...	Metn. Instn., Sampukur Br.
,, Dinabandhu	...	Balagar H. C. E. School.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Harischandra	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Kaminikumar	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Manmohan	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Nagendranath	...	South Subn. School, Kalighat.
,, Paresnath	..	Pachamba English School.
,, Rajendranath	...	Howrah School.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Konnogur English School.
,, Umacharan	...	Cotterpara School.
Murlidhar, Joshi	...	Almora Mission School.
Murphy, C.	...	St. George's Col., Mussoorie.
Nag, Haridas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Kasiswar	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Nand Lal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Narhar Ganesh Dikshit	...	Private Student.
Nayak, Solomon	...	Balasore Zila School.
Niyazdeen Khan	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
Niogi, Durganath	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
O'Brien, J.	...	St. George's Col., Mussoorie.
Pal, Girischandra	...	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Gopalprasanna	...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Sasikumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Palmer, W.	...	La Martiniere Col., Lucknow.
Pandit, Gobinda Sahay	...	Private Student.
Pati, Bholanath	...	Midnapore High School.
Patnaik, Lingaraj	...	Puri Zila School.
Rada Kishan	...	District School, Amritsar.
Raha. Gopalchandra	...	Faridpore Zila School.
Raibahadur	...	Benares College.
Rakshit, Chunilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ram Lal	...	District School, Lahore.
Ram Prasad	...	Ranchi Govt. Zila School.
Ramsaran, P.	...	Teacher.
Ray, Adharchandra	..	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	Sumbhunath Schl., Chatmohar.
,, Brajendranarayan	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Iswarchandra	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Lalbihari	...	Annada School, Brahmanbaria.
,, Lalmohan	...	Nizamat School, Moorshedabad.
,, Nalinimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Narayanchandra	...	Hare School.
,, Rampada	...	Hazaribag Zila School.
,, Ratikanta	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Suryyakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Chaudhuri, Nibaranchandra		Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Chaudhuri, Ramkrishna	...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
Rutledge, A. N.	...	St. James' School.

Sadhu Ram	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
Saint, R. R.	...	St George's Coll., Mussoorie.
Sakharam Dhoondiraj Mahajan	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Sanyal, Dasarathi	...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
Shewsankar	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Saran, Abodbihari	...	Shajehanpore Zila School.
Sarkar, Banwarilal	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
„ Harinarayan	...	Khagol H. C. E. School.
„ Karalicharan	...	Saradaprasad Inst., Chackdigi.
„ Maheschandra	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Ramkumar	...	Purulia Government School.
Sen, Bireswar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Muthuranath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Ramdas	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Ramtarak	...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Saratchandra	...	Noakhally Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Syamlal	...	Hare School.
„ Umacharan	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Set, Hemchandra	...	Hare School.
Sheikh Fariduddeen Ahmed	...	Joynarayan's College, Benares.
Sheobihari Lal	...	C. M School, Lucknow.
Shib Ram	...	Gujrat Government School.
Sikdar, Bhubanmohan	...	Metn. Instn., Shampakur Br.
Shaha, Jogneswar	...	Teacher.
Sinha, Basantalal	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Bhabani	...	Benares College.
„ Daulet	...	Cawnpore Zila School.
„ Fakirchandra	...	Maldah Zila School.
„ Mahadeb	...	Benares College.
„ Priyanath (Junior)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Shamsherbahadur	...	Benares College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Joynagar Institution.
Sohan Lal	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Som, Suryyakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sonar, Ramcharan	...	Joynarayan's College.
Sukul, Nilkanta	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Syud Abdul Ghaffer	...	Teacher.
Talukdar, Baradachandra	...	Bogra Zila School.
Tewari, Gaurisankar	...	Bengalitola Prepy. School.
Tribedi, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Kandi School.
Tulsiram	...	Ghazipur Mission High School.
Weerasooriya, W.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Weekramanayaka	...	Ditto.

1879.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Sitanath	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
Ah Syoo	...	Rangoon Govt. High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Girindrachandra		Utterparah School.
,, Haripada	...	Hare School.
,, Hiralal	...	Barisa School.
,, Kalikrishna	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Kshetramohan	..	Hindu School.
,, Kumadinikanta		Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Sitanath	...	Ditto.
Banneijee, Nagendranath	...	Doveton College.
Basak, Madhabananda	...	Hindu School.
,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bholanath	...	Albert School.
,, Charuchandra	...	Free Ch. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Lalbihari	...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Nagendralal	...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Priyanath, Junior	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Rameschandra	...	Jessore Government School.
,, Saratchandra (B) J.	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowampur.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Hare School.
,, Satischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Surendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	...	Konnagar School.
,, Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Haripada	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Utterparah School.
,, Saktikanta	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Chakrabarti, Siddheswar	..	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Utterparah School
,, Jogendranath	...	Bankura Govt. School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Hare School.
,, Kalipada	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Hindu School.
Das, Abhayacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Bamacharan	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Malda Zila School.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Bankura Government School.
,, Kailasgobinda	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Datta, Anandakisor	...	Commilla Zila School.

Dasse, Biharilal	...	Utterparah School.
„ Nebiprasad	...	Kandi School.
„ Lalichandra	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Narendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nibarancharudra	...	Hindu School.
„ Sibnath	...	Sylhet Zila School.
De, Kasipati	...	Hare School.
Deb, Mathuramohan	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Ganda Mal	...	Lahore High School.
Gangopadhyay, Baradakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Nakari	...	Hindu School.
„ Priyanath	...	Joynagur Institution.
„ Satischandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Ghoshal, Upendranath	...	Kuchiakole Radhabalhab Instn.
Ghulam Hyder Khan	...	Arrah School.
Gupta, Probodhchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Haldar, Chaitanyacharan	...	Hindu School.
Hall, C. B.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Hardinge, W.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Hormusjee Cowasjee Dotiwalla	...	Indore Residency College.
Inam Ali	...	Lahore High School.
Karfarma, Prasannakumar	...	Hindu School.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Laha, Saradaprasad	...	Utterparah School
Lahiri, Khagendrabhushan	...	Hindu School.
Meherjee, Noshirwanjee	...	Indore Residency College.
Michell, A. P.	...	Teacher.
Misra, Nathun	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Mitra, Benimadhab	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Loknath	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ R. K.	...	Unao High School.
Moran, W. A.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Muhammed Ishak Khan	...	Agra College.
„ Khan	..	Jabalpur High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Mission School, Behala.
„ Asutosh (No. 1)	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Biharilal	...	Nasirabad School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Albert School.
„ Satischandra	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Upendranath	...	Indian Institution.
Niogi, Gatikrishna	...	Bankura Government School.
Pal, Janakinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Palit, Amritalal	...	Hindu School.
Ramkour	...	Lahore High School.
Ramsahay	...	Arrah School.
Ray, Benimadhab	...	Hare School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Syamacharan	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Raychaudhuri Upendrakisor	...	Mymensing Govt. Zila School.

Sant, Ram	...	Lahore High School.
Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	...	Hare School.
Sarkar, Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Prankrishna	...	Jaynagar Institution.
Sayed Wazir, Hussain	...	Chapra Zila School.
Son, Akshaykumar	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Lalitkumar	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
Shamsul Huda	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sibaprasad	...	Ajmere Government College.
Sil, Aghornath	...	Hindu School.
Sinha, Biswanath	...	City School.
„ Prakaschandra	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Radhamadhab	...	Commilla Zila School.
Slane, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Sukhdeo Prasad	...	Agra College.
Taw Sain Kho	...	Rangoon Government High Schl.
Vaughan, J. C. S.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Williams, A.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbul Aziz	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Basit	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
„ Hamid	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Rafiq	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Wasay Khan	...	Ditto.
Abul Hosen Mia	...	Bogra Zila School.
Acharyya, Prabalchandra	...	Naral H. C School.
Acres, G.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Adhikari, Prasannakumar	...	Nabadvip Hindu School.
Adhya, Suratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Advani, Heranand S.	...	Hare School.
Amar Chand	...	District School, Hushiarpur
Anthony, C.	..	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Arratoon, J.	...	Pogose's School, Dacca.
Ash, Nrityagopal	.	Konnagar School.
Badrinath	.	Amritsar District School.
Bagchi, Debendraprasad	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Baisya, Jugalkisor	...	Benares College.
Bakaram Babuji Sandhane	...	City School, Nagpur.
Balakram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Baksi, Harischandra	..	Okrah Kunjalal Institution.
Bal, Rajendralal	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Baland Ray	...	District School, Amritsar.
Baldeo Bihari	...	Agra College.
Balwant Atmaram Rabhale	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Banda, N. T.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Bandyopadhyay, Akhil Chandra	...	L. M. S Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Amarnath	...	Sodepur School.
„ Annadacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Banerjopadhyay,	Anupchandra ...	Hare School.
,,	Asutosh ...	Howrah School.
,,	Balaram ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,,	Bholanath ...	Bengalitola Preparatory School, Benares.
,,	Debendranath ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Debendranath ...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
,,	Harakumar ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Haridas ...	Hindu School.
,,	Harimohan ...	Scarsole School.
,,	Hémendrachandra	Metn. Inst., Shampukur Br.
,,	Hiralal ...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
,,	Jaykrishna ...	Hindu School.
,,	Jogendranath ...	Malda Zila School.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,,	Manmathanath...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nandalal, I ..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,,	Nandalal, II ...	Ditto.
,,	Panchanan ...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
,,	Parbaticharan ...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	Serampore College.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	Ranchi Zila School.
,,	Saratchandra ...	Indian Institution.
Bankabihari	...	Chapra Zila School.
Barma, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Baruya, Upendranath	...	Sibsagar Zila School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Abinaschandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Akshaykumar	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Baradakanta	...	Ditto.
,, Bishnuchandra	..	Free Ch. Miss. School, Kalna.
,, Jadunath	...	Gobardanga School.
,, Jnanendranath	...	Indian Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	Basirhat Municipal School.
,, Jogeschandra	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Krishnanath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Kanchrapara H. C. E. School.
,, Nandagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajendralal	..	Hamilton's School, Tamluk.
,, Rangalal	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Sudhanyakumar	...	Dacca Pogose School.
Batabyal, Bipinbihari	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
Benarsi Lal	...	Arrah School.
Beni Prasad	...	Moradabad High School.
Bhaduri Srimanta	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bhanja, Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Bhakat, Harichand	...	High School, Lahore.
Bhargaw, Kedarnath	...	Allahabad High School.
Bhatta, Nandram	...	Behar School.
Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	...	Nasirabad School.

Bhattacharyya,	Anandachandra ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„	Anangamohan ..	Purulia School.
„	Mahimanath ...	Beerbhoom School.
„	Narayanchandra...	Baidyabati English School.
„	Prasannakumar ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„	Priyanath ...	City School.
„	Rajanikanta, Sr. ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
„	Srikanta ...	Sanskrit College.
Bindubasinilal,	L. ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Biswas,	Dhankrishna ...	Hare School.
„	P. Chandramohan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„	Paramananda ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„	Trailokyanath ...	Pakur School.
Blaze,	R. E. ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Brahman,	Paramananda ..	High School, Jabalpur.
Burke,	W. H. ...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Cameron,	C. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti,	Aghornath ...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„	Bankabihari ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„	Basantakumar ...	Barrisal Government School.
„	Gauricharan ...	Howrah School.
„	Girischandra ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„	Isanchandra ...	Maharani Sarnamoy's School, Ullipur.
„	Janakinath ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„	Mahimchandra ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„	Nilmani ...	South Baharu, H. C. E. School.
„	Phatikchandra ...	Barrisal Government School.
„	Ramanisundar ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„	Ramendra ...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
Chanda,	Kaminikumar ...	Silchar Zila School.
Chandra,	Jibankrishna ...	Chandernagore School.
Chattopadhyay,	Amulyadhan ...	Sodepur School.
„	Anandamohan ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„	Bhutnath ...	Jaynagar Institution.
„	Bimalacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Bipinbihari ...	Barrisal Government School.
„	Bipinchandra ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„	Kalipada ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„	Kumareschandra ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„	Madhusudan ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„	Manmatha ...	Barrackpur School.
„	Mritunjay ...	Benares College.
„	Nagendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Narayanchandra ...	Baraset Government School.
„	Narayanchandra ...	Indian Institution.
„	Narayanchandra ..	Chandernagore School.
„	Narendranath ...	Utterparah School.
„	Nareschandra ...	Albert School.
„	Nrityagopal ...	Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
„	Rajanikanta ...	Pakur School.
„	Rakhalchandra ...	Barrisal Government School.

Chattopadhyay, Siddheswar	Hooghly Branch School.
Chatterbedi, Banarasidas	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Haridas	Beerbhoom School.
„ Isanchandra	Doveton College.
„ Nalinikanta	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Prameshaprasad	C. M. School, Monghyr.
„ Srinath	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Syamakanta	Barrisal Government School.
Chhaju Ram	C. M. School, Amritsar.
Copeland, R.	St. Xavier's College.
Dalchand	High School, Jabalpur.
Damodar, Nilkanth Khare	City School, Nagpur.
Das, Basantkumar	Barrisal Government School.
„ Bhagaban	Moradabad High School.
„ Brajamohan	Benares College.
„ Ganapati	Balasore Zila School.
„ Gobindanarayan	Allahabad High School.
„ Gurucharan	Teacher.
„ Harbhagwan	Amritsar District School.
„ Kailaschandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kshetramohan	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Lambodar	Tezpur Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	Burrisal Government School.
„ Nabakumar	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Piyarimohan	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
„ Prasannakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Pratapchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Srikanta	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Syamacharan	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Syamsunder	Balasore Zila School.
„ Thakakrishna	Beerbhoom School.
„ Umeschandra	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Dasgupta, Sukmayadas	Kalia E. School.
Datta, Abhaychandra	Nasirabad School.
„ Baikunthanath	Balasore Zila School.
„ Biharilal	Amta School.
„ Bimalaprasad	Beerbhoom School.
„ Dharanidhar	City School.
„ Dinanath Prithu	Boarding School, Batala.
„ Haridas	Hindu School.
„ Hridaynath	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Kunjabihari	Ditto.
„ Loknath	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Nabakisor	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Nabakumar	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
„ Natabar	Hare School.
„ Nilmani	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rajkrishna	City School.
„ Sarbhushan	Searsole School.

Datta, Upendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
Davidson, C. R.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
D'Cruz, W. M.	...	St. Joseph's School.
De, Anadinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Siddheswar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Srischandra	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Deb, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
DeAbren, E.	...	Cawnpore Girls' School.
Debiprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
DeVoz, C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dhaniram	...	High School, Ulwar.
Dhar, Lalitmohan	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Bharatchandra	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Dover, E. W.	...	Private Student.
D'Souza, R.	...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
Dulah Ray, II	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Ekanayaka, C. A.	..	Private Student.
Ekbal Hossain	...	Arrah Zila School.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
„ Asutosh	...	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Useful Arts School.
Gattumal	...	Allahabad High School.
George, S. O.	...	Armn. Philanthropic Academy.
Ghatak, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Ghosh, Amulyakrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Akshaykrishna	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Annadakisor	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Asutosh	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Asutosh	...	Benares College.
„ Banamali	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
„ Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dwijendramohan	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Gobindagopal	...	Kandi School.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Harendranath	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	City School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Khagendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Makhanlal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmathanath	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Sasimohan	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Sibdas	..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sitanath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Sitanath	...	Katak Collegiate School.
„ Srinath	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Srischandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Ghosh, Srischandra	.	L M S Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Sundarchandra	.	Bidyabati English School
„ Tarakchandra	...	Barrisal Government School.
„ Umeschandra	..	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Upendranath	...	L M S Instn., Bhowanipur
„ Upendranath	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	..	L M S Instn, Bhowanipur
Girdhari Lal, I	...	Amritsar District School.
Gokul Chand	...	Fyzabad Zila School
Golab Roy	...	Pratapghar High School
Goswami, Surendranath	...	Baraset Government School
Grinnol, H R	...	La Martiniere College
Guha, Janakinath	...	Barrisal Government School.
Gulab Ray	...	Private Student.
Gupta, Bholanath	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Dinabandhu	...	L M S Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Haranchandra	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	...	Hamilton School, Tamluk
„ Harilal	...	City School
„ Kalikrishna	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Silchar Zila School
Hallock, W A	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo
Hanuman Prasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Harbhagwan	...	High School, Lahore
Hardatta Jeotshee	..	Bareilly Collegiate School
Harford, J	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow
Harichand	..	High School, Lahore
Harihar Prasad	...	Patna Collegiate School
Harising Ravath	...	Mission School, Derah Doon.
Haris Chandra	...	High School, Jubalpur
Hazarilal, L	..	Ditto
Hoskins, C J.	...	Boys' High School, Allahabad
Hpo Thain	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon
Itraim	.	Teacher
Indrajitlal	...	Benares College.
Ingram, C.	...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Isacharan	...	Boarding School, Batala
Jaishi Ram	...	District School, Amritsar.
Jayewardene, A M	...	Trinity College, Kandy
Jay Lal	...	High School, Jubalpur.
Jeban Singh	...	Private Student.
Jha, Kaliprasad	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Ramkrishna	...	Ditto
Johory, Isaac William	...	Ditto.
Kaliyar, Prasannanarayan	...	Dacca Jogose School.
Kalwant Ray	...	Mission School, Ludhiana
Kar, Binodinikanta	..	Taghoria School.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	Maguria H C E School.
„ Parbatisankar	..	Sylhet Zila School
„ Premnarayan	...	Ditto
Karmakar, Jankabihari	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Kasirami	..	District School, Delhi

Khasnabis, Rasikchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Kher, Kesheokrishna	...	Free Ch Institution, Nagpur.
Kinahan, A.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kisore, Mahendra	..	Hare School.
Koar, Abinaschandra	...	Howrah School.
Kshetriya, Gadadharprasad	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Kundan Lal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kundu, Atulchandra	...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
„ Madhusudan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Mukundalal	...	Kumarcally H. C. E. School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Barakpur School.
Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Rajendralal	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Santipur Municipal School.
Lalbahadur	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Lakshman, Anant	...	High School, Jabalpur
Lane, H. A.	...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Lincoln, A. G.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Madan, Amarnath	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Madangopal	...	Benares College.
Madan Mohan	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mohapatra, Manicharan	...	Balasore Zila School.
Maharajkishen	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Mahmood Ali	...	Katak Collegiate School.
Maitra, Hridaynath	..	Faridpur Zila School
„ Maheswar	...	Rungpore Collegiate School.
„ Makundamohan	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Pabna Zila School.
Majumdar, Dwarkanath	...	Albert School.
„ Harigopal	...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
„ Indrabhushan	...	Kalea E School.
„ Kalipada	...	Pakur School.
„ Trailokyanath	...	City School.
Malik, Bhushanchandra	...	Free Ch. Mission School, Kulna.
Manikji Kharshedji Avasia	...	Residency College, Indore.
Mankar Babaji Sarvattan-	...	Private Student.
Mark, Bhabataran	...	Barakpur School.
Martin, J. A.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Mashuq Ali	...	Alligarh Zila School.
Mathura Prasad	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mihimlal	...	M. A. O. College, Alligarh.
Mirza Hossain Beg	...	Mission School, Lahore.
Mitra, Annadaprasad	...	Matihari Zila School.
„ Amritalal	...	Hare School.
„ Bhagabaticharan	...	Benares College.
„ Debendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Dinanath, I	...	Konnagar School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Hemendranath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Jnanendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hare School.

Mitra, Kaliprasanna	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmathanath	...	Hindu School
„ Nityanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prakaschandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Saratchandra, I	...	Free Ch. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Saratchandra, I.	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Surendranath	...	Hare School
Mohibuddin	...	Nowgong Zila School.
Muhammad Azhar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Faida Hosain	..	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Isa	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Sadiq	...	Pratapghar High School.
„ Shafi	...	C. M School, Jounpur.
„ Yusuf	..	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, II		Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Bhushanchandra		Hare School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Hindu School.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Dulalchandra	...	Baluti H. C. English School.
„ Durgadas	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Durgaprasanna	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haricharan	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Agra College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Jogendrachandra		General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalipada	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Kumadbandhu	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Madhusudan	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Matilal	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Nabakanta	...	Santosh Janhabi School.
„ Prankrishna	...	Metropolitan Inst., Shampuker Br.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Purulia School.
„ Saradaprasad	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Satyacharan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Sibdhan	...	Utterparah School.
„ Sibprasanna	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Srihari	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Syamacharan	...	High School, Lahore.
„ Tripuracharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Upendranath	...	Utterparah School.
Mulchand	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Nabi Bakhsh	...	High School, Lahore.
Nabi Bakhsh	..	Upper School, Jhang.
Nag, Abinaschandra	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Nandi, Priyanath	...	Deogar Zila School.

Nandi, Sitanath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Nandakisor	...	Government Zila School. Meerut.
Narayan Balkrishna Nakhre	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Narayan Prasad	...	Ditto.
Narayan Rao	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Narayan Subhaji Sankarpavar	...	City School, Nagpur.
Nawalkisor	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Niogi Manmohan	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Narul Haq	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nyo Htoon	...	Govt. High School Rangoon.
Pal, Abinaschandra	...	Albert School.
„ Banamali	...	St. Mary's Inst, Chandernagore.
„ Priyanath	...	Free Ch. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Sarbeswar	...	Albert School.
„ Sibkrishna	...	Howrah School.
Palit, Khilicharan	...	Hare School.
„ Sibchandra	...	English School, Chatra.
„ Upendranath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pasley, G. W.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Patwardhan, Madheo Narayan	...	City School, Nagpur.
Patyal, Narayan Sinha	...	Benares College.
Peachand, R.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Perera, J. W.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Radhailal	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Ramlal	...	Chapra Zila School.
Raghunathprasad	...	Moradpur School, Bankipur.
Raja Bahadur	...	Shajehanpur High School.
Rajnarayan	...	Farakabad Zila School.
Rakshit, Kalidas	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramjadu	...	Hare School.
Ramchandra Nanaji Dani	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
„ Narayan Pandit	...	City School, Nagpur.
Rao, T Krishnaji	...	Cuttack Academy.
Rasul Yar Khan	...	Arrah School.
Ray, Bipinbihari	...	Searsole School.
„ Bhairabchandra	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad
„ Chandramohan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Debendranath	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Harendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Girischandra	...	P. Gupinathpur School.
„ Hemchandra	...	City School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Pubna Zila School.
„ Kasisankar	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Makhanlal	...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
„ Makhanlal	...	Utterparah School
„ Nagendrakumar	...	Faridpur Zila School
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.

Ray, Ramchandra	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Saradindu	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Srinath	...	Beerbhoom School
Raychaudhuri, Saradacharan	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
Rebeiro, J. D.	...	Doveton College.
Rudra, Saratchandra	...	Hindu School
Sadukhan, Ramanath	...	Baraset Government School.
,, Sibchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	Gobardanga School.
Saha, Bidhubhushan	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Sahay, Jagatpal	...	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Raghubar	...	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow.
,, Jagdeb	...	Barari Higher Class Eng. Schl.
,, Mahabir	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Sai, Haridas	...	City School.
Sanyal, Harinath	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Hemchandra	...	Benares College.
,, Tarinicharan	..	St John's College, Agra.
Sayyid, Abdur Rowuf	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Mumtaj Ali	...	High School, Lahore.
Sarkar, Adharchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar	...	Harinavi A S. School.
,, Basantakumar	...	Malda Zila School.
,, Becharam	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Benimadhab	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Kumadinikanta	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Lalitchandra	..	Kushtia English School.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Hare School.
,, Rajaninath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Asminikumar	...	Metropolitan Inst., Sampuker Br.
,, Annadacharan	...	Hare School.
,, Benimadhab	...	Ditto.
,, Bhubanchandra	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Bishnuchandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Jatilchandra	...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Karunachandra	...	Hare School.
,, Kasichandra	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Rajendranath	...	Gazipur Mission School.
,, Rameschandra	...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Sasikumar	..	Hare School.
,, Taraprasad	...	Hindu School.
,, Udaychandra	...	Dacca Pogose School
Sengupta, Purnachandra	..	Hooghly Branch School.
Set, Syamlal	...	Hindu School.
Suraj Prakas	...	Benares College.
Shaikh Farid	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Sib Sankar	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Sil, Jaharlal	..	Hare School.
,, Kedarnath	...	Dacca Pogose School.
Singh, Babu Galab	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur

Singh, H.	...	Doveton College.
„ Haraprasad	...	Pratapghar High School.
„ Haradayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Lakshman	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Maharaj	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Sanwant	...	Ajmere Government College.
Sinha, Gobindalal	...	Kandi School.
„ Manilal	...	Hare School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Raipada	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kandi School.
Sukla, Rabidatta	...	Benares College.
Sutradhar, Krishnakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Slater, F. C.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Sultan-ul-Haq	...	Govt. Zila School, Meerut.
Syiduddin Muhummad	...	Barisal Government School.
Tagore, Ramkamal	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Taraprasad	..	Allahabad High School.
Tasorwoof Hossain	..	Agra College.
Tej Singh	...	High School, Lahore.
Thakur, Rajendranath	...	Hindu School.
Ten Broeke, E. A.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Thomson, S. B.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Tiwari, Durgaprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Tribhuban Nath P.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Trimbak Wasudeo Apte	.	High School, Jabalpur.
Tydu, W.	...	St. James' School.
Umruddin	..	District School, Husiarpur.
Upadhya, Mahendranath	...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
Venayak, Damodar Bhide	...	City School, Nagpur.
Vethecan, F.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Vishnu, Gangadhar Gadgil	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Vithal, Balkrishna Date	..	City School, Nagpur.
Vithoba, Madhoba	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
W. Setaram Samvaseo	...	Ditto.
Waris Ali	...	Katak Collegiate School
White, O.	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Yaquinuddin Ahmed	...	Calcutta Madrassa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	...	Ray Barreily High School.
„ Majeed	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Adhikari, Rangati	...	Purulia School.
Adhya, Dinabandhu	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Allah Bakhsh	...	Mirat C. M. High School.
Badriprasad	...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Balkrishna Mungraj	...	Katak Collegiate School.
Bagchi, Debkanta	...	Simla Bengal Academy.
„ Gurudas	...	H. C. E School, Putia.
„ Mahimchandra	...	City School.
Bappooji Nowroji Khumbatta	...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.

Baksi, Abinaschandra	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Bal, Rajaninath	...	Zila School, Sylhet.
Balgobind	..	Ulwar High School.
Banda, N. M.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Municipal School, Santipur.
,, Adharchandra	...	Shajehanpur High School.
,, Akshaykumar	...	Utterparah School.
,, Anathnath	...	H. C. E. School, Baluti.
,, Asutos	...	Municipal School, Santipur.
,, Chandrakumar	...	H. C. E. School, Lakhshipasa.
,, Chunilal	...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Dakshinacharan		Zila School, Comillah.
,, Harendranath	...	Hare School.
,, Hazarilal	...	A. V. School, Ranaghat.
,, Jogendranath	...	Indian Institution.
,, Kailaschandra	...	H. C. E. School, Bissenpur.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	City School.
,, Krishnanath	...	Hare School.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Manindrachandra		H. C. E. School, Banwariabad.
,, Radhikaprasad	...	A. V. School, Krishnaghar.
,, Raicharan	...	City School.
,, Rajchandra	...	Zila School, Faridpur.
,, Rajendranath	...	Allahabad High School.
,, Saradadas	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Susilchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upendrachandra		Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
Barati Lal	...	Sitapur High School.
Baruya, Gunjanan	...	Zila School, Sibsagar.
,, Jagannath	...	Ditto, Gauhati.
Basak, Mohanchandra	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
,, Saradagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Aghornath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Amritalal	...	Teacher.
,, Asutosh	...	Utterparah School.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	Hindu School.
,, Chandrakanta	..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Debendranath	...	Indian Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	A. S. School, Boroc.
,, Girischandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Khagendranath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Jogendralal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Kesabchandra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Kumadnath	...	Grammar School, Chinsurah.
,, Kumadeswar	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Manahar	...	Bagnan School.
,, Mahinimohan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Manmohan	...	M. Sirnomoie's School, Ulipur.
,, Nabakrishna	...	Private Student.
,, Nrityagopal	...	South Baharu H. C. E. School.

Basu, Priyanath, (senior)	...	Midnapore Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Zila School, Dinagepur.
„ Sasikanta	...	Ditto, Bogra.
„ Satischandra	...	Sreedharpore H. C. E. School.
„ Surendranath	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Teghoria Zila School.
Benayak Rao	...	Rutlam Central College.
Bemprasad	...	Chapra Zila School.
Bhar, Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhatta, Sadhuram	...	Mission School, Gazipur.
Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. Schl.
„ Kesabchandra	...	H. C. E. School, Mahespore.
„ Krishnanath	...	Midnapore Collegiate School.
„ Nandalal	...	Teacher.
„ Priyanath	...	Government School, Jessore.
„ Taraprasad	...	Hindu School, Navadwip.
„ Umeschandra	...	H. C. E. School, Naral.
Bhupnarayan	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Bhura Mal	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
Biswas, Dinanath	...	Govt. Zila School, Mymensing.
„ Trailokyanath	...	H. C. E. School, Naral.
Brindaban	...	Benares College.
Chaki, Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Benimadhab	...	Teacher.
„ Harihar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Madhusudan	...	H. C. E. School, Serajgunge.
„ Pranbandhu	...	H. C. E. School, Koomarkali.
„ Radhanath	...	A. S. School, Boroe.
„ Ramgobinda	...	Zila School, Pubna.
„ Ramatrahi	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sahayram	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Zila School, Faridpur.
„ Srischandra	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	H. C. E. School, Pandra.
„ Syamsundar	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Utterparah School.
„ Ambikacharan	...	H. C. E. School, Serajgunge.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Allahabad High School.
„ Debendranath	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Debendrachandra		Ditto.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Saradaprasad Inst., Chackdigi.
„ Haridas	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Jogendramohan	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	H. C. E. School, Jehanabad.
„ Manmathanath	...	H. C. E. School, Bagirhat.
„ Nandalal	...	Metropolitan Inst., Shampuker Branch
„ Narayanchandra	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
„ Nepalchandra	...	H. C. E. School, Daulatpur.

Chattopadhyay, Prabhaschandra...	Private Student.
„ Rajendralal ...	English School, Chatra.
„ Ramsankar ...	Government School, Bankura.
„ Trailokyanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaturbedi, Tarachand ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Chaube, Abadhesh ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Gopalchandra ...	Rungpur Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra ...	Purulia School.
„ Mathuraprasad ...	Allahabad High School.
„ Pattalochan ...	Zila School, Sylhet.
Choga Lal ...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
Dam, Abhaycharan ...	Zila School, Sylhet.
Das, Asutosh ...	Aryan School.
„ Bhabanikanta ...	Gowalparah Zila School.
„ Biharilal ...	Lokenath H. C E. Schl Balasore.
„ Brajanath ...	Mission School, Gazipur.
„ Bipinchandra ...	Santos Jahnavi School.
„ Chandranath ...	Zila School, Sylhet.
„ Gobindachandra ...	Hare School.
„ Jogneswar ...	Utterparah School.
„ Kanailal ...	Benares College.
„ Ramchandra ...	Government School, Barisal.
„ Satischandra ...	Zila School, Faridpur.
„ Sibkrishna ...	Hindu School.
Dasgupta, Kaminimchan ...	English School, Kalia.
Daspoddar, Haridas ...	Sumbhoonath Schl. Chatmohar.
Datta, Abantinath ...	Zila School, Sylhet.
„ Amirtalal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Akshayprasad ...	Hindu School.
„ Bankabihari ...	H. C. E. School, Daulatpur.
„ Gurudas ...	Santos Jahnavi School.
„ Jagannath ...	Zila School, Puri.
„ Nrityagopal ...	Hindu School.
„ Pareschandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Prasannakumar ...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
„ Raicharan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rajanikanta ...	Metropolitan Inst., Shampuker Branch.
„ Saratchandra ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Davies, H. ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Deb, Balkrishna Narayan ...	Indore English School.
De, Binodbihari ...	Seal's Free College.
„ Debendranath ...	City School.
„ Durgacharan* ...	Zila School, Comillah.
„ Gangacharan ...	Nizamat School, Moorshedabad.
„ Purnachandra ...	Useful Arts School.
„ Priyanath ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Debi, Chand ...	Lahore High School.
„ Prasad ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Dighe, Amrit Ram Chandra ...	High School, Dhar.

Dikshit, Sebadhar	...	Cawnpore Zila School.
Dineswari Prasad	...	H. C. E. School, Pachamba.
Dube, Baijnath	...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Ramchand	...	Ditto.
Dyal, C. M.	...	Church Mission High School, Gorakpur.
Fakir Chand	...	Hushiarpur District School.
Fatteehbahadur	...	High School, Gondah.
Fazl Karim	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Gangopadhyay, Karunamay	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Narendranath	...	Mooragacha School.
Gardiner, W. J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ghatak, Kailas Chandra	...	Zila School, Mymensing.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	South Baharu H. C. E. School.
„ Asutosh	...	Utterparah School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Government School, Jessore.
„ Gurudas	...	Zila School, Gya.
„ Hemchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Hemchandra	...	L. M S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Indranarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Kalinath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narendranarayan	...	Ditto, Shampuker Branch.
„ Narendranath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nityananda	...	Government School, Bankura.
„ Pyarilal	...	Zila School, Pubna.
„ Ramlal	...	H. C. E. School, Taki.
„ Satischandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Syamacharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Upendralal	...	Beerbhoom School.
Ghosal, Basantakumar	...	Utterparah School.
„ Binodchandra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ghanesyam	...	Central College, Rutlam.
Girdhari Lall, II	...	Amritsar District School.
Gobinda Dadoba Bhojraj	...	Nagpur City School.
Gokul Prasad	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Gooneratna, C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Goswami, Brajalal	...	Hindu School, Navadwip.
„ Hemchandra	...	Utterparah School.
„ Jogendrakumar	...	Municipal School, Santipur.
„ Umeschandra	...	Serampur College.
Guha, Jadunath	...	Zila School, Faridpur.
„ Mahadeb	...	H C. E. School, Khulna.
„ Saratchandra	...	Training School, Dehra Doon.
Gulal Chand	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Gupta, Amritalal	...	Hare School.
„ Brajendramohan	...	Ch. Mission School, Calcutta.
„ Harischandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Hemendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kisorimohan	...	H. C. E. School, Banwariabad.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Haldar, Bipinbihari	...	Sibpur High. Class English Schl.
„ Pyarimohan	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Probodhchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Hariprasad	...	Zila School, Mozufferpore.
Hearne, C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Hossain Ali Khan	...	Agra College.
Inayet Hosain	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Iswariprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jawahirlal	...	Benares College.
Jaha, Kirtichandra	...	Zila School, Deoghur.
Jahari, Mathura	...	Hindu School.
Kahanchand	...	Guzranwallah Mission School.
Kadhair Mal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kar, Sasibhushan	...	Ranchi Zila School.
Karmakar, Dharanidhar	..	Muragacha School.
Kesab Das	...	St. Peter's Church Mission School Allahabad.
Khizruddin Ahmed	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Khan, Ruplal	...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Krishnaghar.
Khushiram	...	Peshwar Mission School.
Kishanlal	...	Mirat Ch. Mission High School.
Kisorilal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kisholal	...	Jabalpur High School.
Krishna Rao	...	Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
Kumar, Luischandra	...	H. C. E. School, Jehanabad.
Kundu, Iswarcharan	...	Benares College.
Lahiri, Jnanendranath	...	Howrah School.
Laskar, Jadunath	...	H. C. E. School, Jhinidah.
Law, Makhanlal	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Institution.
Mohanlal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mahabirprasad	...	Benares College.
Maiti, Dwarkanath	...	Balasore Zila School.
Maitra, Baradagobinda	...	Higher Class English School, Putia.
„ Chandranath	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Indubhushan	...	Midnapore Collegiate School.
„ Jogendralal	..	Private Student.
Majumdar, Haraprasanna	..	Zila School, Noakholly.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
M. Makdum Hosain	...	M. O. A. College, Alligarh.
Mallik, Asutosh	...	Albert School.
„ Jyotindra Chandra	...	Higher Class English School, Katwa.
„ Krishnalal	...	Hindu School.
„ Kunjalal	...	Ditto.
„ Kunjalal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Surendrakumar	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Martin, A. C.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Mat, Arunchandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Matabadul	...	Pratapgar High School.
Mathuraprasad Nagar, I	...	Allahabad High School.

Mehta, Bijaysankar	...	Jabalpur High School.
Mills, T	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Minus, S	...	St Xavier's College.
„ S M.	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Misra, Sarjuprasad	...	Hardui High School.
Mitra, Basantakumar	...	Higher Class English School, Daulatpur.
„ Charuchandra	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Church Mission School, Calcutta.
„ Girindranath	...	English School, Burdwan.
„ Haradhan	...	Katak Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kalipada	...	Bagnan School.
„ Kisorimohan	...	Hare School.
„ Nareschandra	...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Priyanath	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Priyanath	...	Simla Bengal Academy.
„ Radhanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rasbihari	...	Calcutta Training Academy,
„ Shibchandra	...	Hare School
„ Syamalal	...	Radhaballabh Inst, Kuchiakole.
Mitter, J F. C	...	Doveton College.
Mustafi, Manmathanath	..	Purulia School
Muhammad Akram-ul-Haq	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Muhammad Ali	...	Farakabad Zila School
Muhammad Rafique	...	M A. O College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Siddiq	...	Paul's School, Backergunge.
Muhammud Abdulla	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Ashutosh	..	Private Student.
„ Bamapada	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Bireswar	...	L M S Inst, Bhowanipore.
„ Charucharan	...	Mozufferpore Zila School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Gurupada	...	Uterparah School.
„ Hiralal	...	Kasinath School, Kasipore.
„ Jadunath	...	Utterparah School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Jagatchandra		Patna Collegiate School
„ Jogendrachandra		Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Kalisankar	...	Hindu School
„ Kamakshyaprasad		Mission School, Behala.
„ Matilal		Residency College, Indore.
„ Manindramohan		St Xavier's College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nilkanta	...	Barisa School
„ Nripalchandra	...	Private Student.
„ Pratapnarayan	...	Utterparah School.
„ Sanatkumar	...	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	..	Bengaltolah Preparatory School, Benares.
Mul Chand	...	Amritsar District School.

Mumtaz Masiq	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Nag, Prasannakumar	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Nandalal	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Narayanprasad	...	Superior Zila School, Mathura.
Nandi, Rajkumar	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Nand Ram	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Neba Ram	...	Upper School, Jhang.
Nestor, R. L.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Nilkant Apaji Tilve	...	Private Student.
Niogi, Harendranarayan	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Nivsarkar Krishnaji Gobinda	...	English School, Indore.
Page, Gopal Mahadeo	...	Jabalpur High School.
Pal, Gopalchandra	...	City School.
Palchaudhuri, Kunjabihari	...	Hindu School,
Palit, Purnachandra	...	Katak Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Bankura Government School.
Pande, Bachchan	...	Benares College.
„ Sukhdeo	...	Baraich Zila School.
Pandit, Jagatnarayan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Badrinath	...	Hushiarpore District School.
Paramananda	...	Superior Zila School, Mathura.
Qazi Afsar-ud-deen Ahmad	...	Abdool Gurhy's Free School.
Qutb Alam	...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Radhakrishna	...	Teacher.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Arrah School.
Rakshit, Rajanikanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ramabatar	...	Benares College.
Rajaram	...	Patiala Maharaja's College.
Rama Nath	...	Ajmere Government College.
Ramprasad	...	Benares College.
Ray, Akshaykumar	...	Radhaballab Inst., Kuchiakole.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Jadunath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranarayan	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Government Zila School, Mymensingh.
„ Khirodnath	...	Hare School.
„ Krishnachandra	...	Kandi School.
„ Naubat	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
„ Radhajiban	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Rajgopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sadhucharan	...	Katak Collegiate School.
„ Srinath	..	Hindu School, Nabadwip.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Gazipur Victoria School.
„ Srischandra	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Tarukchand	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Zila School, Jalpaiguri.
„ Tariniprasad	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Umeschandra	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
Raygupta, Tariniprasad	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.

Rupa Swami, T.	...	Nagpur Free Ch. Institution.
Rura Ram	...	Hushiarpur District School.
Sa, Rajendranath	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
Saha, Umeschandra	...	Higher Class English School, Lakshmipasa.
Sahay, Bhabani	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kalka	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Lachhman	...	Arrah School.
„ Ramanigraha	...	Gazipur Mission School.
Salagram	...	Benares College.
Sambasio Krishna Jakate	...	Nagpur Free Church Institution.
Santra, Matilal	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
Sanyal, Harilal	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Sarkar, Chintamani	...	Maharaja Narendra Krishna H. C. E. School, Hatugunj.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Baduria.
„ Nilratan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarupnarayan	...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Sen, Annadaprassanna	...	Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Anantanath	...	Zila School, Commilla.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Government School, Baraset.
„ Binodbihari	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Haracharan	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Hemnath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Kalicharan	...	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Komakshyanath	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Mahendranath	...	Entally Institution.
„ Narayankrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pareschandra	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Rameschandra	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramlal	...	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Hare School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Sengupta, Nabinchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Sil, Haridas	...	Hindu School.
„ Krishnadas	...	Ditto.
Singh, Dhan	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Hira	...	Gujrat Government School.
„ Indrajit	...	Pratapghar High School.
Sinha, Debendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Digambar	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Purulia School.
„ Gajraj Sinha Kishen	...	Nagpur Free Ch. Institution.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Hare School.
„ Raghubar	...	Benares College.
Spencer, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sujjad Hossain	...	Delhi District School.
Swaminath	...	Bulrampur Zila School.
Syam, Baradacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.

Syed, Ahmed Hosain	...	Zila School, Pubna.
„ Bakir Ali	...	M. O. A. College, Aligarh.
„ Abdullah	...	Agra College.
„ Wajid Ali	...	Ray Bareilly High School.
Talibuddin, Ahmed	...	Hare School.
Talukdar, Harendrachandra	..	Govt. Zila School, Mymensing.
Tewari, Mattanlal	...	Jabalpur Ch. Miss. High School.
Tewariram, Gobinda Dani	...	Ranchi Zila School.
Thomson, L. A.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Tripati, Antatran	...	Puri Zila School.
Waiz ul Ha[illegible]	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Wrafter, E.	...	St. George's College, Mussouri.
Zillurrahim	...	Gya Zila School.

Graduates—Medicine.

M. D.

Basu, Jagadbandhu	...	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surgn., H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1880	Ditto.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Sibaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.

M. B.

Basu, Biharilal,	...	1873	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
" Girijapada	...	1879	Ditto.
" Jadabchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
" Nabakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
" Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
" Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
" Purnachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	..	1876	Ditto.
" Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
" Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	...	1877	Ditto.
" Pramathanath	...	1872	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1866	Ditto.
" Khirodkumar	...	1879	Ditto.
De, Debendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
" Nandalal	...	1867	Ditto.
" Rajendralal	...	1879	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	...	1879	Ditto.

Ghosh, Chandramohan	1864	Medical College.
„ Phakirchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Radharaman	1876	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankabihari	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	1878	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	1868	Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	1878	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankabihari	1871	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1877	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1878	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	1878	Ditto.
„ Gangaprasad	1867	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	1877	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1866	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	1878	Ditto.
Syed Hossain	1878	Ditto.
Peters, C. E	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	1869	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	1873	Ditto.
„ Natabar	1877	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	1879	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	1865	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Russaq	1874	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikhyanath	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	1872	Ditto.
Asder Ali Khan	1878	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	1861	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra (1st)	1878	Ditto.
„ Baneswar	1878	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Harakanta	1874	Ditto.
„ Harinarayan	1869	Ditto.
„ Haripada,	1879	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	1861	Ditto
„ Kisorilal	1874	Ditto.
„ Nakurchandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1879	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	1865	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1874	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Surryyanath	1878	Ditto.
Bara, Sibram	1871	Ditto.

Basak, Amulyaratna	...	1869	Medical College.
„ Nityalal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Sonatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Amritakrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Binodkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Khargeswar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendramohan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Prabodhchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Biharilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taradas	...	1878	Ditto.
Biswas, Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bijaykumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Harinath	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	1871	Ditto.

Chambers, E. W.		1866	Medical College.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Anukulchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jagannath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilkanta	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nimaichandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nityananda	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Radhikaprasad	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygobinda	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandránath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Kalprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kapileswar	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Khirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.		1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Amarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Hiralal (1st)	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramkumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Sibkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurucharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gobardhan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Haralal	...	1871	Ditto.

Datta, Haralal	...	1874	Medical College.
„ Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Manahar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Davidson, W H.	...	1878	Ditto
De, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Deb, Amritalal	...	1869	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinbihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1862	Ditto.
Evans, Vallaimuttu, J. C.		1877	Ditto.
Fuzler Rahman	...	1878	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1868	Ditto
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dayalkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dukari	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Judunath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kasinath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Parbatichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1879	Ditto.

Ghosh, Rakhaldas	..	1875	Medical College.
„ Ramlal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Ratikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghosal, Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto,
[illegible]wami Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Debendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkali	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nidhulal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prisitosh	...	1873	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhar	...	1878	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajkumar	...	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Austosh	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
Lutful Khabir	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	1879	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	...	1871	Ditto
„ Annadaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhupalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Kanailal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.

Mallik, Nagendrakumar ..	1878	Medical College.
„ Syamlal ...	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D. ...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Dinanath ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Haridas ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyambarnath ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Rajendrachandra ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra ...	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Amritalal ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	1863	Ditto.
„ Bholanath ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadubhushan ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadunath ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kalidas ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Khelaram ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhab ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Matilal ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Nripendrachandra	1878	Ditto.
„ Parkaschandra ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath ..	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyanath ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkisor ...	1863	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritalal ..	1873	Ditto.
Nan, Hiralal ...	1878	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjabihari ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nityananda ...	1862	Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar ...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Banamali ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bholanath ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Janaranjan ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan ...	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Debendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas ...	1861	Ditto

Palit, Khirodchandra	...	1878	Medical College.
Purkait, Purnachandra	...	1879	Ditto
Raha, Kamalkrishna		1874	Ditto
Ray, Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto
„ Gangadhar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto
„ Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto
„ Haranath	...	1867	Ditto
„ Lalbihari	...	1877	Ditto
„ Jagatchandra	...	1878	Ditto
„ Jogeshwar	...	1875	Ditto
„ Khirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto
„ Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto
„ Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto
„ Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto
„ Nabagopal	..	1865	Ditto
„ Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto
„ Rajkumar	...	1878	Ditto
„ Sasthibar	...	1877	Ditto
„ Rammay	...	1874	Ditto
„ Taraprasanna	..	1867	Ditto
„ Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto
„ Umeschandra	.	1867	Ditto
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto
Saha, Asokkrishna	..	1875	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1873	Ditto
Sanyal, Kunjalal	...	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bhubanmohan	...	1861	Ditto
„ Gangagobinda	...	1877	Ditto
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1874	Ditto
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan	..	1867	Ditto
„ Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Ditto
„ Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto
„ Bamandas	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	..	1877	Ditto
„ Brajendranath	...	1874	Ditto
„ Durgadas	..	1872	Ditto
„ Durgananda	...	1877	Ditto
„ Dwarkanath	..	1874	Ditto
„ Haricharan	..	1878	Ditto
„ Jadabkrishna	..	1872	Ditto
„ Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto
„ Syamacharan	...	1878	Ditto.

Sen, Umeschandra	...	1873	Medical College.
„ Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Narendraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1865	Ditto.
Srimani, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto.
Zalmuff Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1879.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Srinath	...	Medical College.
Basu, Sanatkumar	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Pulinchandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Khudiram	...	Ditto.
Das, Sundarimohan	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Umacharan	...	Medical College.
Abia Ali Khan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nithurmay	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Khirodprasad	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Gaganchandra	...	Ditto
Das, Harischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Upendranath Das	...	Ditto.
Datta, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
Kundu, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Krisknapada	...	Ditto.
Saha, Batakrishna		Ditto.
Sanyal, Jogneswar	...	Ditto.

1880.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Biharikrishna	...	Medical College.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Ditto.
Ray, Sibaprasad	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	Medical College.
Basu, Prandhan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Nityacharan	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Medical College.
,, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Kalinath	..	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra		Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath	...	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.
,, Sikharkumar	..	Ditto.
,, Suratlal	..	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	..	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	..	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Bamandeb	...	Ditto,
,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti Durganath	...	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Dandiraj	...	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Kamalakshya	...	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	...	Ditto.
Das, Madhabkrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Srinarayan	..	Ditto.
,, Syamchand		Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Piyarisankar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Anndaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
,, Gosthabihari	...	Ditto.

Datta, Jogendranath	...	Medical College.
,, Matilal	...	Ditto.
,, Rebatimohan	...	Ditto.
,, Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Batakrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Tarinikumar	...	Ditto.
Kar, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Kailasnath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Herambanath	...	Ditto.
,, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
Pal, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
,, Nabadwipchandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
Saha, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Gurugobinda	...	Ditto.
,, Gurunath	...	Ditto.
,, Kalikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Sengupta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	Medical College.
Sen, Khagendranath	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jaygopal	...	Medical College.
,, Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
Das, Siddheswar	...	Ditto.
De, Birchand	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.

Haldar, Gopallal		Medical College.
Kshetri, Srikrishna	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath	...	Ditto
Pal, Umeschandra	...	Ditto
Ray, Girijasankar	...	Ditto
Sen, Harimohan	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M S EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order

Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Medical College.
Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	...	Ditto
Majumdar, Rajkumar	...	Ditto
Mitra, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	..	1868	Ditto

IN MEDICINE

Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankabihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto
Ghosh, Radharaman	..	1876	Ditto

At Second L. M S. Examination, Rs 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrisnna		1861	Medical College.
Koch, E L.	..	1862	Ditto
Keyt, F	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	..	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra...		1866	Ditto.

Gupta, Mahendranath	...	1867	Medical College.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natabar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	...	1864	Ditto.

In Chemistry.

Mitra, Nabinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

In Materia Medica.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

In Botany.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Busu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

In Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1879.

ENGLISH—MORNING.

Examiners— { MR. W. H. WRIGHT, B. A.
REV. R. J. BELL.

(*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.*)

N. B—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Classify the consonants according to their sounds. 3

(*b.*) Define accent. On what part of a derived form is the accent generally found in English? Divide the following words into syllables and mark the primary accent:—Assistant, Commissariat, department, epitome, European, extempore, industry, gazetted, committee, italics, advertisement, philosophical.

2. (*a.*) Define and classify (1) nouns, (2) pronouns, and give *three* examples of each. 6

(*b.*) Give examples of the use of th[illegible] "*It.*"

(*c.*) Write sentences showing the grammatical use of *neither, the other, each other, one another, not, but only.*

3 Explain as precisely as you can (1) the origin of the genitive in *'s*; (2) of the plural in *s*; and (3) of the plural forms of *brother, cow, child* 3

4 English tenses have each four forms: *indefinite, incomplete, complete, continuous.* Give an example of each in the *past* and in the *future* tense. (Active voice, indicative mood.) 3

5. (*a*) Give the meaning of the following sentences and phrases: *A sorry figure. An[illegible]y reserve. The golde[illegible] mean. He has borne arms. A coat of arms. He gained the palm. He palmed the story upon me. The time hangs heavy on my hands.* 5

(*b.*) Define, with sentences in each case to show the different meanings, *nervous, ingenious, ingenuous, complement, compliment, allow.*

6. Distinguish between *ye* and *you;* between *my* and *mine;* between *myself* and *himself,* as forms; between *I can* and *I could* as to form and as to meaning; between *if* with the indicative, and *if* with the subjunctive. 4

7. (*a*) Give distinct meanings of "put" according as it is followed by *forth, forward, off, upon, out, up.* 4

(*b.*) Write sentences to illustrate the use of the following prepositions of time:—since, till, during, ere.

8. Supply the ellipses:— 3

Every one must answer —— themselves. Neither poverty —— riches —— injurious —— him. There is no need —— your interference He was not —— an instant diverted —— his purpose. We descended —— hill —— rapid pace. His brother called —— me, and we —— walk. Christmas —— I —— been —— year —— school. We —— attribute all —— errors —— his education.

9. Explain and illustrate the different uses of *am, do, have* and *would* 5

10. Analyse, and parse the word in *italics:* 4

An if my standard bearer *fall,* as *fall full well* he *may,*
For never saw I *promise yet* of *such* a bloody *fray,*
Press where ye *see* my white plume *shine,*
And *be* your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre.

11. Change the following passage from the Direct to the Indirect form of speech:— 4

"There are many changes here, of all kinds, since you left us. The Duke of Northumberland, your friend, is dead. Mrs. Montague is still alive, and when I see her I shall put her in mind of you. Many changes, too, of a much more striking nature, have happened since you and I became acquainted. Who could have thought the day I first saw you in St. James's Park that this kingdom would rule the greatest part of India? * * * * You have attempted great things on noble principles. You have failed, and you are better off for yourself than if you had succeeded; for you are an honest, and, if you please, a happy private man. Believe me, if occasion offers. I shall not forget you."

12. Write a short essay on the following subject, using the outline as here given:— 6

Magna Charta.

The tyranny and rapacity of John—the Barons determine to vindicate their rights—Magna Charta drawn up—its chief provisions—John refuses to sign it—London is seized by the nobles—he reluctantly signs the document—persuades the Pope to annul the Charta—traverses the kingdom with hired mercenaries—laying it waste with fire and sword—his sudden death relieves the nation.

ENGLISH—AFTERNOON.

Examiners— { MR. W. H. PAULSON, M. A.
REV. J. HECTOR, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Give, with meanings, two words from each of the roots *Beran, Testis, Polis,* and *Metron.* 7

(*b.*) Give examples, with meanings, of the prefix *be* (1) making an intransitive verb transitive, (2) forming a verb from a (3) having a privative force, and (4) having an intensive force. (Two examples of each.)

(*c*) Form nouns, adjectives, and verbs with the following affixes: (nouns) *red, ry, th:* (adjectives) *ous, y, en:* (verbs) *en, ize.* Give the meanings of the words formed.

(*d*). What are compound words? Give the general rule for determining their meaning, and apply it to the following: *Almy-house, Book-worm, Dead-letter, Ear-witness, Peace-Officer, Riding-school.*

2. Give the *substance* of the following in prose:— 7

"Not twenty years ago,—but you, I think,
Can scarcely bear it now in mind—there came
Two blighting seasons, when the fields were left
With half-a harvest. It pleased heaven to add
A worse affliction in the plague of war;
This happy land was stricken to the heart!
A wanderer then among the cottages,
I, with my freight of winter raiment, saw
The hardships of that season: many rich
Sank down as in a dream among the poor;
And of the poor, did many cease to be,
And their place knew them not."

Analyse fully the last six lines.

3. Punctuate the following passage, and change it from the indirect to the direct:— 5

My friend Sir Roger De Coverley told me the other night that he had been reading my paper on Westminster Abbey in which there were a great many ingenious fancies he told me at the same time that he observed I had promised another paper upon the tombs, and that he should be glad to go and see them with me not having visited them since he read history.

4. Write out the following passage, substituting, as far as possible, Saxon words for classical:— 5

The utmost excellence at which humanity can arrive is a constant and determinate pursuit of virtue without regard to present dangers or advantages; a continual reference of every action to the Divine will; a habitual appeal to everlasting justice; and an unvaried elevation of the intellectual eye to the reward which perseverance only can obtain.

5. Give the exact sense of the italicised expressions in the following:— 3

(*a.*) You shall see him *brought to bay.*
(*b.*) He is a king *every inch of him.*
(*c.*) The meeting was *thought ominous* by the people.
(*d.*) *Their route was marked with blood.*
(*e.*) The sufferings of the lower animals may, when *out of sight*, be *out of mind.*
(*f*) Perseverance is a *prime quality* in every pursuit.

6. Form sentences (of at least 12 words) to illustrate the following:— 5

(*a.*) A participial clause enlarging the subject.
(*b.*) The concord of a noun plural in form but singular in meaning.
(*c.*) An objective following a passive transitive.
(*d.*) An objective preceding its governing verb.
(*e.*) A subject following its verb.

7. Write complex sentences to illustrate a figurative use of the words *gem, yoke, chain, vein, root, stage.* 5

8. Correct: 5

(*a.*) The father said that I will rather be happy that all the looking-glass in my house should be broke than any one of my children should speak lie.

(*b.*) The Raja, who had a only daughter at her girlhood, makes much of her and he kept a certain teacher to his house only for learning her.

(*c.*) His father sent to some one Mahratta to learn him everything necessary for a Mahratta chieftain to know, but he did not learned any language, even he could not sign his name; but from his youth he was well trained in military affairs, he was quite at home to ride on horseback.

9. Write an essay (not exceeding 20 lines) on "The Value of Time." 8

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain the term *Fasti*, and describe the Roman method of computing dates. At what town and under what circumstances and at about what date did Ovid write the Epistolæ de Ponto? 5

2. Translate:— 19

(a.) Jamque ratem doctæ monitu Carmentis in amnem
Egerat, et Tuscis obvius ibat aquis:
Fluminis illa latus, cui sunt vada juncta Tarenti,
Adspicit, et sparsas per loca sola casas;
Utque erat, immissis puppim stetit ante capillis
Continuitque manum torva regentis iter;
Et procul in dextram tendens sua brachia ripam,

Pinea non sano ter pede texta ferit;
Neve daret saltum properans insistere terræ,
Vix est Evandri vixque retenta manu.
Dique petitorum, dixit, salvete locorum,
Tuque novos cœlo terra datura deos:
Fluminaque, et Fontes, quibus utitur hospita tellus,
Et nemorum Nymphæ, Naiadumque chori;
Este, bonis avibus visi natoque mihique,
Ripaque felici tacta sit ista pede.
Fallor; an hi fient ingentia mœnia colles?
Juraque ab hac terra cetera terra petet.

Parse *egerat, texta, retenta, nemorum, tacta, fient, jura.* Decline *iter* and *tellus.* What other nouns in Latin besides *puppis* terminate their accusative in *im?* Derive *Carmentis.*

(*b*). Nox abiit, oriturque Aurora. Palilia poscor.
Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales.
Alma Pales, faveas pastoria sacra canenti;
Prosequor officio si tua festa pio.
Certe ego de vitulo cinerem, stipulasque fabales,
Sæpe tuli plena, Februa casta, manu.
Certe ego transilui positas ter in ordine flammas;
Udaque roratas laurea misit aquas.
Mota dea est, operique favet. Navalibus exit
Puppis: habent ventos jam mea vela suos.
I, pete virginea, populus, suffimen ab ara;
Vesta dabit, Vestæ munere purus eris.
Sanguis equi suffimen erit, vitulique favilla,
Tertia res, duræ culmen inane fabæ.

Conjugate *orior, ordior, faveo, prosequor, peto.* Explain the allusions in *de vitulo cinerem* and *sanguis equi.*

3. Translate, explaining the allusions: 11

(*a*.) Ille Syracosia modo formidatus in urbe,
Vix humili duram repulit arte famem.
Quid fuerat Magno majus? tamen ille rogavit
Submissa fugiens voce clientis opem
In cœno latuit Marius cannaque palustri,
Pertulit et tanto multa pudenda viro.
Ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus.
Et certam præsens vix habet hora fidem.
Littus ad Euxinum, si quis mihi diceret, ibis,
Et metues, arcu ne feriare Getæ:
I, bibe, dixissem, purgantes pectora succos,
Quidquid et in tota nascitur Anticyra.

(*β*.) Æriferæ comitum concrepuere manus.

(*γ*.) Carmentis portæ dextro via proxima Jano est.

(*δ*.) Occidit et Theseus, et qui comitavit Oresten.

4. Narrate briefly the stories of Arion, Cacus, and Aristæus. 6
What other classical authors have given accounts of these respectively?

5. (*a.*) Compare *senex, strenuus, male, malevolus.* 5

(*b.*) Point out the mistakes in

Persuadeor te me amare.
Dubitari potest quin hoc verum sit.
Suasit mihi ut hoc factum esset.
Non is sum, qui te amet.
Sol indies recurrit.

6. Turn into Latin: 4

so far from hating you, that I even love you.
Who is there, who is not ashamed of falsehood?
Whether this be true or not, I know not.
He hopes to come home in the winter.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—REV. J. EDWARDS, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate: 15

Est enim amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate consensio; qua quidem haud scio an excepta sapientia nihil melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum. Divitias alii præponunt, bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates. Beluarum hoc quidem extremum; illa autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunæ temeritate. Qui autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, præclare illi quidem: sed hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest

(*a.*) Explain fully the syntax of *qua quidem haud scio an excepta sapientia nihil melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum.* Also *Beluarum hoc quidem extremum* and *præclare illi quidem.*

(*b.*) Parse fully *præponunt, gignit, continet.* Parse also *dis immortalibus*, and decline the words together through all the cases of the singular and the plural.

2. Translate: 15

Hæc igitur prima lex amicitiæ sanciatur, ut ab amicis honesta petamus, amicorum causa honesta faciamus, ne exspectemus quidem dum rogemur. Studium semper adsit, cunctatio absit; consilium vero dare audeamus libere. Plurimum in amicitia amicorum bene suadentium valeat auctoritas, eaque et adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter si res postulabit, et adhibitæ pareatur. Nam quibusdam, quos audio sapientes habitos in Græcia, placuisse opinor mirabilia quædam (sed nihil est quod illi non persequantur argutiis): partim fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, ne necesse sit unum sollicitum esse pro pluribus; satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, alienis nimis implicari molestum esse; commodissimum esse quam laxissimas habenas

habere amicitiæ, quas vel adducas cum velis vel remittas: caput enim esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, qua frui non possit animus si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus.

(*a*) Parse fully, accounting for the mood in each instance: *sanciatur, rogemur, persequantur, remittas, frui, possit, parturiat.*

(*b*) Parse *placuisse*, explaining the syntax. Also *adhibitæ*, accounting for the case. Parse *nimias*, and *nimis*. Compare *liber* and *acriter*.

3. Translate: 12

Ut igitur et monere et moneri proprium est veræ amicitiæ, et alterum libere facere, non aspere, alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter; sic habendum est, nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem: quamvis enim multis nominibus est hoc vitium notandum levium hominum atque fallacium, ad voluntatum loquentium omnia, nihil ad veritatem. Cum autem omnium rerum simulatio vitiosa est (tollit enim judicium veri idque adulterat), tum amicitiæ repugnat maxime: delet enim veritatem, sine qua nomen amicitiæ valere non potest. Nam cum amicitiæ vis sit in eo, ut unus quasi animus fiat ex pluribus, qui id fieri poterit, si non in uno quidem quoque unus animus erit idemque semper, sed varius commutabilis multiplex? Quid enim potest esse tam flexibile tam devium, quam animus ejus qui ad alterius non modo sensum ac voluntatem, sed etiam vultum atque nutum convertitur?

(*a.*) Parse *fieri*, and write out in full the imperfect indicative, and the imperfect subjunctive. Parse also *poterit*, and write out in full the same tenses.

(*b.*) Decline in the singular and in the plural *vis* and *idem*.

4. Translate into Latin: 8

(*a.*) Virtue is the real basis of friendship.

(*b*) Only good men can really enjoy friendship.

(*c.*) It is wrong for any one to break his word for the sake of his friend.

(*d.*) There are some who say that true friendship is no longer to be found in the world.

(*e.*) We should consult the interest of our friends as much as our own.

(*f.*) The boy is, I believe, not only sorry for his folly, but also ashamed of it.

(*g.*) The more passionate a man is, the more difficulty has he in commanding himself.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners— { PUNDIT RAMGATI NYAYARATNA.
RABU BIRESHWAR CHATTERJI, M. A.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

यदाश्रौषं चास्मदीयान् महारथान्

व्यवस्थितानर्ज्जुनस्यात्मकाय ।
संशप्तकान् निहतानर्ज्जुनेन
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥
यदाश्रौषं व्यूहमभेद्यमन्यै-
र्भारद्वाजेनात्तशस्त्रेण गुप्तम् ।
भित्त्वा सौभद्रं वीरमेकं प्रविष्टं
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥
यदाभिमन्युं परिवार्य्य बालं
सर्व्वे हत्वा हृष्टरूपा बभूवुः ।
महारथाः पार्थमशक्नुवन्त-
स्तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

1 Render the above *s'lokas* into Sanskrit prose, using your own words as far you can. 5

2. Parse अश्रौषम्, आशंसे, and विजयाय. 2

3. What is the meaning of संशप्तकान् ? 1

4. Give the root of आत्त in आत्तशस्त्रेण and its indicative present, past, and future forms in the third person singular. 2

5. Explain the following:

(*a*.) असेवितेश्वरद्वारमदृष्टविरहव्यथम् । 2
अनुक्तक्लीववचनं धन्यं कस्यापि जीवनम् ।

(*b*.) उत्तमोत्तममप्राप्यमविवेकोऽभिवाञ्छसि । 2
सत्यं सुतस्त्वमथस्य किन्तु न त्वं मया धृतः ॥

(*c*.) समित्पुष्पकुशादानं चक्रे देवक्रियाक्षणे । 2
नान्यानि चक्रे कर्म्माणि निःसङ्गो योगतत्परः ॥

(*d*.) या दुस्त्यजा दुर्म्मतिभिर्या न जीर्य्यति जीर्य्यतः । 2
यासौ प्राणान्तिको रोगस्तां तृष्णां त्यजतः सुखम् ॥

(*e*.) यथा तस्य तथा कस्त्वं निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि । 2
भवतश्च यथा तस्य पालयास्मान् यथा कविः ॥

6. ततः पश्चिमदिशं गते सवितरि भगवति मरीचिमालिनि तौ मृगस्य तोयभूमिं गतौ ।

Parse every word in the above passage and translate it literally into English. 3

7. Expound the *samásas* in वंशहीनः, मारात्मके, दीर्घसूत्रता, मन्त्यक्षराज्यभोगर्द्धिस्वजनस्य, तिग्मतेजाः, दुष्प्रसादः, शणसर्ज्जरसादीनि, यथाकामं, मन्नराचात्, and क्षुत्पिपासाश्रमातुरः 5

8. Frame original sentences in Sanskrit, introducing the following words: 8

मिथ्या, अलम्, आरूढः, स्थितः, कृतः, बध्नन्, गच्छेः विलम्बेन,

9. Translate into English the following passage:

(*a.*) गृहोऽवदत् मार्ज्जारा हि मांसरुचयः पक्षिमाणकाश्च निवसन्ति तेनाहमेवं ब्रवीमि। तच्छ्रुत्वा मार्ज्जारो भूमिं स्पृष्ट्वा कर्णौ स्पृशति ब्रूते च मया धर्म्मशास्त्रं श्रुत्वा वीतरागेणेदं दुष्करं व्रतं चन्द्रायणमध्यवसितम्। यतः परस्परं विवदमानानामपि धर्म्मशास्त्राणां अहिंसा परमो धर्म्म इत्यत्रैकमत्यम्। 4

(*b.*) यो नित्यं क्षमते तात बहून् दोषान् स पश्यति। 3
भृत्याः परिभवन्त्येनमुदासीनास्तथारयः॥
सर्व्वभूतानि चाप्यस्य न नमन्ते कदाचन।
तस्मान्नित्यं क्षमा तात पण्डितैरपवादिता॥

10. Translate into Sanskrit: 7

It became darker; he thought that he would have to spend the night in the street, and tears rolled down his cheeks. At last he began to cry aloud. A kind man, who happened to pass by that way, stopped and asked the cause of the child's distress. The boy told him everything. The kind man pitied him and brought him home safely.

BENGALI.

Examiners— { PANDIT RAMGATI NYAYARATNA.
BABU BIRESHWAR CHATTERJI, M. A.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*]

পূতনা-পুরীর পারে বহে তরঙ্গিণী
বিচিত্র রমণী-পুরী তরঙ্গিণী পারে।

বৃথা শোভে সুরপুরে সুর-তরঙ্গিণী
সুরসীমন্তিনী শোভে মিছা চন্দ্রহারে ॥
ঐ বুঝি দেখা যায় অশোকের পুরী
অশোকের পুরী কিন্তু শোকের ভবন।
বয়োদোষে বিশ্বকর্ম্মা সকলি ভুলিলা
কি নাম গঠিতে গিয়া কি নাম গঠন ॥
কে তুমি কনক-লতা অশোকের তলে
কর ভরে অলসিয়া অশোক-শাখায়।
বাম পদে দিয়া ভর দক্ষিণ চরণে
অধোমুখী কি ভাবিয়া কি লিখ ধরায়।।

1. Explain the first two stanzas, and turn the last into prose order, without changing any word. 5

2. Explain and comment upon the metre in which the stanzas are written. 2

3. এইরূপ ভগ্ন দূত ভাবিয়া ভবিষ্য ভূত
পশ্চিম পূতনা-পুরে দিল সন্দর্শন।

What is the meaning of the word ভগ্নদূত? Give, in your own words, the train of thought in the mind of the ভগ্নদূত, referred to in the above passage. 4

4. Translate the following passages into English :—

(a.) হানিবলের শাসনাধীন নুমিদিয়ান সেনারদের আগমনে অসংখ্য লোক প্রাণ ভয়ে রোম রাজধানীর অভিমুখে পলায়ন করিতে লাগিল, তখন বহ্নিসাৎকৃত গৃহাদির ধূমে নভস্তল আচ্ছন্ন হইয়া গেল, নগরের অভ্যন্তরেও পৌরজনগণের শঙ্কা চূড়ান্ত হইয়া উঠিল সকলেই ভীষণ বীর হানিবলের নাম শ্রবণ করিয়া ব্যাকুলচিত্তে ভাবিতে লাগিলেন যে যিনি কানী ক্ষেত্রের যুদ্ধে জয়ী হইয়াও রোম নগরে আগমন করিতে সাহসিক হয়েন নাই তিনি অধুনা উপস্থিত হইয়াছেন তবে বুঝি কানীক্ষেত্রের অপেক্ষাও কোন গুরুতর সমরে জয় লাভ করিয়া থাকিবেন, কাপুয়া সন্নিহিত তিন দল রোমান সৈন্য একেবারে নিঃশেষ করিয়া আসিয়াছেন 5

(b.) পুরনারী শত শত পাছে পাছে দ্রুতগত
কল্লোল করিয়া যেন জাহ্নবী খেলায়।
চারি দিকে হাহারাণী প্রলয় সমান রাণী, 3

শোক সিন্ধু যুবরাণী চরণে লুঠায় ॥
ময়দানবের কন্যা রূপে গুণে মহী-ধন্যা
দেব-রাজ যার পদে বন্দনা-শরণ।
সে আজি ধরণীতলে ভাসিল নয়ন-জলে
মরণ তোমার রুচি কেমন কেমন ॥

5. আগে ধায় পুরচরী পাছে ধায় মন্দোদরী
ক্ষণেক রাবণ রাজা ফিরিয়া না চায়।
দারুণ সংশয় বেশ শিব-পুরে পরমেশ
বিকার বুঝিয়া ভাবে অন্তরে লুকায়।
কোপে কাঁপে সতরঙ্গ বিশাল ভ্রূকুটী-ভঙ্গ
সৌদামিনী খসে যেন যজ্ঞ-সূত্রগণ।
মন্দোদরী হাহাকারে তিলেক বারিতে নারে
উন্মাদ বিনয়ে কহে রাজা দশানন ॥

(a.) Write explanatory notes on the above passage. 3

(b.) Expound the *samasas* contained in it. 3

(c) Point out the words and expressions in the passage that cannot be used in prose. 2

(d.) Parse বারিতে and দশানন. 1

(e.) Give the derivation of আগে, পাছে, and বুঝিয়া. 2

6. স্বদেশবৎসল মহর্ষি ঔর্ব্ব নিরাকৃত রাজবংশের সদা হিতেচ্ছা করিতেন অতএব স্বয়ং ঐ কুমারের উপদেশক হইয়া তাঁহাকে বেদ বেদাঙ্গ অধ্যয়ন করাইলেন। বোধ হয় শাস্ত্র এবং শস্ত্র উভয় বিদ্যাতে মহর্ষির তুল্য ব্যুৎপত্তি ছিল, কেননা বাহু কুমারকে কেবল ধর্ম্ম বিষয়ে উপদেশ করিয়া ক্ষান্ত হয়েন নাই, সন্ধি বিগ্রহাদি রাজকার্য্যেরও শিক্ষা দিয়াছিলেন, বিশেষতঃ আগ্নেয় নামে বিখ্যাত অস্ত্র প্রদান করিয়াছিলেন যাহাতে পরে নৃপনন্দন মহোপকার প্রাপ্ত হয়েন।

(a.) What is meant by নিরাকৃত? Parse it fully. 2

(b.) Substitute equivalent words or phrases for কেননা. 2

(c.) Explain the allusion in the last two lines. 2

(d.) Translate into English:—"বোধ হয় শাস্ত্র এবং শস্ত্র উভয় বিদ্যাতে মহর্ষির তুল্য ব্যুৎপত্তি ছিল।" 1

7. Explain fully the following passages:—

(a.) তাঁহার দক্ষিণ বাহুস্থ কেয়ূর বন্ধনের উচ্ছ্বাসনে সংশয় চ্ছেদ হইল। 1

(b) তাঁহাকেও ইন্দ্রতুল্য বলা যাইতে পারে, কেননা একোনশত যজ্ঞ সমাপ্ত করিয়া কেবল শতক্রতুর অসূয়া নিবারণার্থ স্বয়ং শতক্রতু হয়েন নাই। 2

(c) ইহাতে যবন শব্দ আদৌ নিন্দনীয় না হইলেও পরে আর্য্য জাতির প্রতিযোগী হইয়া আসাতে প্রায় ম্লেচ্ছ শব্দের সহিত একার্থ রূপে গৃহীত হইয়াছে, একারণ ভূরি ভূরি স্থলে এই দুই শব্দ বিদেশীয় বর্ব্বর লোকের বিষয়ে তুল্য রূপে ব্যবহৃত হইয়াছে। 2

(d.) নিরাসি লোকেরা অমায়িক ও আহার্য্যশোভারহিত এবং দৌর্ব্বল্যপ্রযুক্ত বুদ্ধি কুশল লোকের অভীষ্ট-সিদ্ধিতে ব্যাঘাত করণে অসমর্থ। 2

8. Write an essay on the Bengali language, paying particular attention to the following points:—(1) The origin of the language; (2) Words introduced into the language from other languages; (3) Formation of new terms of science and art. 6 — 50

ARABIC.

Examiner—Dr. G. W. Leitner.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate the marks.*

1. Translate into English:— 5

حكي ان رجلا اشترى جارية باربعة الاف دينار فنظر يوما الى الجارية فبكى فقالت له الجارية ما يبكيك فقال لها عيناك الجميلتان اشغلتني عن عبادة ربي قال فلما خرج الرجل من الدار قلعت الجارية عينيها باصبعها و رمت بهما فلما دخل عليها الرجل و آها على تلك الحالة حزن عليها وقال لها لم فعلت نفسك هذا وقد كسرت قيمتك فقالت لا احب ان يكون مني شيء يشغلك عن عبادة ربك فلما كان الليل رأى الرجل هاتفا في المنام يقول له قد كسرت قيمتها و زادت عندنا وقد اخذناها

منك فلما اصبح رآى الجارية ميتة و تلمنها تحت الوسادة رحمها الله تعالى *

(*b.*) Parse the whole of the above passage. 8

(*c.*) Punctuate the above passage right through, viz., give all the vowel-points (اعراب). 5

(*d.*) Why is رجالا in the accusative? ½

(*e*) What is the form of جارية, and what are the two main applications of that form according to English grammar? 1

(*f.*) How do the numerals agree with the noun in number, gender and case? (* افراد جمع * اعراب تذكير تأنيث). Give examples. 3

(*g.*) What is the difference in the use of the conjunctions و and ف respectively? Give examples.

(*h.*) What part of speech is يوما in the above passage, according to English or Arabic grammar? 1

2. Explain the meanings of the grammatical models افتعال, تفاعل, تفعيل, افعال, فعل and استفعال respectively. Give examples, illustrating your explanations, from other verbs which you will have to put into the above forms, and to which you will be expected to give the English translation, contrasting it with the meaning of the triliteral originals of the verbs which you are using as examples. 4

3. How is اخذ used in the sense of "to begin"? Give an example. 1

4. What are the plurals of رجل, عين, جارية, نفس, شى, رب, ليل, بيت, امر?

(*b.*) Have any of them more than one plural? If this be the case, what, if any, are the different significations of these plurals; or, if the singular represents two or more different words, state what these different words are. 4

5. Conjugate قال in the ماضى and مضارع, active and passive, also the Imperative, and give the اسم فاعل and اسم مفعول of قال. Mark the vowel-points right through. 3

6. Translate the following into English or Urdu:— 8

حدث الاسمعى قال كنت في بيت الله الحرام فبينما انا اطوف و اذا انا بجاريتين تطوفان سيعا فوقفتا تتحدثان فقالت احداهما للاخرى شعر

لايقبل الله من معشوقة عملا
يوما و عاشقها غضبان مهجور
ليست لها جوزة في قتل عاشقها
لكن عاشقها في ذاك ماجور

قال فدنوت اليهما و قلت لهما يا حزب الشيطان في مثل هذا المكان تقولان هذا الكلام فقالتا لى وفقك الله للحب يا هذا فقلت لهما وما الحب قالت احدبهن جل و الله عن ان يخفى و خفى ان يرى فهو كالنار في احجارها اذا حركته اورى وان تركته توارى ثم انشات تقول *

غيد غرائر مـــا همن بريبة
كظبأ مكـــة صيدهن حـــرام
يحسبن من لين الكلام زوانيا
يصددهن عن الخنـــا الاســـلام

7. Translate into English :— 3

خرج شخص بصرة دراهم الى السوق يشترى حمارا فاستقبله رجل في الطريق وقال له الى اين قال الى السوق لاشترى حمارا قال قل ان شاء الله تعالى فقال ليس هذا موضع ان شاء الله تعالى الدراهم في جيبى والحمار في السوق فلما وصل الى السوق ضرب على جيبه لص فاخذ الصرة فلما رجع الى داره استقبله ذلك الرجل فقال له من اين قال من السوق ان شاء الله سرقت درهمى ان شاء الله ولم اشتر الحمار ان شاء الله و انا مفلس ان شاء الله و عليك المعنة ان شاء الله *

8. Translate into Arabic :— 3½

He approached the town. He threw the stone at him. There are many children in the houses of the great Amirs We shall meet to-morrow. My two good brothers. What is the price of this? She saw them (*masculine*) dying.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English :— 10

تنم می بلـــرزد چو یاد آورم * مناجات شوریدهٔ در چـــرم
که می گفت باحق بزاری بسی * میفگن که دستم نگیرد کسی
باطفم بخوان یا بران از درم * ندارد بجز آستانت ســـرم
توداني که مسکین وبی چاره ام * فرو مانده با نفس اماره ام
نمي تازداین نفس سرکش چنان * که عقلش تواند گرفتن عنان
که با نفس شیطان برآید بزور * نبـــرد پلنگان نیـــاید زمور
بمردان راهت که راهي بده * و زین دشمنانم پناهي بده
خدایا بـــذات خداوندیت * با وصاف بي مثل و مانندیت
بلبیك حجاج بیت الحـــرام * بمدفون یثـــرب علیه السلام
بتکبیر مردان شمشیـــر زن * که مرد وغارا شمارند زن
بطاعات پیـــران آراستـــه * بصدق جـــوانان نو خاسته
که مارا دران ورطهٔ یك نفس * زنهنگ دو گفتن به فریاد دس
امیداست اراباب که طاعت کنند * که بي طاعتان را شفاعت کنند
بپاکان کز آلایشـــم دور دار * و گر ذلتي رفت معذور دار

2. Write down the singulars of مناجات - اوصاف - حجاج - طاعت with their vowel-points. 2

3. Give the meaning of لبیك and its derivation. Explain مدفون یثرب . 3

4. What is the force of به in the beginning of line 7 (بمردان)? 1

Also of the final ي in راهي in the same line? 1

5. Translate into English :— 12

اگر قدرت جود است و گر قوت سجود توانگران را به میسر می
شود که مال بوزکا دارند و جامهٔ پاک و عرض مصون و دل فارغ -
و قوت طاعت در لقمه لطیف است و صحبت عبادت در کسوت

نظیف * پیدا است از معده خالي چه قوت آید و از دست تهي چه مروت زاید و از پاي شکسته چه سیر و از دست بسته چه خیـــر * * قطعه *

شب پرا گنده خسپد آن که پدید * نبـــود وجه بامدادانش
مور گـــرد آورد بتـــابستـــان * تا فراغت بود زمستانش

فراغت بافاقه نمي پیوندد و جمعیت باتنگ دستي صورت نبندد *

یکي تحریمه عشا بسته و دیگري منتظر عشا نشسته - این بدان کي ماند *

. پس عبادت ایشان بقبول نزدیکتر که جمعند و حاضر - نه پریشان و پرا گنده خاطر - اسباب معیشت ساخته و با وراد و طاعت پرداخته

درویش بی معرفت نیارامد تا فقرش بکفر انجامد - که نشاید جز بوجود نعمت برهنـــه را پوشیدن یا در استخلاص گرفتاري کوشیدن - و ابناي جنس مارا بمراتب ایشان که رساند - و بد علیا بید سفلي چه ماند - ببیني که حق جل و علا در محکم تنزیل از نعیم اهل بهشت خبر میدهد تا بداني که مشغول کفاف از دولت عفاف محروم است و ملک فراغت زیر نگین رزق مقســـوم

6. Write out the prose portion of the above extract, with all the vowel-points and *izâfats*. 4

7. Write the infinitives and præterites of—(*a*) خسپد - وزاید - 1
شاید ; (*b*) the singulars of ابناي - اوراد - مراتب. 1

8. Explain fully the terms تحریمه - محکم تنزیل. 3

9. Translate into Persian :— 12

Some years ago, when the Affghans had possession of Persia, a rude chief of that nation was governor of Shiraz. A poet composed a panegyric upon his wisdom, his valour; and his virtues. As he was taking it to the palace, a friend asked him if he was insane, to offer an ode to a barbarian, who hardly understood a word of the Persian language. "That may be true," he replied, "but I am starving, and have no means of livelihood but making verses." He went before the governor with the ode in hand. "Who is that fellow?" said the Affghan lord. "I am a poet," said the man, "and this paper contains poetry." "What is the

use of poetry?" said the chief. "To render great men like you immortal," he replied, and began to read his composition aloud. "Enough," said the governor; "give the poor man some money, that is what he wants." The poet retired delighted. His friend met him at the door and said, "You must be now convinced of the folly of carrying odes to a man who does not understand them." "Not understand?" he replied; "he has, on the contrary, beyond all men I ever met, the quickest apprehension of a poet's meaning."

URDU.

Examiners— { DR. G. W. LEITNER.
MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate the marks.*

1 (*a.*) Translate into English:— 5

خلق کا رهتا هی زبس از دحام
رهتي هی نت میلے کي سي دهوم دهام
جنس هر ایك قسم کي وهان خوار هی
گهوڑون کي یهه گرمي با زار هی
اسپ هر ایك ملك کے هیں بیشمار
مانگو اگر ایک تو لا دیں هزار
گرکه یهه کثرت هی پهه قیمت گران
سستا اگر چاهو تو پاؤ کهان
بسکه وهان رهتي هی نت لاؤ لاؤ
بڑهتا هی جاتا هی سدا انکا بهاؤ
گهوڑے کا مت پوچهیے کچهه مول تول
ٹٹو هی کنکائي کا ترکي کے مول
گهوڑا هر ایك شخص کو درکار هی
پیر و جوان جو هی خریدار هی
بلکه یهه احوال هی هر طفل کا
دائي سے کهتا هی که گهوڑا هی لا

کوئي کهاوا اُسے کیسا هـــی دے
گهوڑے سوا یهه نهیں ممکن کهـــه لے
دیکها کمهارون نے جو یهه کچهه سدهاؤ
متي کے گهورے کیـــے نقرے کے بهاؤ

(*b*) What kind of قافیه and what وزن is above? What kind of words are دهام, دهوم, مت and نت? Are they still in use? What is لاو لاو in the above? Are there several meanings of مت? 3½

2. Render the above verses into Urdu prose, explaining any allusion or obscurity that may be in them. 3

3 Write down in words and figures, and by *abjad* and *siyák* (ابجد و سیاق), the Urdu numerals from twenty to forty. 2

4 (*a*) Give the etymology of مصطلحی امور - اردهام - ایفاق - سادس پروردگار. How have مثل and مرافعه got to be used in connexion with law courts? 2½

(*b*) What is the difference between the singular and plural feminine, and between the singular and plural masculine? 1

(*c*) What are the masculine and what the feminine terminations? 1

(*d*) With what does the active verb agree in gender? تذکیر تانیث فعل متعدی کي کسکے تابع هوتی هی Reply to this question in English and Urdu Give examples 2

5. Translate into English, and give the Urdu names of the forms — کهرا هوگا - روتے هنستے - کهیلتے کودتے - آیا چاهتا هی - بهاگا جاتا هی - آ هی چکا 3

6. How is the comparative اسم تفضیل formed in Urdu Give examples. 1

7. Write down the feminines of چاچا - هاتهی کشمیری - بیگ. 1

8 (*a*) How is the subject used with the active and neuter verbs respectively in the past and present tenses? Give examples 1

(*b*) Give instances of the مضارع معروف and of the مجهول مضارع in Urdu 1

9. How are the مضاف and مضاف اليه . موصوف صفة used in Urdu? 1

10. Do you know any nouns indicative of animate beings that have no masculine, and any that have no feminine? 1

11. Write out the following passage as neatly as you can, correct the mistakes:— 4

یہہ سنکر سکندلا ہوگي سکہیون کہا تم جو مجھی یہہ بات سناھی اسکا مین سہیہ نہ پائي تم آپ بہت ہدایت کہي میرا دل ذھر کداھی سکہیون کہا دیکہہ دوشو دن آي ہمین رخصت کریونہین اکي باتو دھر گو تمی اور وہ دو چلا رکبہ کي ساتھہ گیا یہہ سب گھر پھر آیا آگي سخن تھر تھر دونو طرف سے آپسمین دیکھا بن جای ھی

(b.) Translate this passage into English. 2

12. Translate into English:— 8½

حاصل یہہ ھی کہ مکان مذکور قدیم مدرسہ ھی بڑے بڑے فاضل مدرس وھان گزرے ھین بلکہ ابتلك بھی سررشتہ درس و تدریس کا جاری ھی چنانچہ سواے شہر کے طلبہ اطراف و اکناف سے وھان تحصیل کیواسطے آتے ھین اور فیض اُن سے اُٹھاتے ھین حق تو یہہ ھی کہ اِس شہر مین چرچا علم و فضل کا بہ نسبت اور بلاد کے زیادہ ھی کیونکہ فریقین کے فاضل یہان موجود ھین لیکن سنیون کے فرقہ مین مستثنی مولوی مبین صاحب اور فرقہ اِمامیہ مین مولانا سید دلدار علی سلمہ اللہ تعالی وحید عصر ھی تبحر اس بزرگ کا اسکي تحریر سے ھویدا ھی اور خوش بیانی اُسکي تقریر سے پیدا مذھب امامیہ کو ترقي کامل اُسنے بخشي اور ھندوستان مین نماز جمعہ و جماعت اِس مذھب کے لوگون مین اُسي نے کي شعرا بھي جتنے اُس شہر مین ھین کیا فارسی کو کیا ریختہ گو کہین نہین وجہہ اِسکي یہہ ھی کہ بعد برھم ھونے شاھجہان آباد کے اکثر غریب امیر میر رایان ھندوستان سے نواب صفدر جنگ و شجاع الدولہ بہادر کے عہد مین آکر اِس شہر مین بسکونت دائمي ساکن ھوئے •

(*b.*) Who are صفدر جنگ and شجاع الدوله ? ½

13. Translate into English :— 5

بے ثباتي دنيا (مهر)

سواے دنيا هی کوچ کی جا هرايك کو خوف دمبدم هی
رها سکندر يهان نه دارا نه هے فريدون يهان نه جم هے
مسافرانه ٹکے هوا و تهو مقام فردوس هے ارم هے
سفر هے دشوار خواب کب تك بهت بڑي منزل عدم هے
نسيم جا گو کمر کو باندهو اوٹهاؤ بستر که رات کم هے
سرور و عيش و نشاط و عشرت يه چند انفاس کے هين جهگڑے
ملال و رنج و غم و مصيبت يه چند انفاس کے هين جهگڑے
غرور و تمکين و کبر و نخوت يه چند انفاس کے هين جهگڑے
جواني و حسن و جاه و دولت يه چند انفاس کے هين جهگڑے
اجل هی استاده دست بسته نويد رخصت هر ايک دم هی
مثال بت سب کے سب هين بيحس يه ديکهو قهر خدا کی نيندين
يه جاگے تهے ابتدا مين کسدن جو سوئے هين انتها کی نيندين
پڑے هين کيسے يه هلے غافل چڑهی هين کس کس بلا کی نيندين
نسيم غفلت کی چل رهی هی آمنڈ رهی هين قضا کي نيندين
کچه ايسے سوئے هين سونيوالے که جاگنا حشر تك قسم هی

14. Write an Essay in Urdu, explaining why that language is so general throughout India. 6

HINDI.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

सादुं ये न बिरदयै कबि पण्डित गुन यार ।
बेटा बनिता पौरिया यज्ञकरावनहार ॥
यज्ञकरावनहार राजमन्त्री जो होई ।
बिप्र परोसी बैद आपकौं तपै रसोई ॥ 12

कहि गिरधर कबिराय यहै कैसी समुझाई।
इन तेरह तें तरह दिये बन आवै साई॥

1. *a.* Translate these lines into English:

b. Mention in order the thirteen sorts of persons with whom disputes are to be avoided, and say what would ensue from quarrels with them. } 12

c. Derive साई परौसि।

2. Turn the following lines into the regular Kharboli Hindi. 5

कल्यानकटक नगर में भैरव नाम ब्याधी। सो एक दिन बिंध्याचल के बन में गयो हो। सो कां तें एक मृग मारि कांधे लियें आवतु हो। गैल में एक सूकर आवतु देखि या नें लोभ करि वा पै बान घाल्यो। सो सर तो वाकै लाग्यो पर मरतु मरतु वा नें या ह कों आय मारो। इहिं बीच एक दीरघरव नाम स्यार छुधित कै आय कह्यो अरे इन तीननि कों कां परे देखि बिन आपने जी मांहिं बिचारो कि अहार बहुत पायो याहि अनेक दिन लों खाऊंगो अरु आपनी काया पुष्ट करौंगो।

3. *a.* Give the meaning of the following maxim in English:

कह्यो है चार बात संसार में आय मनुष तें होनी कठिन है
प्रिय बचन सहित दान गर्व बिन ज्ञान छमा समेत सूरता त्याग } 5
लियें धन।

b. Has the word बिन the same meaning in the two last extracts?

दो०। भूप बिलोके जबहि मुनि आवत सुतन समेत।
उठेउ हरषि सुख सिंधु महं चले थाह सी लेत॥

चौ०। मुनिहि दंडवत कीन्ह महीसा। बार बार पदरज धरि सीसा॥
कौसिक राउ लिये उर लाई। कहि असीस पूछी कुसलाई॥
पुनि दंडवत करत दोउ भाई। देखि नृपति उर सुख न समाई॥
सुत हिय लाइ दुसह दुख मेटे। मृतक सरीर प्रान जनु भेंटे॥
पुनि बसिष्ठ पद सिर तिन नाये। प्रेममुदित मुनिबर उरलाये॥
बिप्रबृन्द बंदे दुहुं भाई। मनभावति असीस तिन्ह पाई॥
भरत सहानुज कीन्ह प्रनामा। लिये उठाइ लाइ उर रामा॥

हरषे लषन देखि दौ भ्राता। मिलि प्रेमपरिपूरित गाता॥

4. *a.* Translate the above passage into English.

b. Give the meaning and derivation of महीसा पदरज मनभावति दुसह गाता सहानुज। } 12

दो०। उपजे तदपि पुलस्त्यकुल पावन अमल अनूप।
तदपि महीसुरसापबस भये सकल अघरूप। १८०॥

चौ०। कीन्ह बिबिध तप तीनिउ भाई। परम उग्र सो बरनि न जाई॥
गयउ निकट तप देखि बिधाता। मांगहु बर प्रसन्न मैं ताता॥
करि बिनती पद गहि दससीसा। बोलेउ बचन सुनहु जगदीसा॥
हम काहू कर मरहिं न मारे। बानर मनुज जाति दुइ बारे॥
एवमस्तु तुम बड़ तप कीन्हा। मैं ब्रह्मा मिलि तेहि बर दीन्हा॥
पुनि प्रभु कुंभकरन पुनि गयऊ। तेहि बिलोकि मन बिस्मय भयऊ॥
जौ यह खल नित करब अहारा। होइहि सब उजारि संसारा॥
सारद प्रेरि तासु मति फेरी। मांगेसि नींद मास षट केरी॥

दो०। गयेउ बिभीषन पास तब कहा पुत्र बर मांगु।
तेहि मांगेउ भगवंतपद कमल अमल अनुराग। १८१॥

चौ०। तिनहिं देइ ब्रह्म सिधाये। हर्षित ते अपन गृह आये॥
मयतनजा मंदोदरि नामा। परम सुन्दरी नारि ललामा॥
सोइ मय दीन्ह रावनहिं आनी। भई सो यातुधानपतिरानी॥
हर्षित भयउ नारि भलि पाई। पुनि दोउ बंधु बिबाहेसि जाई॥
गिरि त्रिकूट इक सिंधु मझारी। बिधिनिर्मित दुर्गम अति भारी॥
सोइ मयदानव बझरि संवारा। कनकरचित मनिभवन अपारा॥
भोगवती जस अहिकुलवासा। अमरावति जस सक्रनिवासा॥
तिन तें अधिक रम्य अति बंका। जगबिख्यात नाम तेहि लंका॥

5. *a.* Give a short abstract in English of the events and anecdotes mentioned in the above extract.

b. Give the meaning and derivation of महीसुर and अघरूप।

c. What is the signification of the sentence बानर मनुज जाति दुइ बारे। } 16

d. Explain the sense of the following sentence भोगवती जस अहिकुल वासा।

Derive भोगवती।

URIYA.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

1. *a.* Translate the following extract into English :

ନିଉଟନ ପାଠଶାଳାରୁ ବହିର୍ଗତ ହେଲେ ଏହା ସ୍ଥିର ହୋଇଥିଲା ଯେ, ତାହାଙ୍କୁ କୃଷିକର୍ମ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ କିନ୍ତୁ ଅତିସତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଲା ଯେ ସେ ଏପରି କଷ୍ଟସାଧ୍ୟ କର୍ମ କରିବାକୁ କେବେହେଁ ସମର୍ଥ ହେବେ ନାହିଁ। ସର୍ବଦା ଏପ୍ରକାର ଦେଖା ଯାଏ ଯେ, ଯେ ସମୟରେ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ପଶୁରକ୍ଷଣ ଭୃତ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ ତେତେବେଳେ ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ ମନେ ତରୁତଳରେ ଉପବିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରନ୍ତି। କୃଷି ଲବ୍ଧ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ବିକ୍ରୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥାନ୍ତର ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରେରିତ ହେଲେ, ସେ ସ୍ୱସମ୍ପତ୍ତିବ୍ୟାହାରୀ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଦାସ ଉପରେ ସକଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଭାର ଦେଇ, ପରିଶ୍ରମ୍ଭ ତ୍ୟଜି ସଦା ଉପରେ ଉପବେଶନ ପୂର୍ବକ ଗଣିତବିଷୟକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସମାଧାନ କରନ୍ତି। ଜନ୍ମ ତାହାଙ୍କର ବିଦ୍ୟାଭ୍ୟାସ ବିଷୟରେ ଏପ୍ରକାର ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ଅତି ପ୍ରଗାଢ଼ ଅନୁରାଗ ଦେଖି ସମୁତ୍ସୁକା ହୋଇ ପୁନର୍ବାର ଆଉ କେତେ ଦିନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ତାହାଙ୍କ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ପଠାଇ ଦେଲେ। ପରେ ମଶୀହର ୧୬୬୦ ସାଲ ଜୁନ ମାସ ୫ ତାରିଖରେ କେମ୍ବ୍ରିଜ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ତ୍ରିଣୀତି ନାମକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ ରୂପେ ପରିଗୃହୀତ ହେଲେ ନିଉଟନ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞା ପରିଶ୍ରମ ଓ ଅହମିକାଶୂନ୍ୟ ସଦାଚରଣଦ୍ୱାରା ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମାନେ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଅଧ୍ୟାପକବର୍ଗର ଅନୁଗ୍ରହପାତ୍ର ଓ ସହାଧ୍ୟାୟୀଗଣର ପ୍ରଶଂସାଭୂମି ଓ ପ୍ରଣୟଭାଜନ ହୋଇ ଥିଲେ।

b. Parse ହେବ and ଯାଇଲା (2nd and 3rd lines above extract)—with what cases are they to be taken ?

c. Derive ପ୍ରଗାଢ଼ ଅହମିକା and ଭୃତ୍ୟ

16

ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ହୋଇ ଥାନ୍ତି ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ।
ଆଲିଙ୍ଗନ କରନ୍ତି ଦେଖନ୍ତି ଯାର ବଳ ॥ ୧୦ ॥
ଏହିପେ ରାବଣର ବଚନ ସେମାନେ ।
ଶୁଣି ଶିରେ ଧରି ସେ ଆଜ୍ଞାକୁ ରୋଷମନେ ॥ ୧୧ ॥
ହୋମ କଲା ଅନଳ ପରିଷ୍ଟେ ଜ୍ୱଳିଲେ ।
ରଥପରେ ବସି ପୁରରୁ ବାହାରିଲେ ॥ ୧୨ ॥
ସୈନ୍ୟ ମତ୍ତମାତଙ୍ଗ ବାଜିରାଜି ଘେନି ।
ନ ଦଶଲା ସେ କାଳେ ଅବନୀ କାମିନୀ ॥ ୧୩ ॥
ବିବିଧ ବିଣ୍ଡି ଶସ୍ତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଝମକାଇ ।
ଦେଲେ ଭୟାଳୁଙ୍କର ନୟନ ବୁଜାଇ ॥ ୧୪ ॥
ହନୁମତ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଯାଇ ବେଗେ ।
ଅନାଇଲେ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ଅତିଶୟ ରାଗେ ॥ ୧୫ ॥
ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାୟେ ପ୍ରକାଶି ନିଜ ତେଜ ।
ବସିଛନ୍ତି ତୋରଣ ଉପରେ ବୀରରାଜ ॥ ୧୬ ॥
ମହାସୁର ମହାବଳୀ ସେ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।
ମହାକାୟ ମହା ଉତ୍ସାହ ମହାମତି ॥ ୧୭ ॥
ଅସୁରମାନେ ଗୃହ ଦ୍ୱାରେ ଯାଇ ତାଙ୍କୁ ।
ପ୍ରହାର କଲେ ଶୂଳ ଶକତି ମୁଷ୍ଟିରକୁ ॥ ୧୮ ॥
ସେ ପାଞ୍ଚ ମେଦାପୁତ ପାଞ୍ଚ ଶର ଝିଙ୍କି ।
ଛାଡ଼ି ଦେଲେ ବାନର ମରିବା ପାଇଁକି ॥ ୧୯ ॥
ସେ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଧର୍ଷ ନାମରେ ଯେଉଁ ବୀର ।
ମାରିବ ବୋଲି ରଥେ ହୋଇଲା ଆଗସର ॥ ୨୦ ॥

2 *a.* Translate the above passage into English :

b. What is meant by ରାଜ ରାଜ ? Is there any difference between the words ରାଜ and ରାଜ ?

c. Give the meaning of ମହାସୁର. Would the word have a different meaning if it had a *Talavya s* and long *u* ? } 20

d. In what case is ତେଜ ? Parse it.

e. Give synonyms of ମାତଙ୍ଗ ତୋରଣ ଶର ଅନଳ ଅବନୀ

f. Point out all the proper names in the above extract.

ଏହି ପୂର୍ବୋକ୍ତ ଭୂପାଳ ସେହି ମହାପୁରୁଷଙ୍କର ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବଂଶରେ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏ ଅନୂପଦେଶର ଅଧୀଶ୍ୱର । ଏହାଙ୍କ ରାଜଧାନୀ ମାହିଷ୍ମତୀ । ଏହାଙ୍କର ନାମ ପ୍ରତୀପ ନିଜେ ଅତିଧୀର ଓ ଗୁଣଗ୍ରାହୀ । ଚଞ୍ଚଳା ବୋଲି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଙ୍କର ଯେ ଅପବାଦ ଅଛି, ଏହାଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ଅଚଳ ଭାବରେ ରହି ସେହି ଅପବାଦକୁ ମିଥ୍ୟାପବାଦ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏ ବରପ୍ରସାଦରେ ଭଗବାନ୍ ହୁତାଶନଙ୍କୁ ସହାୟ ପାଇ ପରଶୁରାମଙ୍କର ତୀକ୍ଷ୍ଣଧାର କୁଠାରକୁ ଅତି ଅସାର ମନରେ କରନ୍ତି । ଯେବେ ବାତାୟନରେ ବସି ମନୋହର ନର୍ମଦା ନଦୀ ଦେଖିବାକୁ କୌତୁକ ଥାଏ, ତେବେ ଏହି ପରମ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଯୁବାର ପାଣିଗ୍ରହଣ କର । ଏହା କହି ସୁନନ୍ଦା କ୍ଷାନ୍ତ ହେଲା । ଯେମନ୍ତ ମେଘାବରଣମୁକ୍ତ ଶରଚ୍ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କମଳିନୀର ସନ୍ତୋଷକର ନୁହେ ସେହିପରି ପ୍ରିୟଦର୍ଶନ ପ୍ରତୀପ ଇନ୍ଦୁମତୀଙ୍କର ନୟନାନନ୍ଦକର ହେଲେ ନାହିଁ ।

3. *a.* Translate the above passage into English :

b. What is the meaning of ବାତାୟନ and ଗୁଣଗ୍ରାହୀ ? Derive ଅନୂପଦେଶ.

c. What is the popular idea involved in the following sentence : } 14

ଯେମନ୍ତ ମେଘାବରଣମୁକ୍ତ ଶରଚ୍ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କମଳିନୀର ସନ୍ତୋଷକର ନୁହେ ?

BURMESE.

Examiner—Rev. G. D'Cruz.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

အရိုဋ္ဌဇနဂ္ဂမင်းသားသည်။ မင်းဖြစ်သော်အခါ။ ညီတော်ပေါလဇနဂ္ဂမင်းသားအား။ အိမ်ရှေ့အမှုကို ပေးလေ၏။ ထိုအခါအိမ်ရှေ့မင်း၏အတွင်းကျွန်ယုံဖြစ်သော။အမတ်တယောက်သည်။တရုတ်ဘုရားသခင်ဒ္ဓအလိုအတိုင်းမပြည့်လျှင်။မိမိအရှင်ဖြစ်သော်အိမ်ရှေ့မင်းကို။ အပြုံးထူးမ်ား၍။ အရိုဋ္ဌဇနဂ္ဂမင်းကြီးထံ။ နှုန်းတော်သို့ဝင်ပြီးလျှင် ။ အရှင်မင်းကြီး ။ အရှင်ညီတော်အိမ်ရှေ့မင်းသည် ။ ကိုယ်တော်၏အသက်အန္တရယ်။စည်းစိမ်တော်၏အန္တရယ်ကို။ပြုမည်ကြံဆောင်ကဲ့သည်ဖြစ်၍။ မပြတ်သတိထားကစ်မူပါ။အကျွန်ုပ်မှကား။ ကိုယ်ဖိုရှိသည်အရှင်ဖြစ်၍။အိမ်ရှေ့မင်း၏အတိုင်းထက်အလွန်တင့်တယ်ခြင်းကို အလိုရှိပြားသော်လည်း။ အရှင်မင်းကြီး၏ရေဇဝတ်တော်ကိုစောင့်ထိန်းလျက်နေရသူဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီ ။ ကျေးဇူးသစ္စာတော်ရှိတိုင်း။အရှင်ရန်သူစင်စစ်မှန်လျှင်။ အမှုကိုမထိမ်ဝှက်သာ။အဟိုပါ။အလိုတူမပြုသင့်ဖြစ်၍သာ။ လျှောက်ထားရခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်တူ။ ချေစားလေ၏။

(*a.*) Explain accurately the meaning of the particle သာ in each of the two expressions အမှုကိုမထိမ်ဝှက်သာ and အလို

ထူးမပြုသင့်ဖြစ်၍ဘုံ၁ of the above passage.

(*b.*) Mention the various of နှင့် and လျှင် giving an example of each.

(*c.*) Give the exact signification of the word တတ် combined in the following expressions ထိုအသိ ။ တောက်တတ်သည် ။ ။သူသည်ဤအရေပ်သို့လာတတ်သည်။

2. Explain the force of the following particles when affixed to the roots of verbs :—ခြင်း။ ။ဖွယ် or ဘွယ်။ ။ရုံ or ရုံမျှ။ ။မှန်း။ Give examples of each.

3. Give the derivations and literal meanings of the words ရုက္ခဗိုး။ ဘုမ္မဗိုး။ ကေရာဇာ။ ပဒေသရာဇာ။ ဝါဆို။ ဝေဠုဝန်။ ပဉ္စင်း။ Explain the difference in meaning between the words ဒါယကာ and ဥပါသကာ။

4. Explain the two forms of expression အိုးတန်ဆံခပ်စကား and ကောက်ပရိတ်ဖြတ်စကား in the following extract from ဇာတ်ကြီ —

ရှင်ရသေ့ကမေးသည်မှာ။မဟာဇနကတ္တမင်း။သင်သည်ဓိတိလာပြည်ကြီး၌။ အခိုးမျှားစွာတိုက်သောအဝတ်တံဆာတို့ကိုစွန့်ပြစ်၍အဖိုးမတိုက်သောဤသက်နှံးကိုဝတ်လျက်၊ ထွက်လာသဲ့ရသည်မှာ။ ဆွေထောမျိုးထေပ်ပြဉ်သူပြဉ်သားတို့မနှစ်ခြိုး၍။နှင်ထုတ်ထိုက်ခြင်းကြောင့်။ ဟိမဝန္တာတောအရေပ်သို့။ ထွက်လာသ

လောတုမေး၏ ။ ဤသို့စိုဂါဖိန်ရှင်ရသေလည်ဘုရား
လောင်းအား။သင့်အလှုအလျောံပါ။ကာမဂုဏ်ထရှိ
ရှာ၍ရဟန်းပြုသလောဟူ၍သာ။အားတန်ဆခပ်စကား
ဘာမမေးဘာ၊ အရိုးကဖြတ်လှည်းမှ။အသိုး အနုပါညည်အ
ရည်ရှိသဖြင့်။ဘုရား လောင်း ၏တောထွက်သောအချ
င့်းအရောဘာ။ အကယ်နှားထောင်ဘားသဲ့ကြောင့်။တု
ရား လောင်း ၏ဂုဏ်ကျေးဇူးကို။ မးမျှောက်လျှတ် ။
ကောတ်ပင်ရိတ်ဖတ်စကားမျိုးဖင့်မေန်းလေ၏။

5. Translate the following into Burmese :

The hills and forests in the centre of India are inhabited by a people differing widely from those who occupy the plains. They are small. black, slender, but active, with peculiar features, and a quick and restless eye. They wear few clothes, are armed with bows and arrows, make open profession of plunder, and are always at war with all their neighbours. When invaded, they conduct their operations with secrecy and celerity, and shower their arrows from rocks and thickets, whence they can escape before they can be attacked, and often before they can be seen.

They live in scattered and sometimes moveable hamlets, are divided into small communities, and allow great power to their chiefs. They subsist on the produce of their own imperfect cultivation, and on what they obtain by exchanges or plunder from the plains. They occasionally kill game, but do not depend on that for their support.

6. Write in Burmese the substance of the story of စက္ခုပါလ in illustration of the following maxim :—

အကြင်သူသည်။ မကောင်းသောစိတ်အကြံဖြင့်
ပြောလျှင်။ ပြိုကျင့်လျှင်။လှည်းဘီးစက်သည်။ လှည်း
ကိုဝင်သောသူ၏ခြေကိုလိုက်ဘိသသို့။ခုက္ခဝေ
ဒနာသည်လည်း။ သူ၏နောက်သို့အစဉ်တစိုက်တိုက်
၏။

ARMENIAN.

Examiner—Mr T. Malcolm.

Parse:

Մեն 'ի սոցանէ էր Նեւքար եղխանն մեւացւոց այսինքն մարայ՝ այր հպարտ, որ 'ի յեաին ժամանակս հարմեայ հասեակ զօրօք 'ի սահմանս ո-ւրեք հայոց 'ի հարկի կացուցեակ էր զնոսա ամոերկաւս, և հաղերձեալ էր յերձ կիս 'ի նեւքս:

Correct:—

Եբրև զկուր եհաս 'ի հուսվմ՝ թէ պարսիկք վերստին տիրեցաց 'ի վերին հայս, հրամայեաց Ներսն կայոր զզրաժողով առնելոյ այլ և այլ և այլ կողմանց, և երեթաս հանդերձ զօրաց հուվմայեցւոց 'ի վանելոյ զպարսիկք. պատուէր արձակեաց և առ ադրիպպաս հերովդէսի և առ զայկ իշխանք հրէաստանի և կիկիկիոյ և երկրին ասորիք՝ զորք ժողովես, և նիզակահից լինելոյ զօրուն հուվմայեցւոց. և կարկեաց 'ի վերա այս մեծի գարձոյ սպառաքէտ զկորբուղան դամետիոս և օկնագան զնա զկուադրատոս վերակսծու երկրին ասորոց:

Translate:—

Երուանդ արշակունի 'ի մորէ՝ յետ մահուն սանատրկայ թագաւորեաց 'ի տեղի նսրա. սակր այր յաղթանդամ և որաեայ յոյժ. և ունէր հայեցուածք ահաւոր և դաժան, մինչև ի և իցէ քաշասիրտ

մարդոյ երկնչիլ 'ի հայեցուածոյ նորա. թունէր սա ընդ ահաւորութեան և զհեղահոգի բարս և զխոնարհ կենցաղավարութիւն, մեանգամայն և զառատաձեռնութիւն. որով և նաթքան զթագաւորելնեկ սիրելի լեալ առամենեսեան՝ յանկոյց յինքն զոիրտ ամենեցուն։ Եւ յաւուրս անդ ։անատրկոյ բաղում մեծամեծ գործս ցուցեալ՝ եղև երևելի և առաջին 'ի նախարարս հայոց. որոյ վասն 'ի մեռանիլ անատրկոյ փոխանակ թագաւորելոյ միոյ յորդւոյ նորա՝ միաբանեալ նախարարացն թագաւորեցուցին զնա ինքն զերուանդ առանց թագադիր լինելոյ ասպետին բագրատունեաց։

Give in your own words a short account of the life of Artashess II.

Conjugate—

Ուտել, Կարդալ.

TRANSLATION.

Examiners— { BABOO JOGENDRANATH BANERJEA, M. A.
,, SYAMACHARAN MUKERJEA.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate the following into an Indian vernacular:— 16

Her work bears on it the stamp of a young girl's book, and of a young girl of singularly fresh and pure mind. It is very French in tone almost throughout, and might pass as the actual journal of a young French girl. Toru Dutt's power of observation must have been great, for she spent a very short time altogether in France.

She might well be proud of having written so many charming little poems in excellent English, and a novel in as good French

before the age of 20. Italian, German, and Sanskrit were also familiar to her, and her great love of reading no doubt helped her much in perfecting herself in these languages and in expressing herself so well Many English women, born and bred in England itself, may envy this young Hindu her power of expressing herself in such excellent English.

2. Translate the following freely, but preserving the full sense of the passages, into an Indian vernacular :—

(*a*) There he has known the sweetness and the bitterness of early loves, early friendships. There, mayhap, he has suffered one of those vast bereavements which was like a tearing away of a part of his own soul: when he thought each noise in the house, hearing noises that he never heard before, must be something they were doing in the room—the room—where lay all that was mortal of some one inexpressibly dear to him; when he awoke morning after morning to struggle with a grief which seemed as new, as appalling, and as large as on the first day; which, indeed, being part of himself and thus partaking of his renovated powers, rose equipped with what rest, or alacrity, sleep had given him; and sank, unconquered, only when he was too wearied in body and mind to attend to it, or to anything. 17

(*b*) Riches and rank have no necessary connexion with genuine gentlemanly qualities. The poor man may be a true gentleman,—in spirit and in daily life. He may be honest, truthful, upright, polite, temperate, courageous, self-respecting and self-helping,—that is, be a true gentleman. The poor man with a rich spirit is in all ways superior to the rich man with a poor spirit. To borrow St. Paul's words, the former is as "having nothing, yet possessing all things," while the other, though possessing all things, has nothing. The first hopes everything, and fears nothing; the last hopes nothing and fears everything; only the poor in spirit are really poor. He who has lost all, but retains his courage, cheerfulness, hope, virtue, and self-respect, is still rich. For such a man, the world is, as it were, held in trust; his spirit dominating over its grosser cares, he can still walk erect, a true gentleman. 17

HISTORY.

Examiners— { MR. A. H. PIRIE.
REV. LAL BEHARI DE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. State what you know of the following :—

(*a*) the Magna Charta; (*b*) the Petition of Right; (*c*) the Domesday Book; (*d*) the Act of Settlement; (*e*) the Pragmatic Sanction.

2. Describe the most important events that occurred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 5

3. What were the causes of the Seven Years' War? When did it begin? Describe its progress in Europe, Asia, and America. 5

4 Who were the following persons? When did they live? and for what are they renowned?—Thomas à Becket, Wyclif, Sir Arthur Wellesley, John of Gaunt, Chaucer. 5

5. What is meant by a Reform Bill? When was the first Reform Bill passed, and what were its provisions? When was the second Reform Bill passed, and what were its provisions? 5

6. What account does Manu give in his laws of the state of society in ancient India, as regards the form of government, the village communities, the system of Caste, and the arts of life? 5

7. Give a brief account of the reign of Akbar. 5

8. Give a short history of the first Afghan War, from its rise to its conclusion during the administration of Lord Ellenborough. 5

9. What were the causes of the First and Second Sikh Wars? Briefly describe the leading incidents of each. 5

10. Write a biographical sketch of Sivaji. 5

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { DR. P. K RAY.
MR. J. SLATER.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*

1. Mention the chief races of men who inhabit the earth, and the countries in which they live. 5

2. Where are the following places and for what are they remarkable: Plevna, Sedan, Talavera, Arcot, Sobraon, Elba, Liege, Milan, Magdala, and Gibraltar? 5

3 Draw an outline map of Italy putting in the following places:—Nice, Brindisi, Mantua, Naples, Florence. 5

4. Give the names of the Independent Native States in India, and the chief town of each. 5

5. Where are the following: Lake Baikal, Lake Nicaragua, Monte Rosa, Aconcagua, Phnhimmon, Mississippi, Orinoco, Avon, Vistula, Dwina? 5

6. It is said that the moon has greater power than the sun in causing tides. Explain clearly why this is the case. 5

7. Having given that when it is noon at Greenwich at Tobolsk it is 4.40 p.m., at Manilla 8 p.m., at Potosi 7.20 a m., at Alexandria, 2 p.m., at Otaheite 2 a.m., find the longitudes of these places, stating whether they are east or west of Greenwich. 5

8. What do you understand by the following: Estuary, mirage, steppes, snowline, crater? 5

9. Explain clearly the cause of the seasons. 5

10. Why is it an important matter to preserve forests? In what way do they tend to render a country fertile? 5

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { MR. S. F. BOWNING, B. A.
MR. F. J. BIDEN, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What is the local value of each of the figures composing the number 456 654? 2

2. Rs 49 was divided amongst 150 children, each girl had as. 8, and each boy as. 4, how many boys were there? 2

3. Simplify—

(*a.*) $8 - 8 \times \dfrac{2\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{3}{7}}{2 - \dfrac{1}{6 - \frac{1}{9}}}$. 3

(*b.*) $\dfrac{1}{5} + \dfrac{1}{6} + \dfrac{1}{7} - \dfrac{1}{7} \times \dfrac{1}{8} - \dfrac{1}{8}$. 2

(*c.*) $1590 \times \cdot 472 \div 2\ 7$. 2

(*d.*) What decimal of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is $\frac{1}{1300}$ of 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*? 2

4. A tank 75 yards long, 50 yards broad, and 11 feet deep, is full of water: how many times can each of 16 water-carts, length 5 feet, breadth 4 feet, and depth 27 inches, be filled from the tank before the water in it falls 6 inches? 3

5. If 17 men can build a wall 100 yards long 12 feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick in 25 days, how many will build a wall twice the size in half the time? 3

6. Find the change of income when a person transfers 2,616*l* 5*s*. from the 5 per cents. at $95\frac{1}{8}$ to the 4 per cents. at 83. Brokerage as usual. 4

7. In a game of skill A can give B, and B can give C, 10 points out of a game of 50: how many should A give C? 3

8. Multiply $a^{2n} - a^n x^n + x^{2n}$ by $a^n + x^n$ and find the greatest common measure of 2

1

$$x^2 + \frac{7}{6}x + \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{12}.$$

9. Divide $x^{2n} - y^{2n}$ by $x^{2n-1} + y^{2n-1}$, and 4

simplify $\dfrac{x-y}{x-z} + \dfrac{x-z}{x-y} - \dfrac{(y-z)^2}{(x-y)(x-z)}$. 2

10. Solve the equations

(*a.*) $x - k + \sqrt{k^2 + x^2} = m.$ 2

(*b.*) $\begin{cases} a^x \cdot a^y + 1 = a^7. \\ a^{2y} \cdot a^{3x} + 5 = a^{20}. \end{cases}$ 3

(*c.*) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{4}{x} + \dfrac{10}{y} = 2. \\ \dfrac{3}{x} + \dfrac{2}{y} = \dfrac{19}{20}. \end{cases}$ 2

11. If $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{c}{d}$ prove that $\dfrac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} = \dfrac{ac + bd}{ac - bd}$. 2

Two armies number 11,000 and 6,000 men respectively, before they fight each is reinforced by 1,000 men: in favour of which army is the increase? 4

12. From two towns 561 miles apart two men start, one from each, at the same time: one goes 24 and the other 27 miles a day: in how many days will they meet? 3

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiners— { MR. J. H. GILLIAND, M. A
REV. FATHER VAN J. IMPE, S. J.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define an angle, an isosceles triangle, a rhombus, and a gnomon. 2 4

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the base of the one greater than the base of the other, the angle contained by the sides of that which has the greater base shall be greater than the angle contained by the sides equal to them, of the other. 2

2. Divide a straight line into two parts, such that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other part. 5

3. In two circles which touch each other externally, two parallel diameters are drawn. Show that one extremity of each diameter and the point of contact lie in the same straight line 5

4. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 3

A circle is described to touch BC, a side of the triangle ABC, in D, and the other two sides produced in E and F respectively. Prove that AF is equal to one half of the sum of the sides of the triangle ABC. 3 6

5. Two fixed points A and B lie on the same side of a fixed straight line CD of unlimited length. P is any point in CD. Prove that the sum of the lengths AP and BP is least when the angles which AP and BP make with CD are equal 5

6. A man standing on the deck of a ship, 20 feet above the water, can just see the light of a lighthouse above the horizon. This light is 120 feet above the level of the sea. Find his distance from the lighthouse, assuming the radius of the earth to be 4,000 miles. 5

7. The sides of a triangular field are 175 yards, 200 yards and 250 yards in length respectively. Find the area in acres, roods and perches. 4

8. A quadrilateral has three sides each 120 yards in length and the fourth side 160 yards. Find the area in acres if one angle adjacent to the greatest side is a right angle. 6

9. Silver-leaf can be made $\frac{1}{150000}$ of an inch in thickness, and a cubic foot of silver weighs 10510·7 ounces. How many ounces of silver would be required to make a square furlong of such silver leaf? 5

10. After measuring 15 apparent miles of road, a man discovers that his chain is 2 inches too long. Find the error of measurement. 2

What would be the error in measuring a square field which apparently contains 12 acres 2 roods? 3 5

First Examination in Arts.

1879.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Where is the scene of *The Deserted Village* supposed to be laid? What faults have been found with the design of the poem, and what objections did Goldsmith endeavour to anticipate in his dedication? 2 5 3

2. In the following passages comment on the italicised portions:—

(*a.*) But now the sounds of population fail, 6
No cheerful murmurs *fluctuate* in the gale,
No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
For all *the blooming flush of life* is fled.
All but yon widowed solitary thing,
That feebly bends beside the *plashy* spring;
She, wretched matron—forced in age, *for bread,*
To strip the brook with *mantling cresses* spread,
She only left of all the *harmless train,*
The sad historian of *the pensive plain.*

(*b.*) His *seat,* where *solitary sports* are seen, 5
Indignant spurns the cottage from the green,
Around the world each *needful-product* flies
For all the luxuries the world supplies.
While thus the land, *adorned for pleasure all,*
In barren splendour feebly waits *the fall.*

3. About what period is the Lay of Horatius to be supposed to have been made? Who is to be imagined as its author? Refer to points of internal evidence which bear upon these questions. Specify the chief characteristics of Ballad poetry What indications of the existence of such poetry are to be found in Roman history? What were the Roman tribes? 3 2 4 3 4 3

4. Explain:—

(*a.*) Evening and morn the Thirty 3
Have turned the verses o'er,
Traced from the right on linen white
By mighty seers of yore.

(*b.*) The rock Tarpeian: Janiculum: Each warlike Lucumo: The Tribunes: The she-wolf's litter: The Comitium: The good logs of Algidus. 7

5. What were Pope's special merits, first, as to versification; secondly, as to diction? What does he say in his *Essay on Criticism* as to the rules for writing poetry? By what tests, according to him, do critics generally value poetry? Had he 4 2 3 3

any reason to complain of the way in which he was treated by critics? Quote the lines in the *Essay on Criticism* in which the metrical structure is intended to be expressive of the meaning. 3
Also any lines in it exposing faults into which he himself has fallen. 2
To what class of poetry does the *Table Talk* belong? 2
Wherein did Cowper's strength as a poet chiefly lie? 3

6. Explain:—

(*a.*) Then Criticism the Muse's handmaid prov'd 2
To dress her charms, and make her more belov'd.

(*b.*) Some to *Conceit* alone their taste confine, 2
And glittering thoughts struck out at ev'ry line.

(*c.*) Once School-divines this zealous isle o'erspread; 4
Who knew most sentences was deepest read:
Faith, Gospel, all, seem'd made to be disputed,
And none had sense enough to be confuted;
Scotists and Thomists, now, in peace remain
Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane.

(*d.*) Thus proud Prerogative, not much revered, 4
Is seldom felt, though sometimes seen and heard,
And in his cage, like parrot fine and gay,
Is kept to strut, look big, and talk away.

(*e.*) Then genius danced a bacchanal, he crowned 5
The brimming goblet, seized the thyrsus, bound
His brows with ivy, rushed into the field
Of wild imagination, and there reeled
The victim of his own lascivious fires,
And, dizzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires.

7. Put the following passages into prose, getting rid of all the metaphors they contain:—

(*a.*) The mighty Stagirite first left the shore, 6
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps explore:
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far
Led by the light of the Maeonian star.

(*b*) But see each Muse, in Leo's golden days, 5
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays;
Rome's ancient genius, o'er its ruins spread,
Shakes off the dust, and rears its rev'rend head.
Then Sculpture and her sister-arts revive;
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Mention some of the excellencies and defects of Johnson's style. 5

2. Criticise his sentiments on the public life of Milton. 5

3. Johnson says, "that in the reigns of Charles and James "the 'Paradise Lost' received no public acclamations, is readily "confessed." How does he account for this? 3

4. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) "The song of Comus has airiness and jollity; but, what "may recommend Milton's morals as well as his poetry, the "invitations to pleasure are so general, that they excite no distinct "images of corrupt enjoyment, and take no dangerous hold on the "fancy." 3

(*b*) "His great excellence is amplitude, and he expands the "adventitious image beyond the dimensions which the occasion "required." 2

(*c*) "An accumulation of knowledge impregnated his mind, "fermented by study, and exalted by imagination" 2

5. Sir Walter Scott said of himself:—"I lie *summering* over "things for an hour or so before I get up,—and there's the time "I am dressing to over-haul my half-sleeping, half-waking, "*projet* "*de chapitre*,—and when I get the paper before me, it commonly "runs off pretty easily. Besides, I often take a doze in the planta-"tions, and, while Tom marks out a dyke or drain, as I have "directed, one's fancy may be running its ain riggs in some other "world." 4

Re-state this in your own words.

6. What was the object of Cervantes in writing Don Quixote? 2

What effect did it produce on the literature of Spain? 2

7. Prescott says, "If Molière in his preceding pieces had hit "the follies and fashionable absurdities of his age, in the Tartuffe "he flew at still higher game, the most odious of all vices, "religious hypocrisy." 4

Explain the allusions in this passage.

8. Give briefly the purport of Prescott's comparison of Shakespeare and Molière. 5

9. Give a short outline of the administration of Columbus as "Governor of the Indies." 5

10. Explain:—

(*a.*) "That the king could not impose taxes without the "consent of Parliament, is admitted to have been, from time "immemorial, a fundamental law of England" 2

(*b*) "After the wars of York and Lancaster the links which "connected the nobility and the commonalty became closer and "more numerous than ever." 2

(*c*.) "The stubborn courage characteristic of the English "people was, by the system of Cromwell, at once regulated and "stimulated." 2

(*d*) "The dissimulation or irresolution of Monk kept all "parties in a state of painful suspense." 2

LATIN POETRY.

Morning.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate, with short explanatory notes in the margin. 12

Quid pater Ismario, quid mater profuit Orpheo?
  Carmine quid pictas obstupuisse feras?
Et Linon in silvis idem pater abditus altis
  Dicitur invita concinuisse lyra.
Adjice Mæoniden, a quo, ceu fonte perenni,
  Vatum Pieriis ora rigantur aquis:
Hunc quoque summa dies nigro submersit Averno;
  Diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos.
Durat opus vatum, Trojani fama laboris,
  Tardaque nocturno tela retexta dolo.
Quid nos sacra juvant? Quid nunc Ægyptia prosunt
  Sistra? aut velle pia flectere fata prece?
Quum rapiant mala fata bonos, ignoscite fasso,
  Sollicitor nullos esse putare deos.
Vive pius: morere; pius cole sacra: colentem
  Mors gravis a templis in cava busta trahet.
Carminibus confide bonis: jacet ecce! Tibullus;
  Vix manet e toto parva quod urna capit.

Parse *profuit, obstupuisse, retexta, prece, fasso, submersit.* Conjugate *juvo, rapio, ignosco, cognosco, morior, confido, jaceo, jacio, pingo, pango.*

2. Translate:— 12

Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,
Homo est venustus, et dicax, et urbanus,
Idemque longe plurimos facit versus
Puto esse ego illi millia aut decem aut plura
Perscripta; nec sic, ut fit, in palimpsesto
Relata: chartæ regiæ, novi libri,
Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana
Directa plumbo, et pumice omnia æquata.
Hæc quum legas, tum bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor
Rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.

Hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra,
Aut si quid hac re tristius, videbatur,
Idem inficeto est inficetior rure,
Simul poemata attigit. Neque idem unquam
Æque est beatus, ac poema quum scribit
Tam gaudet in se, tamque se ipse mirratur.
Nimirum idem omnes fallimur; neque est quisquam,
Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum
Possis. Suus cuique attributus est error:
Sed non videmus, manticæ quod in tergo est.

Explain fully *palimpsesto* and *umbilici*. What kind of subjunctive is *putemus?* Derive *caprimulgus*, *nimirum*, and *manticæ*. Distinguish between *aliquis*, *quisque*, *quisquam*, *quispiam*, *quilibet*, *quicunque*, *quidam*; and between *ille* and *iste*.

3. Translate, and explain the allusions in— 11

(*a.*) Quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phoceus Oresti,
Hoc tibi, dum licuit, Psittace, turtur erat.

(*b.*) Tu quoque, si falsum est temerati crimen amici,
Sanguinis atque animæ, prodige Galle, tuæ.

(*c.*) Sed tibi nec virgo Tegeæa, comesque Bootæ
Ensiger Orion adspiciendus erit.

(*d.*) Tu Lucina dolentibus
Juno dicta levamine:
Tu potens Trivia, et notho es
Dicta lumine Luna.

(*e*) Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,
Jucundissime Calve, munere isto
Odissem te odio Vatiniano.

Give the name of this metre. Parse *odissem*.
What parts of the verb are found in use?

4. What facts are known concerning the life of Catullus? 5
What epithet does Ovid apply to him, and for what reason does he apply it?

5. Derive *Tragœdia*, *hodie*, and *scilicet*. Give the meaning, 5
gender, and genitive singular of *coturnix*, *cothurnus*, *anus*, *graculus*, *ales*, *cinis*, *ilex*, *papaver*, *manus*, *mannus*.

6. Give one example of the case after *infero*, *miseret*, *insons*; 5
of the construction after verbs of *promising*, *commanding*; of the use of *qui* (in order that) with the subjunctive, and of *Oratio Obliqua*.

LATIN PROSE.

AFTERNOON.

Examiner—REV. J. EDWARDS, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate:— 10

Quam diu, mihi, consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico me præsidio, sed privata diligentia defendi. Cum proximis comitiis consularibus me consulem in campo et competitores tuos interficere voluisti, compressi conatus tuos nefarios amicorum præsidio et copiis, nullo tumultu publice concitato; denique, quotienscumque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicæ esse coniunctam. Nunc iam aperte rem publicam universam petis; templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium ac vastitatem vocas. Quare quoniam id, quod est primum et quod hujus imperii disciplinæque maiorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id, quod est ad severitatem lenius et ad communem salutem utilius. Nam si te interfici iussero, residebit in re publica coniuratorum manus; sin tu, quod te iam dudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicæ.

(*a.*) Explain the syntax of the clause *quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicæ esse coniunctam.* Explain also the construction *nullo tumultu publice concitato,*—and give the exact meaning of *publice.*

(*b.*) Account for the tense of *iussero.* Conjugate *audeo;* to what class of verbs does it belong? Mention and conjugate others of the same class.

(*c*). Parse: *obstiti, compressi, lenius, utilius, coniuratorum, exhaurietur.*

2 Translate:—

Quid vero? nuper, cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis 10
domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego prætermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur. Prætermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties: ad illa venio, quæ non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent.

(*a*) Account for the mood and tense of *vacuefecisses.* Parse *exstitisse, sileri, summam.*

(*b.*) Explain *proximis Idibus; pridie Kalendas Januarias; ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres.* Translate into Latin *he left Calcutta on the fourth of December.*

3. Translate:—

Nunc ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope iustam patriæ 10
querimoniam detester ac deprecer, percipite, quæso, diligenter quæ dicam, et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim

si mecum patria, quæ mihi vita mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica sic loquatur: M. Tulli, quid agis? Tune eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis?

(*a.*) Explain *Patres conscripti.*

(*b.*) Account for all the verbs in the subjunctive mood.

(*c.*) Parse: *comperisti, patiere, rapi.*

4. Translate:— 10

Alterum genus est eorum, qui quamquam premuntur ære alieno, dominationem tamen exspectant, rerum potiri volunt, honores, quos quieta re publica desperant, perturbata consequi se posse arbitrantur. Quibus hoc præcipiendum videtur, unum scilicet et idem quod reliquis omnibus, ut desperent se id quod conantur consequi posse: primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, adesse, providere rei publicæ; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam in maxima multitudine, magnas præterea copias militum; deos denique immortales huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimæ urbi contra tantam vim sceleris præsentes auxilium esse laturos.

(*a.*) Parse: *præsentes*, explaining the syntax. Explain the syntax of *magnas copias.* Explain also the syntax of *ut desperent se id quod conantur consequi posse.*

5. Translate into Latin:— 10

(*a.*) Great thanks are due to the immortal gods that we have already so often escaped so deadly an enemy to the republic.

(*b.*) After Catiline had acquired a number of adherents he called the most daring of them to a secret meeting, where in a long speech he encouraged them to hold out and take a bold course.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

16 1. बूढोरस्को दृषस्कन्धः शालप्रांशुर्महाभुजः ।
आत्मकर्म्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म्मइवाश्रितः ॥
सर्व्वातिरिक्तसारेण सर्व्वतेजोऽभिभाविना ।
स्थितः सर्व्वोन्नतेनोर्व्वीं क्रान्त्वा मेरुरिवात्मना ॥

(*a.*) To whom are the epithets in the above *slokas* applied? What special purpose do the epithets in the first *sloka* serve?

(*b.*) What length of arm is signified by महाभुज here?

(*c.*) What difference of meaning is there between महाभुज and महद्भुज?

(*d.*) Explain the figures contained in दृषस्कन्धः and चात्रो धर्म्मद्वाश्रितः.

(*e.*) What, according to *Kalidasa*, is the primary meaning of चात्र?

(*f.*) If the prefixes in व्यूढ, अतिरिक्त and उन्नत were omitted, what would be the meanings of the words as they would then stand?

(*g.*) Give the accusative form of अभिभाविन् in each of the three genders.

(*h.*) In what sense is क्रान्त्वा used here? Is any prefix wanting?

What would be the form of the word if such prefix, if necessary, were supplied?

(*i.*) The word आत्मन् occurs twice in the above *s'lokas*. Does it bear the same meaning in both places? If not, give the different meanings.

(*j.*) What does सर्व्वतेजोऽभिभाविन् mean? To what class of persons is the epithet applicable?

(*k.*) Explain the simile in the last *s'loka*, noticing every epithet in the *s'loka*.

(*l.*) Explain all the *samásas* in the above *s'lokas*.

2. लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैरधिज्यधन्वा विचचार दावम्। 5
रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनोर्वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान्॥

(*a.*) Account for the द्वितीया, तृतीया, and पञ्चमी case-suffixes that occur in the above *s'loka*.

(*b.*) Give the meanings of लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः, अधिज्यधन्वा, दाव and रक्षापदेशात्.

3. यदात्थ राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः। 7
जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया भवद्भिरर्लङ्घयितुं समीयतः॥
हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतो महेश्वरस्त्र्यम्बकएव नापरः।
तथा विदुर्मां मुनयः शतक्रतुं द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्दएष नः॥

(*a.*) Render the first *s'loka* into easy Sanskrit prose, using your own words, as far as possible.

(*b.*) Put the second *s'loka* in prose order, without changing any words.

(*c.*) Give the root of आत्थ and the tense of विदुः.

4. परस्परेण विज्ञातसेषूपायनपाणिषु। 2
राज्ञा हिमवतः सारोराज्ञः सारोहिमाद्रिणा॥

Give the substance of the above *s'loka.*

5. मतङ्गशापादवलेपमूलादवाप्तवानस्मि मतङ्गजत्वम् । 2
अवेहि गन्धर्व्वपतेस्तनूजं प्रियंवदं मां प्रियदर्शनस्य ॥

Explain the allusion contained in the above.

6. अकार्य्यचिन्तासमकालमेव प्रादुर्भवंस्यापधरः पुरस्तात् । 3
अन्तःशरीरेष्वपि यः प्रजानां प्रत्यादिदेशाविनयं विनेता ॥

Explain the *s'loka.*

7. लिङ्गैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते ह्रदाः प्रसन्नादव गूढनक्राः । 2
वैदर्भमामन्त्र्य ययुस्तदीयां प्रत्यर्थ्य पूजामुपदाञ्चलेन ॥

Explain the simile in the above.

8. उदये मदवाप्तमज्भता श्रुतमाविष्कृतमात्मवत् त्वया । 3
मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे पुनरल्पीवनया प्रकाश्यताम् ॥

Write short explanatory notes on the *s'loka.*

9. Translate into Sanskrit : 10

(1.) Never value yourself upon your fortune.
(2.) Be not proud; for pride is odious both to God and man.
(3.) Do not insult a poor man; his misery entitles him to pity.
(4.) Better to be alone than in bad company.
(5.) First deserve, then desire.
(6.) By others' faults wise men correct their own.
(7.) Idleness is the root of many evils.
(8.) Custom is the plague of wise men; but the idol of fools.
(9.) The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.
(10.) No knowledge can be attained without study.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

N. B.—*The marginal figures indicate full marks.*

1. *a.* Translate into English the following extract : 15

आतिथ्यमेभ्यः परिनिर्विशद्भिः
कल्पद्रुमा योगबलेन फेलुः
धामग्रथिन्नो वदिमान्वितानि
वासांसि च द्राघिमवन्त्यदूष्ठः ॥
आज्ञां प्रतीषु विनयादुपास्यु-

जगुः सरागं जघटुः सहावं ।
सविभ्रमं नेमुरुदारमूचु-
स्त्रिलोत्तमादा वनिताश्च तस्मिन् ॥
वस्त्रान्नपानं मनसश्च नाना
छत्रावकाशैः रुचिसंप्रकृष्टं ।
तासां प्रीतिमानाह मुनिस्ततः स्म
निवद्धमाद्धं पिबतात्तं श्रेष्ठं ॥
ते भुक्तवन्तः सुसुखं वसित्वा
वासांसुषित्वा रजनीं प्रभाते ।
द्रुतं समध्वा रथवाजिनागै-
र्मन्दाकिनीं रम्यवनां समीयुः ॥
वैखानसेभ्यः श्रुतरामवार्त्ता-
स्ततो विशिष्टानपतत्त्विसंघं ।
अभ्रंलिहायं रविमार्गभङ्ग-
मागुंहिरेऽद्रिं प्रति चित्रकूटं ॥

b. Undo the Sandhi and separate the words in the following groups, parsing, and giving the meaning of, each word:

द्राघिमवन्त्युदूञ्जः

निवद्धमाद्धं पिबतात्त.

c. Give the roots of the verbs in the same groups in the preceding question.

d. What part of the verb is आनंहिरे? What other verbs have the same form in the same tense?

2. समूलकाषं चकषू-रुदन्नः. 10

a. What is the meaning of समूलकाषं, and why is the last vowel long in चकषू?

मा शः शुचं वीर भरं वहामुम्

b. Parse गाः and भरं.

c. Give the meaning of the following lines in English :

अस्माकमुक्तं बहु मन्यसे चेद्
यदीक्षिषे त्वं न मयि स्थिते च
मा मां प्रयुङ्ग्थाः कुलकीर्त्तिलोपे
व्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये
पुरो रामस्य जुहवाञ्चकार ज्वलने वपुः.

d. Separate यदीक्षिषे and parse each word.

3. स्नातोऽपि गङ्गासलिलैः पवित्रा 15
सहाश्वमात्मानमनल्पमन्युः :
ससीतयोराघवयोरधीयन्
श्वसन् कदुष्णं पुरमाविवेश ॥
प्रतीयुषा पूर्दृशि जनेन
दौर्भानुशीतांशुनिराकृतेव ।
राजन्यनक्षत्रसमन्वितापि
शोकान्धकारक्षतसर्वचेष्टा ॥
विलोक्य रामेण विना सुमन्त्र-
मचोष्ट सत्वा नृपतिस्सुताशः ।
मधूनि नैषीद्वालिपन्न गन्धै
र्मनोरमे न व्यवमिष्ट वस्त्रे ॥
आमिष्ट नैकत्र शुचा व्यरंसीन्
कृताकृतेभ्यः चितिपालभाग्यः ।
स चन्दनाशीरमृणालदिग्धः
शोकाग्निनागात् द्युनिवासभूयं ॥

a. Translate the above lines into your own vernacular.

b. Parse अधीयन्, giving its root. Is it transitive or intransitive? Answer fully.

c. Give the root of श्वसन् and its third person singular, लट् and विधिलिङ् (present and potential).

d. Parse प्रतीयुषा. What would that word be in the nominative singular?

e. In what case and gender is पूः? Turn it into the genitive (sixth case) singular.

f. Who are here likened to the sun, moon, and stars?

g. Give all the verbs in लुङ् or Aorist in the above extract, and their several third persons singular in लट् (present tense).

4. *a.* Point out in any of the above extracts a verb governing the sixth or genitive case and one governing the third or instrumental case, showing also the nouns in the governed cases. 6

भवन्न कार्त्तवीर्या यो हीनमस्मिमचीकरत् ।
जिगाय तस्य हन्तारं स रामः सार्वलौकिकः ॥

b. What characters are here referred to, and what was the speaker's motive in referring to them?

c. What sort of *samása* is हीनसस्मिम्?

5. *a.* What are the peculiar terminations in the declensions of pronouns other than अस्मद् and युष्मद् in the dative, ablative, and locative singular, masculine and feminine? 4

b. To what pronouns may the affixes चित् and चन be added, and how is the meaning affected thereby?

c. Decline तद् in the feminine gender.

ARABIC.

Examiner—Dr. G. W. Leitner.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate the marks.*

الذين تولوا فرعوا حقوق الله تعالى في عباده وحموا عباد الله من
الظلم في بلاده واسسوا قواعد الخير وسادوا في نهج العدل والانصاف
احسن سيرفمضوا علي ذلك وبقيت آثارهم واحيت بعيد موتهم
ايامهم اخبارهم فمضي علي ذلك مثل الاولين وبقي لهم لسان صدق
في الاخرين اذ صنعوا بموجب ما سمعوا *
فكن حديثا حسنا لمن وعى * فانما الناس احاديث
ثم قال فلو عرجت الي السبع الشداد ما بلغت منزلة فرعون ولو
رفعت قصورك علي شوامخ الاطود ما ضاهت ارم ذات العماد *

1. Translate the above into English. 10

(*b.*) Write out the sentences beginning with ثم قال with all the vowel-points (اعراب). 3

2. What class of verbs do حموا , رعوا and تولو respectively belong to? In what *sighas* are they, and what changes have their radical letters undergone? 3

(*b*) What class of verb is اسسو? What is its root? 1

(*c*) What صيغة is ضاهت? To what class does it belong, and what is its root? 1½

3. Is اطواد a جمع قلة or a جمع كثرة? What is the singular of اطواد? 1

(*b*) What kind of plural is حقوق? Is قصور singular or plural? What is the وزن of فرعون? 1½

4. Mention the باب of بقي بقيت? What Arabs use بقيت and what Arabs use بقت? 1½

(*b*) What is the original form of احيت? What change has it undergone, and what is its triliteral root? 1

5. What is تعالي in syntax? Give the vowel-points of احسن بهير, with the reasons for them. 1½

6. What is the kind of *izáfat* of شوامخ towards اطواد in شوامخ الاطواد? 1

7. Why are ارم and فرعون declined without *tanwín* (منصرف غير)? 1

8. What does ذات العماد qualify, and what is its feminine? 1

9. What is the kind of *izáfat* of لسان towards صدق? 1

10. What vowel-points have ارم اخبارهم, and بعيد and why? 1

11. What sort of ل is in ذلك? 1

12. What is the metre of the verse in the above passage? 2

13. Who and what were شداد فرعون and ارم ذات العماد? When did they live, and how did they die? 1

14. What is the derivation of فرعون? What does بلاد originally signify? What are the present meanings of that word, and what is their relation to its original signification? 1

15. Translate into Arabic, giving all the vowel-points:— 10

"When the following night arrived Dínázád said to Shahrazad, 'O sister! if you are not asleep, finish to us the story.' She replied to her, 'With great pleasure.' 'It is related to me, O king of exalted dignity, that the barber spoke thus:—'As to my fifth brother, he was a poor man, who begged in the evening, and subsisted on what he took by day. And our father was a very old man, advanced in years, when he fell ill and died, and left us 700 dirhems, which we divided between us, each 100 dirhems.'"

ARABIC.

Examiner—Dr. G. W. Leitner.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

فلعل طرفا منه يبلغك في هذا الكتاب عند الكلام في دولة العباسية
من اسباب الرهن والواقع في دولتهم خروج الخوارج في كل وقت
فاما المنصور فلم يشرب ريقا حلوا من ذلك واذا خر خلفاء العباس
ضعفوا غاية الضعف حتى عصت تكريت عليهم وفي ذلك يقول
شاعرهم *

في العسكر المنصور نحن عصابة * من دولة اخسس بنا من معشر
خذ عقلنا من عقد نافيماتري * من خسة ورقاعة وتهور
تكريت تعجزنا ونحن بعقلنا * امضي لاخذ ترمذا من سنجر

1. (*a*) Translate the above into English. 16

(*b*.) Write out the *baits* with all the vowel-points. 3½

2. (*a*.) What form (صيغة) is حلو, and to what class of verbs does it belong? 1

(*b*) What form is خذ, and what was its radical form?

3. Is خست a *masdar* or اسم, and of what class? 1

4. (*a*.) What sort of plural is اسباب? Is it a جمع قلت or جمع كثرت? Is it a *complete* (سالم) or a broken plural *pluralis fractus* (جمع مكسر)? What do the above grammatical terms mean? 1½

(*b*.) What is the singular of خوارج?

5. (*a*.) What is the radical form of the first person plural نرى, and what changes has that form undergone? 1

(*b*) What form is نمضي? State its *báb*, and the class of verbs to which it belongs. 1½

6. Why is عصت in the feminine? What is كتاب in the phrase في هذا الكتاب? Why is the definite article ال used in الواقع? Why has غايت الضعف *nasab*, or the sign of objectivity? 2

7. (*a*.) What is احسن بنا?

(*b*.) How does the phrase من معشر stand syntactically? ½

(c.) What is the force of من in اصن خسة ورقاعة ? ½

8. What is the force of ل in لناخذ ? Is ناخذ to be read with رفع or نصب, and, if the latter, why? 1½

9. What are the metre and rhyme (وزن قافيه) of the above three verses? 1

10. Who was the head of the خوارج ? Where is نكرويت ? who was its founder, and after whose name is it called نكرويت ? 2

11. Give the names of the first and of the last of the Abbaside Khalifahs. 1

12. Why were the خوارج called by that name? To what number of people is عصابة applied? 1

13. Translate into Arabic, giving every vowel-point:— 19

"I wish to go. Learn as long as learning is possible. He will certainly not strike me. Thou mayest then enter the house. I have come to you to be instructed. I beat him that he might repent. He has come to me in order that I should honour him. I will not leave thee till thou give me the money. By God, I will not give you any. Do not steal, lest thou be punished. O that I had wealth, that I might bestow it in alms! Perhaps the Lord will pardon my sins. O that my son were present! The people got up, but Zeid is sitting. What is the state of your health? Zeid is as a lion. Whosoever believeth shall be saved. He said: 'Here I am!' Whithersoever thou turnest, thou wilt obtain a benefit."

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:— 9

بهنگام سیل آشـ ـکار شدن * نشـــاید زري تا بخارا شدن
همان به که من ناچیدن باد سخت * برون ناورم چون گل از گوشه رخت
بخود کم شوم خلق را رهنماي * همایون ز کم دیدن آمد همای
سرم پیچد از خفتن و خاستن * ندانـــم دگـــر چارهٔ ساختن
جزآن کز سخن بر سرایم گلي * بران گل زنم بانگ چون بلبلي
اگر نه ز خود گلبني آفریدمي * گلي سرخ با زرد ازو چیدمي
چو از ران خود خورده باید کباب * چه گردم بدریوزه چون آفتاب

ملالت گرفت از همین ایام را * بکنج ارم بردم آرام را
نشینم چو سیمرغ در گوشهٔ * دهم گوش را از سخن توشهٔ
در خانه را چون سپهر بلند * زدم بر جهان قفل بر قفلبند
اندم که دوران چنان میرود * چه نیک وچه بد در جهان میرود
یکي مرده شخصم نمردي روان * نه از کاروانی نه از کاروان
بصد رنج دل یك نفس میزنم * بدان تا نخسپم جرس میزنم
زمهر کسان روي برتافتم * کس خویش را خویشتن یافتم
بر عاشقان کز بدي بد شوم * همان به که معشوق خود خود شوم
گرم نیست روزي ز مهر کسان * خدایست رزاق روزي رسان
در حاجت از خلق بر بسته به * ز درهای هر آدمي رسته به
مرا کاشکي بودی آن دسترس * که نگذاشتم حاجت کس بکس

2. (*a*) What is the name of the metre (بحر) in which the above is written? 1

(*b*) Scan line 15, placing each foot (جُزء) of the verse beneath the equivalent feet (تفاعیل) of the standard measure from فعل. 4

3. (*a*.) Write out the present and imperative of خفتن, خاستن and ساختن in line 4, and of رسته in line 17. 2

(*b*.) Mention some other irregular verbs ending in ستن which reject the س in the imperative. 1

4. Give the derivation of رزاق in line 16, and explain the final ی of روزی in روزی رسان. 2

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary: 12

صید دل را نهر آگاهي صیاد ازل
در کمند طرهٔ عنبرفشان انداخته
کرده از عرفان لباس عجز را دامن دراز
گوهري در جیب عقل نکته دان انداخته
طعمهٔ کز خوان عشق افکنده ام در کام دل

ریزهٔ آنرا جحیم اندر دهن انداخته
شرع گوید منع لب کن عشق گوید نعره زن
کای توهم در راه عشق خود عنان انداخته
دولت وصلت که دریابد که با آن محرمي
جوهر اول علم بر آستان انداختـــه
حیرت حسن ترا نازم که در بزم وصال
جام آب زندگي از دست جان انداخته
وصف صنعت کرلب هرذره میریزد برون
نطق را درمعرض فقد اللسان انداخته
در ثنایت چون کشایم لب که برق ناکسي
منطقم را آتش اندر خان ومان انداخته
مدکه باشم عقل کل را ناوک انداز ادب
مرغ اوصاف تو از اوج بیان انداخته
مست ذوق عرفیم کز نغمهٔ توحید تو
لذت آوازه در کام جهان انداختـــه

6. (*a.*) Is the ت in صنعت a pronominal suffix or not?

(*b.*) Would the scanning of the line be affected either way?

(*c.*) What is the metre?

7. (*a.*) What is the force of ی in محرمي, line 9? 1

(*b.*) Write out the line with *izáfats.* 3

8. Explain the two *míms* (م) at the beginning and end of منطقم, line 16, and give the derivation of the parts of speech of which it is composed. 3

9. Translate into Persian: 12

Nadir, we are informed, was a predestinarian; and the Persians believe, that even in his frenzied moments, when he was destroying his fellow creatures, he thought himself an instrument of heaven. As a proof of this they relate the following extraordinary occurrence:—An arrow was shot into his quarters with a paper affixed, on which was written, "If thou art a king, cherish and protect thy people; if a prophet, show us the path of salvation; if a god, be merciful to thy creatures." The tyrant, while he made every search for the author, commanded that copies of

this paper should be distributed through the camp, with this answer annexed: "I am neither a king to protect my subjects, a prophet to teach the way of salvation, nor a god to exercise mercy, but I am he whom the Almighty has sent in his wrath to chastise a world of sinners."

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate *literally* into English:— 10

و تعلیماتیکه در باب شعر و شاعری شنیده شد - از پاس اقتضای مقام - و متانت بنای کلام - و انشراح و افتتاح و التیام و اختتام - و تفصیل و توضیح و اجمال و ابهام - و سنجیدگی عبارت - و شوخی اشارت - و حشمت معنی - و جودت لفظ - و چسپانی ربط - و تنگ درزی حروف - و کرسی نشینی ترکیب - و نشست ردیف - و بست قافیه - و تلاش کیفیت - و صافی سینه - و پاکی زبان - و عرق ریزی سعی - و سحرخیزی خواب - و زاری حصول - و دریوزه گری قبول - و امثال اینها در خطبهٔ کتاب تورس که (کهن سرای جهان ارو پرآواره است) مرقوم گردیده * لله الحمد که بیمین تعلیماتش در پیرانه سری بترقیات جوانی می نازم - و با شهسواران این فن عنان بر عنان می‌تازم - و چه‌ترقی ازین زیاده خواهد بود - که آفتاب تربیتش پرتو عاطفت انداخته - خطائی را ظهوری ساخته * و در نخل پیرائی گلزار ابراهیم انباز ملك الکلامی است که بی عدیل و انبازست - و فرعش زانو بزانوی اصل و سحرش دوش بدوش اعجاز - آری شداوری فطرة ببازوی موج دریاست - و روشنائی ذره بپرتو خورشید جهان آرا * باجود شغل ملك گیری و رعایت احوال رعایا و لشکری بار جگت گروئی یعنی استادی عالم بر گردن گرفتن و زحمت تربیت گشاردان کشیدن غرض الدات و مرحمتست *

2. (*a.*) Give the verbal roots of انشراح , التيام , توضيح . اجمال and ابهام , and their meanings. 2

(*b.*) Explain the terms قافيه and رديف in line 6, and distinguish between them. 2

3. What is the meaning of گرى in دربوزه گري ? Is the final ى radical ? To what parts of speech is this termination added ? Give instances. 1 2

4. Is جگت گروئي Persian ? Give its derivation. What part of speech is يعنى ? Show how it comes into its present form. 3

5. Translate *literally* into English : 10

عبرت نگاها ؟ اين متن حاشيهٔ قديم (كه تبركا در كتابخانه نگهداشته اند) نه قابل آنست كه از رويش بسخه توان برداشت - و نه شايستهٔ اينكه بذوق آن تضييع دو اوقات توجه بايد گماشت * فرسودگيهاى مرور ايام آنسو عظام رميمش پرورده - و تفرقهٔ امتداد زمان آنطرف اوراق خرابش محشا كرده * ورقها بآن بى التيامييست كه اگر وصال اجزاى تخيل در هر رقعه لخت دلي صرف كنم از عهدهٔ ربط برنيايد . و خطوط بآن بى سوادي كه اگر كانت دبستان تامل در هرنقطه مردمكي بكار برد سياهي در نظرها نه نمايد * از فرط كرم زدگيها هر صفحه هزار چشم بمطالعهٔ معنى عدم كشاد - و هر حرف بصد مغاك غور موهومي افتاد * سقمى ندارد كه صحت حواشي تصورش بار تواند يافت - و تفرقهٔ نچيده كه جمعيت معماي شيرازه اش تواند شگافت * فراهم آوردن اين جنس اجزاى پيكر بوسيده عمر دوباره بخشيدنست - و از گياهاى متلاشي تازگي بهار دمانيدن *

6. (*a.*) Explain the construction of تبركا. 2

(*b.*) Give the singulars of اجزاى , حواشي , عظام. 1

(*c.*) Could the ى in معماى be removed without affecting the grammatical construction ? 1

7. (*a.*) How are *izâfats* written in words ending with vowels and in those ending with consonants ? 2

(*b.*) Construct sentences in which the words جزؤ, عضو, سرو, گلو shall occur with the *izâfat.* 2

8. Translate into Persian :— 9

The Arabians before the time of Mahomet were, as they still are, divided into two classes, those who dwell in cities and towns and those who dwell in tents. The former lived by tillage, the cultivation of palm trees, the breeding of cattle, and the exercise of all sorts of trades, particularly that of merchant, wherein they were famous even in the time of Jacob. The Arabs, who dwelt in tents, employed themselves in pasturage and in pillaging travellers They lived chiefly on milk and the flesh of camels, often changing their encampments as convenience of water and pasturage invited them, staying as long as that lasted, and then removing in search of other.

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV W. HASTIE, B. D.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe the most celebrated events in the traditional history of Greece before the commencement of the Trojan War. 4

2. Give some account of the topography of Sparta. What was the chief object of the legislation of Lycurgus? What was the position of Sparta at the peace of Antalcidas? 7

3. Give a brief geographical description of Greece, and draw a map showing the general direction of the mountain ranges. What effects had the several natural peculiarities of Greece on the political, social, and intellectual character of its people? 8

4. Sketch briefly the causes and results of the Second Sacred War. Write a short life of Philip. 6

5 Narrate the principal traditions respecting the origin of the Romans. At what period does the history of Rome become authentic? 5

6. Describe the original constitution of the Roman Senate and the changes it underwent. Mention the principal steps in the struggle between the patricians and the plebeians. 7

7. Describe the political state of Rome at the time of Tiberius Gracchus. State briefly the nature, origin, and progress of the Agrarian Law. Why is so much importance attached to it by historians? 8

8. Give a brief sketch of Roman history from the death of Constantius to the fall of the Western Empire. 5

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. J. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What are the sources of our knowledge respecting the Ancient Persians? Sketch briefly Persian History during the reigns of Cyrus, Cambyses, and Artaxerxes Mnemon. 7

2. Show what degree of civilization had been reached by the Ancient Egyptians. Compare their religious system with that of the Babylonians, and their caste-system with that of India. 6

3. What was the condition of Egypt under Psammetichus, and afterwards under Ptolemy, the son of Lagus? 7

4. Give an outline of Lydian History from Gyges to Crœsus. 6

5. Give some account of the manufactures, commerce, and colonial settlements of the Phœnicians. 6

6. Draw a map of Southern Italy (called Magna Græcia) and Sicily, in which mark the positions of all the important Greek Colonies. 6

7. Give an account of the war in Sicily between the Carthaginians and Dionysius the First of Syracuse, and of the war in subsequent times between the same people and Agathocles. 5

8. Give a short outline of the History of the Syrian Kingdom from its founder Seleucus to the death of Antiochus III, surnamed the Great. 7

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Parallelograms which are equiangular to one another have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides. 3

2. If two straight lines which meet one another be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same plane with the first two, the plane passing through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others. 3

3. AB is the diameter of a circle, C its centre, P any point on its circumference; another circle is described passing through A and B; AP, BP produced meet the second circle in D and E, and F is the middle point of DE; prove that CP is perpendicular to DE, and PF perpendicular to AB. 4

4. In a triangle ABC, each of the angles B, C at the base is double of the third angle A; on BC, CA, AB as bases are described three triangles BCD, CAE, ABF exterior to the triangle ABC and similar to it, and EF, FD, DE are joined; prove that each of the triangles CAE, ABF is one fourth of the triangle DEF. 4

5. A merchant mixes 54 gallons of wine at Rs. 24 per gallon, with 36 gallons at Rs 14 per gallon. How much water must be added to the mixture in order that by selling at Rs. 20 per gallon he may gain 10 per cent.? 3

6. At what rate per cent., compound interest, will 175*l* amount to 192*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. in two years? 3

7. Find the value of $\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{12}-\sqrt{27}}{2+\sqrt{48}-\sqrt{27}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to three places of decimals. 3

8. Solve the equations—

(1) $\frac{x-3}{2}+\frac{3x-2}{8}=\frac{2x}{5}+\frac{x+5}{10}$; 2

(2) $\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2}=13, \frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}=1$; 3

(3) $3z-2y=15, z-2x=1, x+y+z=25$. 3

9. If one root of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ be the square of the other, prove that $b^3+a^2c+ac^2=3abc$. 3

10. Sum the series—

(1) $1^2+3^2+5^2+7^2+\ldots\ldots$ to n terms; 3

(2) $48-36+27-20\frac{1}{4}+\ldots$ to n terms, and to infinity. 3

11. How many words, each consisting of two vowels and two consonants, can be made out of the letters of the word 'devastation'? In how many of them will the two *t*'s be together? 4

12. Write down the rth terms in the expansions of $(4x-3y)^n$ and $(1-3x^2)^{\frac{5}{6}}$, and the coefficients of x^{11} and x^{12} in the expansion of 6

$$(1+x+x^2+x^3+\ldots\ldots \text{ to infinity})^{-11}.$$

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. ELIOT, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Show how to find the circular measure of an angle from the number of degrees, minutes, and seconds it contains. 3

Having given that the earth's radius (4,000 miles) subtends at the sun 8·6″, find the circular measure of this angle, and thence the distance of the sun from the earth.

2. Define the trigonometrical ratios. 3

The sine of a certain angle is $\frac{p(p+2q)}{p^2+2pq+2q^2}$, find the value of the other trigonometrical ratios of the angle

3. Trace the changes in the magnitude and algebraic sign of the tangent of an angle as it increases from 0° to 360°. 4

Also show that the general value of θ in the equation $\tan\theta = a$ is $n\pi + \alpha$, n being any negative or positive integer, and α the least angle between 0° and 360° whose tangent is a.

4. Prove that— 4

Cos (A + B) = cos A cos B — sin A sin B when A and B are each greater than 90° and A + B less than 270°.

Establish the following identities :—

$$(a.)\quad \text{Tan}^2\text{A} - \tan^2\text{B} = \frac{\sin(\text{A}+\text{B})\sin(\text{A}-\text{B})}{\cos^2\text{A}\cos^2\text{B}}.$$

$$(b.)\quad (1 + \cot\text{A} + \text{cosec A})(1 + \cot\text{A} - \text{cosec A}) = \cot\frac{\text{A}}{2} - \tan\frac{\text{A}}{2}.$$

5. If $\tan\theta = \cos 2\alpha$, prove that 5

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^4\alpha}{1 + \tan^4\alpha}.$$

And prove that in any triangle the distance of the foot of the perpendicular from the angle A upon the opposite side a from the middle point of that side is $\frac{b^2 - c^2}{2a}$.

6. Show that in any triangle 5

$$a \sin\frac{1}{2}(\text{B} - \text{C}) = (b - c)\cos\frac{\text{A}}{2} \text{ and}$$

$$a \cos\frac{1}{2}(\text{B} - \text{C}) = (b + c)\sin\frac{\text{A}}{2}.$$

If $b = 14$, $c = 11$, A = 60°, find B and C, having given

log 2 = ·3010300, L tan 11° 41′ = 9·3171299,
log 3 = ·4771213, L tan 11° 45′ = 9·3180640.

7. Define force. 3

Show that forces can be represented fully by straight lines. State the principle known as the transmissibility of force, and give two examples of its application.

8. Assuming the parallelogram of forces for the direction, 5 prove it for the magnitude of the resultant.

Six straight lines are drawn from the middle point of a radius (length 2) of a circle in order, each making an angle of 60° with the previous. These six lines represent forces in magnitude and direction. Find the magnitude and direction of their resultant.

9. Prove that the algebraic sum of the moments of two forces 5 acting in one plane about any point in that plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

In a semicircle (radius = 2) straight lines making angles of 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, and 75° with the diameter are drawn from one extremity of it. These five lines represent forces in magnitude and direction.

Find the perpendicular distance of the resultant of these forces from the centre.

10. Define centre of gravity. 4

Find the position of the centre of a triangle, and of the curved surface of a right circular cone. 3

11. Find the ratio of the power to the weight in the case of a smooth screw.

12. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces acting at a point in one plane. 6

Two smooth cylinders (weight w) of equal radii just fit in between two smooth parallel vertical walls, and rest on a horizontal plane without pressing against the walls. A third cylinder of double the radius (weight 4 w) is placed on the top of them. Find the resulting pressure against either wall.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—MR A E. GOUGH, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

[N. B.—*Candidates may answer either of the following series of questions*]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. Give the substance of Reid's remarks upon the course of philosophy from Descartes to Hume. Explain the true sense of *Cogito ergo sum.* State precisely what Reid means by "the theory of ideas." Point out the beliefs unaccounted for by this theory, and the ground on which Reid proposes to establish them. 10

2. Describe, after Reid, "the natural furniture of the human understanding," or the nature of human knowledge as to basis and superstructure.

3. State and examine the definitions of belief and knowledge given by Locke and Hume. Show that there are "natural suggestions" present to the mind prior to any comparison of notions. 7

4. Distinguish sensation from perception "There are certain "means and instruments that must intervene between the "object and our perception of it. Our perception of objects is "the result of a train of operations." Describe the several "steps in the process of Nature in perception." 7

5. "We learn to perceive many things by the eye, which originally could be perceived only by touch." Express this statement adequately and precisely in modern terms. Distinguish between the original and the acquired perceptions of vision. State the visual signs of near and of remote distance. 7

6. Distinguish carefully between the primary and the secondary qualities of matter. Enumerate the primary qualities according to Reid. "From the sensation we have by pressing "a hard body we *conclude* a quality of which we have a clear and "distinct *conception*, to wit, the hardness of the body." Show whether Reid does or does not affirm that the primary qualities are *known* as they are in the bodies themselves, that we are face to face with outward things. 7

7. Note any differences between Reid's view of our knowledge of external things and the opinion of the vulgar. Point out the ambiguity of Reid's employment of the term "common sense," as when he says: "I despise philosophy and renounce its guidance: let my soul dwell with common sense." 6

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. "The object of science is to ascertain the established relations of things." State, after Abercrombie, the province of human knowledge, the principles that regulate the inductive process, the nature of physical causation, the sources of certainty and uncertainty in the several sciences. 7

2. "We know nothing of the essence of mind." Explain this. Examine Abercrombie's statement of the connexion between the mind and the brain and nervous system. Give his arguments for the immateriality of mind. On what grounds does Abercrombie hold that all such arguments must be purely negative? Give the argument for the immortality of the soul taken from the moral constitution of man. 7

3. "There are certain intuitive articles of belief, which lie at the foundation of all reasoning." Examine the value of the primitive convictions, the characteristics by which they may be distinguished from truths of experience, and the controversy regarding their nature and origin. 10

4. "Necessity as applied to the operation of moral causes corresponds to the uniformity of operation of physical causes." Given the character, motives, and circumstances of the agent, can his actions be predicted? State Abercrombie's view respecting the freedom of the will. 7

5. Describe the genesis of knowledge or formation of experience. Show that the knowledge of any individual man is partly made by himself, but much more largely made for him by others. Show that arbitrary scepticism is as irrational as unlimited credulity. Lay down the laws of the credibility of testimony 7

6. Describe the principle of suggestion or association, and the extent of its influence on the operations of the mind. Enumerate and exemplify the laws of mental association. 6

7. Explain and exemplify subjective sensation or "false perception," and hallucination. State the kinds of disease that impair the memory, and point out and illustrate the various modes in which they impair it. 6

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners— { MR. W. BOOTH, M. A.
REV. FATHER A. DE PINARANDA, S. J.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What gas may be prepared by heating ammonium nitrite? What gas may be prepared by heating ammonium nitrate? 4

2. How would you readily prepare equal volumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide? How would you convert carbon dioxide into carbon monoxide? 4

3. How is chlorine prepared? How many liters of chlorine gas (at 0° C. and 760 m m.) are required for the exact liberation of the iodine in 15 grammes of potassium iodide? 6

4. How is sulphuretted hydrogen prepared? What substance is produced when it is passed into a solution of arsenious acid? 4

5. How is sulphuric acid prepared in the arts? What weight of pure acid may be prepared from 10 tons of FeS_2? 6

6. Write down the formulæ of the three varieties of phosphoric acid. How may any one of them be prepared? How are they distinguished from each other? 7

7. Describe how silicon is prepared from silica 9

8. What gas is prepared by passing a current of chlorine into an *excess* of water of ammonia? Express the reaction by an equation. 5

9. How many liters of oxygen (at 0° C. and 760 m.m.) may be prepared from 10 grammes of potassium chlorate? 4

10. How is the composition of the atmosphere ascertained? 4

LOGIC.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Logic is divided into three parts; which are they? Define Logic, and show that all three necessarily belong to it 4

2 Explain the terms Quantity, Quality, and Modality by the following propositions:— 7

(*a.*) Not every man ought to be trusted.
(*b.*) None but God is infallible.
(*c.*) All men must die

Give the oppositions of (*a.*) the conversions and the permutations of (*b.*), and (*c.*) adding the technical name of each inference.

3. Explain Division and Definition, and discuss their mutual relations. 6

4. State briefly and precisely the different views as to inference and induction held by Hamilton, J S. Mill, and Fowler. Explain Fowler's statement that the Aristotelian Induction is a Deduction. 6

5. There are two ways of determining tha number of possible moods. Which are they? Wherein do they differ? Show that whether the one or the other be followed the result is substantially the same as regards the number of legitimate moods 8

6. There are two tests for determining the validity of any mood. Which are they? Explain them. Why is it necessary that there should be two? Take the moods called Bokardo and Camestres and prove their validity by the application of the two tests. 9

7. What is a dilemma? How many cases of it are there? What objection has been made to Fowler's view of it? and by whom? Is the objection well founded? 4

8. Examine the following arguments, stating them in logical form (where necessary), assigning their mood and figure and determining their validity or fallacy:— 6

(*a.*) This bright flower is from the East, for the flora of eastern countries has bright colours

(*b.*) I can accomplish whatever I choose to do, because I never choose to do anything but what I can accomplish.

(*c.*) You must not believe him because he has never been known to speak the truth.

(*d.*) Do not trust him, he has deceived me more than once.

(*e.*) The existing world must be the best possible world, for to deny it would be to deny either the infinite wisdom or the infinite power of the Creator.

(*f*) The Evolution theory must be true, for the number of its adherents among men of science is continually on the increase.

B. A. Examination.

1880.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What were the sources of the plot of *Hamlet?* State the more probable explanations of the difference between the *Hamlet* quartos of 1602 and 1604. In what important points do they vary? 2 4 3

2. To what period of Shakespeare's dramatic career does *Hamlet* belong? Is there any evidence, partly external, partly internal, as to the date of the play? Of what kinds are metrical tests? What is their evidence in *Hamlet?* 2 3 4 2

3. Critics have held that Hamlet was really mad; that he only pretended madness; that he was neither mad nor pretended to be so: state very briefly arguments in support of each of these views, and illustrate your remarks by reference to particular portions of the play. What was Goethe's estimate of Hamlet's character, and in what respects has it been considered inadequate? How are we influenced in our judgment of the Queen's character by the feelings she shows towards Ophelia? 9 6 3

4. So, oft it chances in particular men 10
That for some vicious mole of nature in them,
As, in their birth—wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his origin—
By the o'ergrowth of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason,
Or by some habit that too much o'er leavens
The form of plausive manners, that these men,
Carrying, I say, the stamp of one defect,
Being nature's livery, or fortune's star,—
Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may undergo,—
Shall in the general censure take corruption
From that particular fault.

Put the above passage into prose, altering the words as slightly as possible: notice all the metaphors it contains, and point out any confusion that there is in them.

5. Explain the following passages:

(*a.*) The adventurous knight shall use his foil and target; the lover shall not sigh gratis; the humorous man shall end his part in peace; the clown shall make those laugh that are tickle o' the sere; and the lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall halt for 't. 5

(*b.*) Nay, their endeavour keeps in the wonted pace: but there is, sir, an aery of children, little eyases, that cry out on the top of question and are most tyrannically clapped for 't: these are now the fashion, and so berattle the common stages—so they call them—that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goose-quills and dare scarce come thither. 5

(*c.*) O this is hire and salary, not revenge. 3
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, as fresh as May,
And how his audit stands who knows save Heaven?
But in our circumstance and course of thought
'Tis heavy with him.

(*d.*) Her speech is nothing, 3
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
The hearers to collection: they aim at it,
And botch the words up fit to their own thoughts;
Which, as her winks and nods and gestures yield them,
Indeed would make one think there might be thought,
Though nothing sure, yet much unhappily.

6. What is an Epic? What change in Book xii as to the form of *Paradise Lost* does Addison regret, and how have his objections been met? Why do the eleventh and twelfth books naturally fall short of the rest? 4 3

7 Explain:

(*a.*) His volant touch, 3
Instinct through all proportion, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.

(*b.*) Yet sometimes nations will decline so low 3
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty;
Their inward lost.

(*c.*) Proclaiming life to all who shall believe 4
In his redemption; and that his obedience
Imputed, becomes theirs by faith; his merits
To save them, not their own, though legal, works.

8. From what poems are following extracts taken? Write short notes as to the chief poetical excellence generally attributed to the author of each. Explain the italicized portions: 2 8 8

(*a.*) This pencil take (she said), whose colours clear
Richly paint the vernal year:
Thine, too, these golden keys, immortal Boy!
This can unlock *the gates of joy;*
Of horror that and *thrilling fears,*
Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic tears.

(*b.*) Or, like *the thief of fire from heaven,*
Wilt thou withstand the shock?
And share with him, the unforgiven,
His vulture and his rock!
Foredoomed by God—by man accurst,

And *that last act*, though not thy worst,
The *very Fiend's arch-mock ;*
He in his fall preserved his pride,
And, if a mortal, had as proudly died!

(c.) The pale purple even
Meets around thy flight ;
Like a star of heaven
In the broad daylight
Thou art unseen, but yet I hear *thy shrill delight.*

Keen as are *the arrows*
Of that silver sphere
Whose intense lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear
Until we hardly see, we feel that it is there.

(d.) *Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard*
Are sweeter ; therefore, ye soft pipes, play on ;
Not to the sensual ear, but, more endeared,
Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone.
Fair youth, beneath the trees, *thou canst not leave*
Thy song, nor ever can those trees be bare ;
Bold Lover, never, never canst thou kiss,
Though winning near the goal—yet do not grieve ;
She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Analyze the following statements, giving your own views on the argument :—"Money is a productive thing; and when the usual time of its demand can be tolerably calculated, it may, with prudence, be safely laid out to the profit of the holder. It is on this calculation that the business of banking proceeds. But no profit can be derived from the use of money which does not make it the interest of the holder to delay his account. The process of the exchequer colludes with this interest. Is this collusion from its want of rigour and strictness, and great regularity of form? The reverse is true They have in the exchequer brought rigour and formalism to their ultimate perfection. The process against accountants is so rigorous, and in a manner so unjust, that correctives must, from time to time, be applied to it." 6

2. State briefly the meaning of each of these passages :—

(a.) "Very few men of great families and extensive connexions but will feel the smart of a cutting reform in some close relation, some bosom friend, some pleasant acquaintance, some dear, protected dependent." 2

(*b.*) "Credit cannot exist under the arm of necessity. Necessity strikes at credit, I allow, with a heavier and quicker blow under an arbitrary monarchy than under a limited and balanced government; but still necessity and credit are natural enemies, and cannot be long reconciled in any situation" 3

(*c.*) "I conceive that it is right to reduce every establishment, and every part of an establishment, (as nearly as possible,) to certainty, the life of all order and good management." 1

3. Give a short sketch of the government of Realmah. Describe his great project. How was it received by his councillors? 4

4. "Every political sect has its esoteric and its exoteric school; its abstract doctrines for the initiated; its visible symbols, its imposing forms, its mythological fables, for the vulgar.' Give Macaulay's illustrations of these sentiments, if you remember them; if not, supply others. 4

5. "If we consider Cranmer merely as a statesman, he will not appear a much worse man than Wolsey, Gardiner, Cromwell or Somerset." Write a short account of the characters last alluded to in this passage. 4

State in few words the criticism of Macaulay on the life and conduct of Cranmer. 2

6. "In the general spirit and character of his administration we think Cromwell far superior to Napoleon." How does Macaulay endeavour to prove this statement? 4

7. Compare Burke and Macaulay as writers. In what respects did they resemble, and differ from each other? 3

What are the distinguishing excellencies of Lamb as a writer? 2

8. Explain:—

(*a.*) "I venerate an honest obliquity of understanding. The more laughable blunders a man shall commit in your company, the more tests he giveth you that he will not betray or overreach you." 2

(*b.*) "I knew this Lovel. He was a man of incorrigible and losing honesty. A good fellow withal, and 'would strike.' In the cause of the oppressed he never considered inequalities, or calculated the number of his opponents." 2

(*c.*) "Behold him while he is 'doing'—it seemeth rather a refreshing warmth than a scorching heat that he is so passive to. How equably he twirleth round the string! Now he is just done." 2

9. "The true poet dreams being awake. He is not possessed by his subject, but has dominion over it." In what way does Lamb expand this idea? 3

10. Show how "Captain Jackson" "put the cheat upon himself." 3

11. After what manner does Lamb reproach the borrowers of books? 3

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. ELIOT, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define a fluid, and explain how fluid pressure is measured. 3

Show that in a homogeneous fluid at rest, under the action of gravity, the pressure at any point varies as the depth.

2. Find the whole pressure on a surface immersed in a heavy incompressible fluid. 3

3. Find the vertical pressure of a fluid on any surface. 4

A sphere 6 feet in diameter is just filled with water Find the total and resultant pressures on the upper and lower halves of the spherical surface.

4 What is meant by the term "Centre of Pressure?" 5

Find the depth of the centre of pressure of a triangle just immersed, with its base in the surface of a heavy incompressible liquid.

5. Find the resultant pressure on a solid body floating freely in a liquid, and thence determine the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. 5

A cylinder which floats in water under an exhausted receiver has $\frac{3}{4}$ths of its axis immersed Find the alteration in the depth of immersion when air whose specific gravity is ·00125 is admitted.

6. State clearly the steps by which the relation $p = \kappa\rho\,(1 + at)$ is established, explaining the meaning of each of the symbols used. 5

Employing the ordinary units, find the value of κ approximately for atmospheric air.

7 Explain the principle of the Diving Bell. 5

A cylindrical vessel 12 feet high floats in water when it is three-quarters immersed. The vessel is inverted and forced down in the water till it comes to a position of equilibrium, no air being allowed to escape. Find the depth of the vessel below the surface.

8. Explain the construction and action of Hawksbee's Air Pump. 5

The volume of a receiver is n times that of the barrel. It is found that after n strokes a body which in air weighed n lbs. weighs $(n + 1)$ lbs. Determine the weight of the body in a vacuum.

9. Describe the mercurial barometer, and state how it is graduated. 4

Explain clearly how a given alteration in the thermometer affects the reading of the barometer, the atmospheric pressure being supposed to remain unaltered.

10. Define specific gravity. 5

Describe Nicholson's hydrometer, and by means of it compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid.

If the fluid be water, the substance a mixture of two metals whose specific gravities are 14 and 16, and the weights used be 16 oz., 1 oz., 2 oz., find the quantity of each metal in the mixture.

11. $p_1\ \rho_1\ t_1$, $p_2\ \rho_2\ t_2$, $p_3\ \rho_3\ t_3$, are corresponding values of the pressure, density, and temperature of the same gas, show that 6

$$t_1\left(\frac{p_2}{\rho_2}-\frac{p_3}{\rho_3}\right)+t_2\left(\frac{p_3}{\rho_3}-\frac{p_1}{\rho_1}\right)+t_3\left(\frac{p_1}{\rho_1}-\frac{p_2}{\rho_2}\right)=0.$$

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. A point moves in such a way that the space described in a time t from rest is proportional to t^2, prove that its velocity is uniformly accelerated. 6

Find the units of space and time when the acceleration due to gravity is represented by 72, and the unit of velocity is a velocity of 80 feet per minute.

2. Find the line of quickest descent from a given straight line to a given circle. 3

3. Explain the relation between the units involved in the equation $P = ma$. 6

A mass of 32 lbs. is drawn by a constant force up a plane inclined to the horizon at an angle whose sine is $\frac{1}{64}$, and the space described in 4 seconds from rest is 4 feet: determine the magnitude of the force. ($g = 32$.)

4. A point describes a circle with uniform velocity: determine the magnitude and direction of the acceleration. 4

5. A particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity: determine the direction of projection in order that the range on a given inclined plane passing through the point of projection may be the greatest possible. 4

6. Define the terms azimuth, declination, meridian, celestial longitude. 2

7. Explain the construction and uses of the Equatorial. 3

8. Explain the changes in the time of rising and setting of the sun throughout the year. In what way does the equation of time affect the question? Prove that the sun's azimuth at sunrise is given by the equation. 6

Cos (azimuth) Cos (latitude) = Sin (declination).

9 Define aberration, and explain its effect upon the apparent position of a star. 4

10. Assuming the sidereal period of Mars to be two years, find approximately its distance from the sun, and its synodic period. 6

Also explain its apparent motion as seen from the earth.

11. What is the greatest possible number of eclipses that can take place in a year? Of these how many will be lunar? 6

Supposing a central eclipse of the moon to occur on Jan. 17th, how many other eclipses could there be in the same year?

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—MR. A. C. EDWARDS, M. A.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate, with annotations on the italicised parts :— 9

Et thure et fidibus juvat
  Placare et vituli sanguine debito
Custodes Numidæ Deos ;
  Qui nunc *Hesperia* sospes ab ultima
Caris multa sodalibus,
  Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
Quam dulci *Lamiæ*, memor
  Actæ non alio *rege* puertiæ
Mutatæque simul togæ.
  Cressa ne careat pulchra dies *nota*,
Neu promptæ modus amphoræ,
  Neu *morem in Salium* sit requies pedum,
Neu multi Damalis meri
  Bassum *Threicia* vincat *amystide*,
Neu desint epulis rosæ,
  Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.
Omnes in Damalin putres
  Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
Divelletur adultero,
  Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.

Name the above metre, and explain its scansion.
Derive *sodalibus*, *amphoræ*, *amystide*, *ambitiosior*.
Parse *promptæ*, *pedum*, and *epulis*. Distinguish between *alidus* and *alter*, and give their genitives and datives singular.

2. State briefly the excellencies of the Odes of Horace. What incidents in his own life are alluded to in the first two books ? Illustrate by quotations. 5

3. Translate, with explanatory notes:—

Ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvæ ;
Exclusi spectant admissa obsonia Patres.
Itur ad Atriden ; tum Picens : " Accipe, dixit,
" Privatis majora focis : genialis agatur
" Iste dies ; properem stomachum laxare saginis,
" Et tua servatum consume in sæcula rhombum,
" Ipse capi voluit." Quid apertius ? Et tamen illi
Surgebant cristæ, nihil est, quod credere de se
Non possit, quum laudatur dis æqua potestas.
Sed decerat pisci patinæ mensura : vocantur
Ergo in consilium proceres, quos oderat ille ;
In quorum facie miseræ magnæque sedebat
Pallor amicitiæ. Primus, clamante Liburno,
" Currite, jam sedit !" rapta properabat aballa
Pegasus, attonitæ positus modo villicus urbi.

Estimate Juvenal's character as a poet, a moralist, and a political writer.

4. Translate :— 9

Libertate opus est : non hac, ut quisque *Velina*
Publius emeruit, scabiosum tesserula far
Possidet. Heu steriles veri, quibus *una Quiritem*
Vertigo fecit ! hic Dama est non tressis agaso,
Vappa, et lippus et in tenui farragine mendax.
Verterit hunc dominus, momento turbinis *exit*
Marcus Dama. Papæ ! Marco *spondente* recusas
Credere tu nummos ? Marco sub judice palles ?
Marcus dixit. Ita est. Adsigna, Marce, tabellas.
Hæc mera libertas : hoc nobis *pilea* donant !

Explain the words in Italics. Distinguish between *nomen, cognomen, prænomen, agnomen.* Enumerate the fractions of the *as*

5. Account for the subjunctive in the following cases :— 5

(*a.*) Vides ut alta *stet* nive candidum—Soracte.
(*b.*) Tu ne *quæsieris.*
(*c.*) Teucer Salamina patremque. Quum *fugeret,*
(*d.*) Licebit—Injecta ter pulvere *curras.*
(*e.*) Fortis—Tractare serpentes ut atrum
Corpore *combiberet* venenum.

Explain the allusions in (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*).

6. Translate and explain :— 9

(*a.*) Nunc Sportula primo
Limine parva sedet, turbæ rapienda togatæ.
Trace the history of the *sportula.*

(*β.*) Omnis enim populo mercedem pendere jussa est
Arbor, et ejectis mendicat silva Camenis.
Name the *Camenæ.*

(*γ.*) Transi
Gymnasia atque audi facinus majoris abollæ.
Derive *abolla.*

(*δ.*) "Rides," ait, "et nimis uncis
"Naribus indulges : an erit qui velle recuset
"Os populi meruisse, et cedro digna locutus
"Linquere nec scombros metuentia carmina nec tus !"

(*ε.*) Non ego curo
Esse quod Arcesilas ærumnosique Solones.

(*ζ.*) Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Mæonii carminis alite,
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles te duce gesserit.

Explain the construction of *quam rem cunque.*

(*η.*) Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
Dulci dolorum decipitur sono.

Illustrate the construction of *dolorum* by quotations.

7. Turn into Latin :— 4

It is a law of good men to do harm to nobody.
It was a saying of Socrates that men should know themselves.
When your father was consul, I spent six months at his house.

LATIN PROSE

Examiner—REV. J. EDWARDS, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate :—

A. Ea tempestate Romæ seditionibus tribuniciis atrociter res publica agitabatur. P. Lucullus et L. Annius, tribuni plebis, resistentibus conlegis, continuare magistratum nitebantur, quæ dissensio totius anni comitia inpediebat. Ea mora in spem adductus Aulus, quem pro prætore in castris relictum supra diximus, aut conficiundi belli aut terrore exercitus ab rege pecuniæ capiundæ, milites mense Januario ex hibernis in expeditionem evocat, magnisque itineribus, hieme aspera, pervenit ad oppidum Suthul, ubi regis thesauri erant. Quod quamquam et sævitia temporis, et opportunitate loci neque capi neque obsideri poterat, (nam circum murum situm in prærupti montis extremo, planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat) tamen aut simulandi gratia, quo regi formidinem adderet, aut cupidine cœcus ob thesauros oppidi potiundi, vineas agere, aggerem jacere, aliaque, quæ incepto usui forent, properare. 10

B. Erat haud longe ab eo itinere, quo Metellus pergebat, oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxume celebratum, ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant Italici generis multi mortales. Huc consul simul temptandi gratia, et si paterentur, opportunitate loci, præsidium imposuit; præterea imperavit frumentum et alia, quæ bello usui forent, conportare, ratus id quod res monebat, frequentiam negotiatorum et commeatum juvaturum exercitum et jam paratis rebus munimento fore. Inter haec negotia Jugurtha impensius modo legatos supplices mittere, pacem orare, præter suam liberorumque vitam omnia Metello dedere. Quos item, uti priores, consul inlectos ad proditionem domum dimittebat, regi pacem quam postulabat neque abnuere neque polliceri et inter eas moras promissa legatorum exspectare. 10

C. (*a.*) Sed quoniam parum tuta per se ipsa probitas est, neque mihi in manu fuit, Jugurtha qualis foret, ad vos confugi, Patres Conscripti, quibus, quod mihi miserrimum est, cogor prius oneri quam usui esse. 10

(*b.*) Scio ego, Quirites, plerosque non isdem artibus imperium a vobis petere et postquam adepti sunt gerere; primo industrios, supplices, modicos esse, dein per ignaviam et superbiam ætatem agere. Sed mihi contra ea videtur; nam quo pluris est universa res publica quam consulatus aut prætura, eo majore cura illam administrari quam hæc peti debere.

2 Remark on the terms (1) Quirites, (2) Patres Conscripti, (3) Comitia 5

3. Translate into Latin :— 15

Jugurtha was the illegitimate son of Mastanabal, brother of Micipsa, King of Numidia. Micipsa educated Jugurtha with his two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal; but, alarmed by his aspiring dispositions, he sent him with a body of troops to the aid of the Roman general Scipio, who was then besieging Numantia, hoping

that the headlong bravery of Jugurtha might prove fatal to him. He was, however, disappointed, for Jugurtha returned loaded with honours, and high in favour with the Roman general and army. Micipsa appointed him joint heir of his kingdom with his two sons; but the ambition of Jugurtha was not thus to be satisfied. After Micipsa's death, he destroyed Hiempsal, stripped Adherbal of his share of the kingdom, and obliged him to flee for safety to Rome. The pathetic appeal of Adherbal to the Roman senate was counteracted by the gold of Jugurtha, by whose machinations that unfortunate prince likewise perished. These enormities provoked at length the vengeance of the Romans; and Jugurtha, after a war of five years, was betrayed into the hands of Sylla by his father-in-law Bocchus. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards thrown into prison, where he died of hunger in six days.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESH CHANDRA NAYARATNA.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. अद्रेः शृङ्गं चरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभि- 6
दृष्टोत्साहश्चकितचकितं मुग्धसिद्धाङ्गनाभिः ।
स्थानादस्मात्सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं
दिङ्नागानां पथि परिहरन् स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् ॥

(*a.*) Give the meanings of दृष्टोत्साहः and स्थूलहस्तावलेपान्.

(*b.*) Parse मुग्धसिद्धाङ्गनाभिः.

(*c.*) What is meant by सिद्ध here? State what you know about सिद्धं.

(*d*) What do अद्रेः and अस्मात्स्थानात् respectively refer to?

(*e.*) What covert meaning do the last two verses convey in addition to their obvious meaning?

2. पाण्डुच्छायोपवनकृततयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नै- 6
र्नीडारम्भैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः ।
त्वय्यासन्ने परिणतफलश्यामजम्बूवनान्ताः
सम्पत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः ॥

(*a*) Explain the *sloka.*

(*b*) Point out the words that are used in an unusual sense here.

(c.) By जम्बूवनान्ताः some understand जम्बूवनैः रम्याः, and others जम्बूवनभूमयः. Which is the better interpretation? Give your reasons.

3. गम्भीरायाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने 4
छायात्मापि प्रकृतिसुभगो लप्स्यते ते प्रवेशम् ।
तस्मादस्याः कुमुदविशदान्यर्हसि त्वं न धैर्या-
न्मोघीकर्तुं चटुलशफरोद्वर्त्तनप्रेक्षितानि ॥

(a.) Put the above in prose order.

(b) Explain the figure of speech that occurs in the above.

4. हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनाङ्कां 5
बन्धुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लाङ्गली याः सिषेवे ।
कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीना-
मन्तःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः ॥
तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां
जह्नोः कन्यां सगरतनयस्वर्गसोपानपङ्क्तिम् ।
गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः
शम्भोः केशग्रहणमकरोदिन्दुलग्नोर्म्मिहस्ता ॥

(a) Explain the allusions contained in the *slokas*.

(b) Explain the force of रेवतीलोचनाङ्कां in connection with हालां and of मात्र in वर्णमात्रेण.

(c) Parse भविता and अनुकनखलं.

(d) What is कनखल celebrated for? Why is it so called?

5. उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नाञ्जनाभे 4
सद्यःकृत्तं द्वरदवपुषः कृत्तिमेकां गौरस्य तस्य ।
शोभामद्रेः स्तिमितनयनप्रेक्षणीयां भवित्री-
मंसन्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव ॥

Put the above in prose, and write short explanatory notes.

6. ददर्श चक्रीकृतचारुचापं 6
प्रहर्त्तुमभ्युद्यतमात्मयोनिम् ॥

(a) What do you think to be the author's object in using चारु in the first and अभि in the second verse?

(b) What voice is प्रहर्त्तुं?

(c) Give the roots of प्रहर्त्तु and अभ्युद्यतं, and show the differences of meaning that result from different prefixes being put before these roots. Give as many examples as you can from the *Kumárasambhava*.

(*d.*) What is meant by आत्मयोनि here? How does it come to have this meaning? What is the usual meaning of the word?

7. अरण्यबीजाङ्कुलिदानलालिता- 3
स्तथा च तस्यां हरिणा विशम्बतः ।
यथा तदीयैर्नयनैः कुतूहलात्
पुरः सखीनामभिमीत लोचने ॥

In what metre is the above? Give the characteristics of the metre. What change of metre would be caused by the substitution of आरण्य for अरण्य, and of अग्रे for पुरः?

8. Give, in easy Sanskrit, the substance of the account given by *Vrihaspati* to *Brahman* of the oppression of the gods by *Tárakásura.* 6

9. Translate into Sanskrit: 10

A little boy running carelessly along the street, knocked against an old woman carrying a basket of eggs on her head. Down fell the basket smashing all the eggs. The thoughtless boy at first ran on; but looking round, and seeing the people staring and the old woman beginning to cry, he turned back, saying, "I am very sorry; I would not have knocked against you if I had seen you" "Yes, master," replied the old woman, looking sadly at the fragments of her broken eggs lying about the dirty pavement, "but your sorrow will not mend my eggs, nor feed my grandchildren waiting for bread at home."

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

N. B.—*The marginal figures indicate full marks.*

1. *a.* Translate the following into English: 14

पुरो (पुरोगत्वा) । स्वस्ति देवाय, देव । एते खलु विधिवदर्चिता-स्तपस्विनः कश्चिदेतेषु उपाध्यायसन्देशोऽस्ति तं देवः श्रोतुमर्हति ।

राजा । अवहितोऽस्मि ।

शिष्यौ । हस्तमुद्यम्य । भो राजन् । विजयतां भवान् ।

राजा । सर्व्वानभिवादये वः ।

शिष्यौ । स्वस्ति देवाय ।

राजा । 'अपि निर्व्विघ्नं तपः ?

शिष्यौ। कुतो धर्म्मक्रियाविघ्नः मतां रक्षितरि त्वयि।
तमस्तपति घर्म्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति ? ॥

राजा। आत्मगतम्। सर्व्वथा अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः। प्रकाशम्। नचभवान् कुशली कण्वः ?

शार्ङ्गः। राजन्! स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमन्तः। स भवन्तमनामयप्रश्नपूर्व्वकमिदमाह।

राजा। किमाज्ञापयति भगवान् ?

शार्ङ्गः। यन्मिथः समयादिमां मदीयां दुहितरं भवानुपयेमे, तन्मया प्रीतिमता युवयोरनुज्ञातम्। कुतः

त्वमर्हतामग्रसरः स्मृतोऽसि नः,
शकुन्तला मूर्त्तिमतीव सत्क्रिया।
समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं,
चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः ॥

b. What is the import of the words अर्थवान् राजशब्दः ? Is there any implied reference to any ethical derivation ? What is it ?

c. What part of the verb is उपयेमे ? Give its third person singular, present, and Aorist (लट् and लुङ्).

d. Derive अवाच्यं.

2. *a.* Render the following sentences into English : 10

भगवति वसुन्धरे! देहि मे अन्तरं

कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनयाम्।
बलवत्तु दुयमानं प्रत्याययतीव मां हृदयम् ॥

अस्मात् प्रभवतो वैमनस्यादुत्सवः प्रत्याख्यातः।

न रत्नमन्विष्यति, मृग्यते हि तत्।

b. Give the third person singular लुङ्, or Aorist and लृट्, or future of ख्या.

c. Give the varying meanings of ख्या as compounded with the several prepositions— आ, वि, सु, सम्, प्रति, अभि.

स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु क्वेदं नु तावत् फलमेव पुण्यैः।
असन्निधानेऽपि तदुत्सुकेव मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः ॥

3. *a.* Distinguish between the several ideas suggested by the words स्वप्नः, माया, मतिभ्रमः. What is the force of the particle न when repeated? 6

b. Expound the idea contained in the second foot beginning with the words क्लृप्तं नु.

c. Render into English the last line, *i. e.*, the third and fourth *padas*.

4. *a.* Translate the following into your own vernacular: 6

कण्वः। शकुन्तलां विलोक्य। वत्से! त्वमिदानीमनुशासनीयासि वनौकसोऽपि वयं लौकिकज्ञा एव।

शार्ङ्गः। भगवन् न खलु कश्चिदविषयो नाम धीमताम्।

कण्वः। सा त्वमितः पतिगृहं प्राप्य

शुश्रूषस्व गुरून्, कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने,
भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः।
भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने, भोगेष्वनुत्सेकिनी,
यान्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः॥

कण्वः। वत्से! किमेवं कातरासि?

अभिजनवतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे
विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैरस्य प्रतिक्षणमाकुला।
तनयमचिरात्प्राचीवार्कं प्रसूय च पावनं
मम विरहजां न त्वं वत्से! शुचं गणयिष्यसि॥

b. Parse गमः and प्रसूय.

तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासयष्टि-
र्मूले बद्धा मणिभिरनतिप्रौढवंशप्रकाशैः।
तालैः शिञ्जद्वलयसुभगैर्नर्तितः कान्तया मे
यामध्यास्ते दिवसविगमे नीलकण्ठः सुहृद्वः॥

एभिः साधो हृदयनिहितैर्लक्षणैर्लक्षयेथाः
द्वारोपान्ते लिखितवपुषौ शङ्खपद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा।
क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मद्वियोगेन नूनं।
सूर्य्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम्॥

5. *a.* Give the meanings of the following words: 10

स्फटिकफलका, वासयष्टिः, अनतिप्रौढवंशप्रकाशैः,
हृदयनिहितैः, चामच्छायं.

b. Render into English the lines (or *pádas*) commencing with the words द्वारोपान्ते and सूर्य्यापाये respectively.

c. Parse नर्त्तितः.

d. What is meant by, नीलकण्ठः सुहृदः ?

e. Give the roots of अध्यास्ते and पुष्यति. What objects do they govern here ? Give their third person singular, लुङ् or Aorist. Is the root of अध्यास्ते naturally transitive or intransitive ?

f. Can the verb पुष ever have any other form in लुङ् ?

6. *a.* Give an instance of a verb which does not admit इट् in लुङ्, but does it in the future लृट् ? 4

b. Give two instances of verbs not reduplicating in the perfect or लिट्.

c. How many forms have क्षष् and टप् in लुङ् and लृट् ?

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

AFTERNOON.

1. Translate into English.

سحرگاهیکه قاصد ماه بمصداق - و القمر قدرناه منازل حتی
عاد کالعرجون القدیم - شمار ایام مراحل را بعدد حروف تسمیه
رسانید - و سوادنامهٔ عنبرین شمامهٔ شب از کلک بدائع سلك
حکمت ازلي و قلم عجائب رقم خلقت لم یزلي بعنوان غرائب
بنیان - إنّا زیّنّا السّماء الدّنیا بزینة الکواکب - موشح و مزین
گردانید * هنوز کاتب قدرت کاملهٔ آیة - و جعلنا اللیل لباسا.
بمداد ظلمت تحریر مي کرد - و خامهٔ صنعت بالغه نقطهٔ ستاره
و سطر مجره بر صفحهٔ روزگار بظهور مي آورد - نوشتهٔ بحضور
پر نور (فه فتح آنجا پیش چشم مي داشت بلکه عین مفتوح

و پر هریدا) رسید که نقابان امشب کار خود را تمام کردند -
و کارفرمایان آنها را بموجب - يُخْرِجُهُمْ مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ -
از نقاب نقب بر آوردند * مردم توپخانه ہاروت را بحمرهای بروج
برنگ سرمه در حدقهای دیده کشیدند * و چشم بر راه اشارت از
التفات حضرت اند که دست نگاهدارند - یا در طرفة العین هر سه
برج را مثلثهٔ آتشي ساخته بآسمان رسانند * انچه ارشاد شود
عین عنایت است *

2. Name the chapters of the Kuran whence the Arabic quotations are taken.

3. Remark on the word منازل with reference to قمر also on

(a.) تسمیه what date is intended by it and how arrived at ?

(b.) Analyse the grammatical form لم يزلي and the compounds بالغه - نامه - صنعت - سواد غرائب بیان giving their exact meanings.

4. Give the derivations of موشح, مزین and مجره and mark their vowel-points.

5. Translate into English *literally*.

اقاصي و اداني را بیرت آمال مالامال مال مآلي - و اعناق
امید شیخ و شاب از در خوشاب و حلل و حلی حالي حالي شد *
و مطایای تمنای جنود بر بار پر بار بعاع اطراف و اطراف بعاع گشت -
و در یك ارتداد طرف از هر طرف طوف طریف و ظرف ظریف و
اوانی زرین و سیمین مرصع بجواهر ثمین (که در هیچ ظرف زمان
و اوان در اطباق فلك و السموات طباقا شبیهش موجود نگشته و
از غیوت آن صحن غوري چرخ فیروزه گون بچنون دوري مبتلا
گردیده) و فروش کشمیري (که فر و شکوه آن در فصل ربیع
فروش کوه و دشت را پامال خجلت ساخته * و بهارستان خلد
در پیش بهاریاتش از شرمساري رنگ باخته گلهاي طري خود را
در مداد خار بوتهای آن نشمري - بلکه از انفعال سر بزیر افگنده

اذال من البساط نقش قالي شمردي) مخمل از رشك او بيخواب
بود - و قالي از غم در تاب * و باقي نفائس بي قياس برين قياس
بساحت حصول وصول يافت - و در حقيقت لهنة الضيفي از جانب
هنديان نسبت باصناف آن اضياف منزله (كه نازل منزلهٔ نوازل
سماوى بودند) بعمل آمد *

6. Write out the first six lines with the izáfats and vowel-points.
7. Give the singulars of all the plural nouns throughout the passage.
8. What are parenthetical sentences or sentences between brackets termed in Persian? What does اذل (line 8) signify and what are adjectives of this measure called?
9. Translate into Persian.
(*a.*) The better part of valour is discretion.
(*b.*) A proverb is the wit of one man and the wisdom of many.
(*c.*) What viler thing upon the earth than friends who can bring noblest minds to basest ends.
(*d.*) India in the view of the earliest Greek and Roman writers appeared an almost inaccessible region: the extensive seas which intervene being, in the infancy of navigation, considered quite impassable. The inland route besides its very great length and the imperfect means of conveyance, lay partly across the loftiest ridge of mountains in the world, partly through deserts as dreary as those of Arabia. Yet the country had features which seen even at this mysterious distance, strongly attracted attention among the civilized nations of antiquity. Its wealth and large population made it an object of ambition to conquerors; its fabrics, as beautiful as any that art has any where produced, were sought by merchants at the expense of toil and danger, and the manners of its people, and the maxims of its sages, strongly excited philosophical enquiry.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

MORNING.

1. Translate into English *literally* with explanatory notes where necessary.

هر زمان زين سبز گلشن رخت بيرون ميبرم
عالمي از عالم وحدت بكف مى آورم
تخت و خاتم ني و كوس رب هب لي ميزنم
طور و آتش ني و در اوج انا الله ميپرم

هرچه نقش نفس می‌بینم بدریا میدهم
هرچه نقد عقل می‌یابم در آتش میبرم
گه بحد منزل از سدره سر پری میکنم
گه بقد همت از شعری شعاری میبرم
دادهٔ نه چرخ را در خرج یکدم می نهم
زادهٔ شش روزه را بر خوان یکشب میخورم
گرچه طبع از آتشوش روز و شب زد خرگهم
ورچه دهر از لاجورد آسمان کرد افسوم
از برون تا نه خانه طبع یابی نزهتم
وز ورای بارگاه چرخ بینهی منظرم
ساختم آئینهٔ دل یافتم آب حیات
گرچهٔ باور دایدت هم خضر و هم اسکندرم
باختم با پاکبازان عالم خاکی بخاک
وز پئ آن عالم اینک در قمار دیگرم
گر بپرم بر فلک شاید که میمون طایرم
ور بچربم بر جهان زیبد که موزون گوهرم

2. Are the words رب هب لي in line 2, original or a quotation? If the latter, from whence are they taken and by whom spoken?

3. (a) Explain و آتش - سدره - طرو هم اسکندر هم رخضور and the grammatical form شعر ی in line 4.

(b) Give the infinitives and past participles of all the verbs that conclude each line where they occur.

4 What is the metre of the poem?

5. Translate into English.

مفریب دل برنگ جهان کان ز ناز گیست
گلگونهٔ چگونه کند زال را جوان
آبیست بدگوار و زیخ بسته طاق پل
سقفیست رنگار و ز مهتاب نردبان
خورشید در سواد دل توکجا رسد

تا بر سر تو خیمهٔ خضر است سایه بان
کي باشدت نجات ز صفرای روزگار
تا باشدت حیات ز خضرای آسمان
بس زورقا که بر سر غرقاب این محیط
سر زیر شد که تر نشد این سبز بادبان
از اختر و فلک چه بکف داري ای حکیم
گر مغ صفت نهٔ چکني آتش و دخان
مغ را که سر خروی از آتش دمیدنست
فردا ش نام چیست سیه روی آن جهان
از حادثات در صف آن صوفیان در آی
کز بود غم کنند و ز نابود شادمان
زیشان شنو دقیقهٔ فقر از برای آنك
تصنیف را مصنف نیکو کند بیان
جز فقر هرچه هست همه نقش عاریست
اندر نگین فقر طلب نقش جاودان

6. Write out the first five lines of the above in simple Persian prose using as few of the original words as you can.

7. Give a short account in Persian of what you know of the life of Khákani.

8. Translate into Persian,

In the bloody conflict of the Ommiades and Abbassides, the Greeks had stolen the opportunity of avenging their wrongs and enlarging their limits. But a severe retribution was exacted by al Mahdi, the third Caliph of the new dynasty, who seized in his turn the favorable opportunity, while a woman and a child, Irene and Constantine, were seated on the Byzantine throne An army of 95000 Persians and Arabs was sent from the Tigris to the Thracian Bosphorus under the command of Harún the second son of the Caliph. His title to the name of Ar-Rashid is sullied by the extirpation of the generous, perhaps the innocent Barmecides, yet he could listen to the complaint of a poor widow who had been pillaged by his troops and who dared in a passage of the Kurán to threaten the inattentive despot with the judgment of God and posterity.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—REV. FATHER A. DE. PENERANDA, S. J.

N. B—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe Bessemer's steel manufacturing process. 8

2. Mention with their characteristics the six systems of crystallography, and name some crystalline substance of each system. 6½

3. How do you prepare trichloride of gold? Show in symbols the reactions which take place. 7½

4. Describe how sulphuric acid is generally prepared in England 8

5. What weight of zinc, sulphuric acid, and chlorate of potash are required in order to obtain the gases wanted for the preparation of one cubic centimetre of water at 0°C.? 7

6. A balloon weighs 50 kilos. What is the volume of hydrogen required to give an ascensional power of 100 kilos? The temperature is 22°C.; the atmospheric pressure, 0·750; and the density of air 14·47. 6

7. You are given two salts of iron, and are told the one is a proto-salt, and the other a per-salt. How will you distinguish them? 8

8. Find the specific heat of potassium from the following data: specific heat of potassium sulphate, 0 196; sulphur, 5·4; oxygen, 4. Atomic weight of potassium, 09·1; sulphur, 32. [Potassium sulphate $= K_2 SO_4$]. 8½

9. Sodium hydrate is added to a solution containing 20 grammes of copper until no further precipitation occurs. What reactions will take place? Give in weight the new substances produced. 8

10. What is the action of hydrochloric acid (*a*) on metallic protoxides? (*b*) on metallic hydrates? Write equations representing the reactions which take place in the case of (*a*) calcium oxide; (*b*) potassium hydrate. 7½

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is $\frac{1}{60}$. Find how many days in a year the sun is north of the equator. 9

2. State roughly the mean density of the earth. How has it been determined? 8

3 What is the amount of solar heat received by the earth from the sun in a year, as measured by the thickness of the coating of ice which it would liquify? 8

Describe the pyrheliometer of Mr. Pouillet.

4 What are the principal salts contained in sea water? What is the mean specific gravity of sea water? 6

5. Explain briefly the origin of the tides. What is the effect of tidal action on the rotation of the earth? 6

6. Explain the origin of the trade winds. Explain in detail how the monsoons are produced. (a.) Evidence of anti-trades? 7

7. In what direction do cyclones travel in the northern hemisphere? How do the particles of air rotate in a cyclone in the northern and southern hemispheres respectively? Account on mechanical principles for these rotations. 8

8. State Forbes' Theory of Glacier Motion. 6

9. Describe the instruments for measuring (a) the humidity of the air, (b) the amount of rainfall. 6

10. Give some account of Wells' Theory of Dew. 5

11. Classify the volcanic regions on the surface of the globe. 6

HISTORY.

History of India.

Examiner—Rev. J. Robertson.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe an Indian Township as governed by one Head, and as governed by the Village Community. How did the Village Communities most probably originate? Point out the causes which lead to their decline. 5

2. "The Jains hold an intermediate place between the followers of Buddha and Brahmá." Illustrate this by pointing out wherein the tenets and practices of Buddhism and Brahminism agree and differ, and how far Jainism agrees with each. 5

3. Give a narrative of the invasion of India by Alexander the Great, and of its conquest by Baber. Baber wrote memoirs of himself; what is the nature of their contents, and what light do they throw on the character of the author? 6

4. Give a general view of the political condition of India towards the close of the reign of Aurangzíb. 5

5. What was the nature of the Permanent Settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis into Bengal, and what effects was it found to have produced upon the welfare of the country after having been in force for 20 years? How does this system differ from the Ryotwary system of Madras as originally established and as afterwards modified by Sir Thomas Munro? 6

6. Sketch the Indian career of General Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington. What policy towards Native States was consistently pursued by Lord Wellesley throughout his administration? Why was that policy condemned by the Board of Directors? 5

Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.

1. Discuss the various questions which Arnold specifies as arising from the study of Military History. 6

2. Show that in a State the Popular Party and the Party of Progress are not always identical. Show also how the mere change of time and circumstances may alter the character of the same party without any change on its own part. 5

3. What circumstances determine the degree of credibility which it is proper to assign to an historical narrative? 7

Mill on Representative Government.

1. What is the criterion of a good form of Government? 5
2. Under what social conditions is Representative Government, though ideally the best polity, inapplicable? 6
3. How should local representative bodies be constituted, and what should be the extent of their functions? 7

History of the Jews.

1. Give an account of the reign of Jehoshaphat. Who was the contemporary King of Israel? What is your opinion of the character of each? 4
2. Sketch briefly the vicissitudes of Jewish history from the days of the Maccabees to the time when Judæa became a Roman Province. 8
3. Draw a map of ancient Syria (to include Phœnicia and Palestine), in which mark the position of all the notable places therein which are mentioned in Jewish History. 6

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

N. B—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give a brief geographical description of the fatherland of the English race. Describe the social, political, and religious life of the old English. 5
2. Describe the attempt of Edward I. to make one British Government by the annexation of Wales and Scotland. What was Edward's policy in Scotland? What relations existed between England and Scotland previous to Edward the First? 7
3. Describe the state of Literature under the Norman and Angevin Kings. Sketch briefly the political progress of the property-holding classes in the nation during the reign of Edward III. 7
4. Give some account of the early life and character of Thomas Cromwell What was Cromwell's policy? Show that the success of Cromwell's measures involved the ruin of his policy. 7
5. Sketch briefly the rise and progress of Puritanism in England. Describe Puritanism as seen in John Milton, Oliver Cromwell, and John Bunyan. 7
6. Describe the real nature and results of the Revolution which drove James from the throne. What was the political state of the other European nations at that time? 6
7. Give a short account of the early life and character of Horace Walpole. Review the Walpole Administration. Trace the effects of the Religious Revival which commenced at the close of the Walpole Ministry. 7
8. Give a summary of the leading events from the commencement of the Crimean War, 1854, to the fall of the Gladstone Ministry, 1874. 4

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—REV. FATHER A. DE. PENERANDA, S. J.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give Regnault's formula for the expansion of gases under constant pressure. How was this result obtained? 7

2. What is meant by hygrometric state? How can it be determined by means of a chemical hygrometer? 8

Through a V-tube, containing chloride of calcium, a cubic metre of air at 15°C. is passed, and the tube is found to weigh 3·25 grammes more. Required the hygrometric state of the air. [The tension of aqueous vapour at 15°C. is 12·699; the density of vapour $\frac{5}{8}$ that of air.]

3. Assuming water, of all liquids, to possess the highest absorbing power, what will you infer thence with regard to its radiating, diathermous, reflecting, and diffusive powers? What relation exists between these various powers and the total incident heat? 7

How does the temperature of the source influence the *proportion* of heat *transmitted?* Given a hydrogen flame and a red-hot platinum spiral, which will transmit the greater proportion of heat through a layer of water, and why?

4. State clearly the difference between specific and latent heat. What is in general the total heat of evaporation according to Regnault?—according to Southern and Creighton?—Take this latter view in solving the following problem: 8

2 lbs. of ice at —5°C. are immersed in 3 lbs. of turpentine at + 5°C. contained in a copper vessel weighing 4 lbs. Required the weight of steam at 110°C. which will raise the temperature of the mixture to 50°C. [Specific heat of ice, turpentine, copper, respectively 0.5, 0·4, 0·09. Latent heat of water, 79·2: of steam, 5·40]

5. What is meant by *Joule's equivalent?* 5

An iron bullet falls through a height of 10 yards. By what amount (Fahr.) will its temperature have risen after touching the ground, supposing all the generated heat is expended in raising the temperature of the bullet? [Specific heat of iron, 0·114]

6. Find the relation between the distances of an object and of its image by a concave spherical mirror of given radius. 8

An object is placed at a distance d from two concave spherical mirrors. Two images are formed, the one real, and the other virtual, both at an absolute distance d from their respective mirrors. Find the radii of the mirrors, and show that both images have the same size.

The moon being reflected by the two same mirrors, what will be in centimetres the diameter of the images? [Apparent diam., 30′; tan. 15° = 0·0044.]

7. What is meant by *critical angle?* Establish the relation existing between this and emergence from a prism. 10

A ray of light is refracted through a prism whose angle is 60°, and index of refraction $\sqrt{2}$, in such a manner that the angle of

incidence and that of emergence are equal. Find (*a*), the whole deviation; (*b*), what should be the angle of the prism so that no ray could be transmitted.

8. Explain clearly the principle of the spectroscope. What are the three distinct categories of luminous spectra? How do you account for the dark lines in the solar spectrum, and what becomes of them in a total eclipse of the sun? Why? 6

9. What is diffraction? How accounted for? How does it lead to the determination of the wave-length? Suppose the width of the slit to be 0·015 in., the distance of the screen 124 in., and the interval between two middlemost bright bands 0·4 in., calculate (*a*), the wave-length, (*b*), the number of undulations in a second. [Velocity of light, 180,000 miles.] 10

10. What do you understand by the *polarising angle?* What is its value? Calculate the polarising angle of Ruby, taking its index of refraction to be $\sqrt{3}$. 6

N. B.—All numerical results to be given to 3 places of decimals *only*.

SOUND, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. How is it shown that the velocity of sound in air is independent of the pressure? 5

(*a*) How does it vary with the temperature?

2. How would you produce and explain the phenomenon of "beats?" 6

3. Describe Kundt's method of determining the velocity of sound in gases and solids. 7

4. Explain how you would by the method of oscillations verify the law of magnetic attraction. 6

5. Explain what is meant by *specific inductive capacity*. How did Faraday determine the specific inductive capacities of different dielectrics? 7

6 Describe how you would exhibit some of the calorific and chemical effects of frictional electricity. 5

7. What is meant by the polarisation of the electrodes of a battery. How is it avoided in constant batteries? 6

What are local currents? How are they avoided?

8. Faraday, by means of the same current, decomposed proto-chloride of tin and water in a voltameter. The weight of the tin evolved was 3·2 grains, and the volume of the hydrogen and oxygen was 3·85 cubic inches. What law of electrolysis is verified by this experiment? 6

9. Explain how messages may be sent simultaneously in opposite directions on one and the same wire? 6

10. How has it been proved experimentally that the heating effect of a current varies as RI^2. Explain how a silver wire will 8

sometimes be more heated than a platinum one of the same dimensions by the current from a given cell, and shew that, if the two wires are equally heated, the resistance of the cell is a geometric mean between the resistance of the silver and platinum.

11. Describe Gramme's magneto-electric machine. 6
12. Establish the theory of Wheatstone's Bridge. 7

BOTANY.

Examiner—DR. GEORGE KING.

1. Describe botanically the plants numbered 1, 2, 3.
2. Describe the structure, development, and functions of stomata, and state on what parts of plants they are found.
3. What is peculiar about the stamens of orchids? How are these plants fertilized?
4. What are the characters of the natural orders to which the plants yielding cardamoms, madder, vanille, castor oil, and assafœtida belong?
5. What is meant in geographical botany by the phrase *a flora?* Illustrate your answer by one example.
6. What do you understand by the terms variety, species, genus, natural order?
7. Is water ever given off by plants in a liquid form? If so, give some examples
8. How are lichens and epiphytal orchids supplied with food?
9. How do vegetable cells increase in number?
10. Describe the various forms of gamopetalous corolla known to you.

BOTANY.

Examiner—DR. GEORGE KING.

1. Give the diagnostic marks of the natural orders to which the specimens A, B, C, and D belong.
2. Describe the objects marked 1, 2, 3, and 4.
3. Describe the mode of reproduction of ferns.
4. Enumerate and describe all the forms of simple apocarpous fruits known to you.
5. Contrast the vegetation of the arctic and tropical zones.
6. Describe fully the mode of fertilization in an angiospermous ovule, and the changes that occur in it after fertilization.
7. Define the terms: Staminode, monoclinous, protandrous, polyandrous, dichogamous, isostemonous
8. Describe fully the structure of the strobilus, galbulus, syconus, and sorosis.

9. What do you understand by albumen in seeds? Describe all the modifications of it known to you both as regards situation and texture.

10. What is teratology? Give a few examples of it.

11. Mention the chief economic products derived in India from plants belonging to the natural orders, Leguminosæ and Compositæ, and give the names of the producing plants.

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, I.

Examiner—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

1. What are the respective results of, firstly, cutting horizontally through one lateral half of the spinal cord, and secondly, of splitting the cord longitudinally into right and left halves? What inferences do you draw from such results?

2. Trace the metamorphoses of a Lepidopterous insect, pointing out analogous instances.

3. What are the probable functions of the "rods and cones" of the eye, and what is "visual purple"?

4. Explain the terms abiogenesis, biogenesis, and parthenogenesis.

5. State the respective functions exercised by "heat-producing," and "tissue-producing" foods in the animal economy: give examples of each kind.

6. Give a diagrammatic transverse section of a vertebrate, and of a molluscous animal, pointing out their resemblances and differences.

7. What is the function of the liver? describe the portal circulation.

8. Describe the organs of the mouth in a beetle, a bee, and a butterfly, showing how they differ from the analogous parts in a vertebrate.

9. Explain why the term "analogous," and not homologous is used in the last question.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY, I.

Examiner—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

1. Explain, and when necessary, illustrate by a diagram the following terms, *viz.* "anteclinal", "cleavage", "dip", "escarpment", "fault", "foliation", "inversion", "joint", "lamination", "monoclinal".

2. What do you understand by the term "glacial period"? What are the evidences of such a period, and are there any traces of it in India?

3. State the origin and meaning of the term "Miocene," and the grounds upon which Lyall's classification of the Tertiaries is founded.

4 When did the class Cephalopoda attain its maximum of development? Name its chief genera and their range in time.

5 Draw any geological section with which you may be acquainted, naming the characteristic fossils, if any, of the various strata introduced.

6. What is the mineral composition of each of the following rocks, *viz.*, "clay-slate," "dolomite," "gneiss," granite," limestone," "mica-schist," "sandstone"? Distinguish between a conglomerate and a breccia.

7.* Name and state all you know regarding the three rock-specimens labelled 1, 2, 3.

8. Give a table of the Cretaceous rocks of Europe, stating their relation to the Wealden; do you know of any rock like the chalk now in process of formation?

9. State any facts you know regarding the Geology of the country between Calcutta and Allahabad.

B. L. Examination.

1880.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. R. Mittra.

1. What is the true province of Jurisprudence? Give a summary of the conception of the term "Law," and state the place or places where, according to Markby, a man must go to look for it. Shew how sovereignty is not capable of limitation by law.

2. What do you understand by "Primary" and "sanctioning obligations"? Enumerate and comment upon the exceptions to the rules of law which impose secondary obligations upon persons who commit breaches of primary obligations.

3. What is the distinction between "ownership" and "possession"? Compare the equitable ownership in English Law with that in the Roman Law.

4. Give a brief account of the nature and origin of rights of property in general.

5. What, according to Blackstone, are the various means of acquiring title to things personal? State the difference between *gift*, and *donatio mortis causâ*.

6. Explain the different kinds of *allegiance*, and state the extent of each kind. Who are *natural born subjects* and who are *aliens?*

7. Give a short history of the father's absolute power in Bengal over the joint estate. What is the true character of the joint estate, and the effect of partition thereof according to the Mitakshara?

8. Compare the legislatures of 1834 and 1853. What are the advantages of the changes introduced in the Legislative Council in 1853?

9. Describe the growth of the "Privy Council" and state carefully its powers to entertain appeals from India.

10. Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to his eldest son for life; and after the death of the latter to his eldest son. A had no son at the time of the testator's death. Is any portion of the bequest inoperative? Give reasons for your answer.

11. What is the rule against "Perpetuity" in the Hindu Wills' Act? Property was bequeathed to A for life and after his death to all his children who should attain the age of 25. Testator died leaving him surviving a son B, A the legatee and two children of A. A had two children afterwards. What is your opinion with regard to the bequest? Who gets the property after A? Give reasons for your answer.

LAND TENURES, &c.

Examiner—Babu Upendranath Mitra.

1. What rules are prescribed by sec. 51, Reg. VIII of 1793 to prevent undue exactions by zemindars? What tenures are entitled to the protection of these rules?

2. What is a durputnee? Is it liable to be summarily sold by the Collector under Reg. VIII of 1819?

3 What fiscal and proprietary rights of the Government are recognized by Reg. XI of 1825?

4. How may a landlord prevent a ryot from acquiring a right of occupancy? Does a ryot after the expiry of a lease for 13 years of a piece of khámár or níjgoti land of the zemindar acquire right of occupancy in it? Would it make any difference if the land was ordinary ryoti land of the zemindary?

5. Upon what grounds and under what conditions may a civil suit be brought to set aside the sale of an estate under Act XI. of 1859?

6. State briefly how a mortgage by conditional sale may be reduced and how foreclosed in the mofussil?

7. May a mortgagor empower a mortgagee to sell the mortgaged property without making any application to the court? What is the purport of the Calcutta Sudder Court decision on the subject?

8 The proprietor of an undivided 4 annas' share of an estate consisting of a number of distinct villages, mortgages his share to B. How are B's rights affected (1) by a butwara of the estate among the joint proprietors (2) by a sale of the entire estate for arrears of revenue?

9. Is the registration of any of the following documents compulsory under Act III of 1877.—(*a*) A will appointing an executor and authorizing the testator's widow to adopt a son. (*b*) An instrument of gift of land valued at 99 rupees. (*c*) A deed of assignment of a mortgage bond for 100 Rs. where the consideration for the assignment is 80 Rs.?

10. The execution of a Kabálá is denied by the vendor. May the sub-registrar register the document? What steps may the vendee take to establish his right to have the document registered?

11. "Where there is a right there is a remedy." "Limitation bars the remedy but does not extinguish the right." How far are these two maxims reconciled by Act XV of 1877?

12. A sues B on a tamasuk 7 years after the debt became payable. B admits the debt in his written statement which is duly signed, and raises no objection to the suit May the Court decree the suit in plaintiff's favour? Would it make any difference if the instrument sued upon was a mortgage bond?

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA.

1. As regards the right of succession under the Bengal school of Hindu Law, is there any difference between (*a*) sons of full brothers, and sons of half brothers? (*b*) sons of full sisters, and sons of half sisters? (*c*) sons of son's son's son and sons of son's son's daughter?

2. What near relatives are altogether omitted from the list of heirs to the property of a male Hindu in Bengal? Is any one of them an heir under any other school of Hindu Law?

3. Give instances of succession per stirpes and succession per capita. Is there any case of succession per stirpes in the Mahomedan Law?

4. What is succession by survivorship? To what cases is it limited? Are there any analogous instances of succession according to the Bengal school?

5. Enumerate the causes which, at the present day, lead to exclusion from inheritance.

6. Is the Sovereign's right to the property of a Hindu dying intestate and without heirs, determinable wholly and merely by the Hindu Law? Give reasons.

7. When according to the Sunnis, are the mother's mother, and the mother's father entitled to come in as heirs?

8. What makes the doctrines of "The Increase" and "The Return" necessary in the distribution of property under the Mahomedan Law? Give an illustration of each of the doctrines.

9. Compare the position of the sister's son as an heir under the Mitakshara, the Imamiya, and the Sunni Law.

10. What preliminary conditions must be fulfilled by a claimant of the right of preemption? Does the right take effect with regard to lands transferred by a hiba bil lwaz? In the case of a Kat-kabálá when does the right arise?

11 Who are "near guardians" and what are their rights under the Mahomedan Law? A Mahomedan bequeaths ⅓ of his property to his eldest son, and the remainder to his 3 other sons. May the younger sons impeach the validity of the will?

12. As against a Sunni father, what rights has the mother to the custody of her children? How long has a widow any such rights against her husband's relatives?

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—MR. R. MITTRA.

1. Give Blackstone's classification of actions, and explain each kind of actions. What do you understand by *damnum absque injuriâ?*

2. What is the signification of the term "Tort"? Enumerate the different kinds of Torts and give an illustration for each kind?

3. A on being asked by B about the character of C, who was a servant under A for several years, said "C was a thief," whereby C lost a very lucrative employment under B. Has C any right of action against A? Give reasons.

4. Define *waste, nuisance* and enumerate and explain the different kinds of nuisances.

5. What are Agents' duties in conducting Principals' business? B an agent in Calcutta of A a merchant in London receives one thousand rupees with orders to remit the same to A. B retains the money for a considerable time. A on account of not receiving this money becomes insolvent. To what extent is B liable to A? Give reasons.

6. What constitutes "bailment"? State the rights and duties of a Bailee with regard to things bailed.

7. What do you understand by appropriation of payments? What are the rules regarding such appropriation?

8. What are the essentials of a contract and what acts are meant and included by (*a*) fraud, (*b*) misrepresentation ?

9. A pays 100 rupees on behalf of B for tickets in a race lottery, he also pays 500 rupees to a charitable institution at the request of B and Rs. 500 in cash to B, and takes a promissory note for Rs. 1100. When A brings a suit on the promissory note, what will be the result ? Give reasons.

10. Define partnership and state the rules which determine the relations of partners to each other where there is no contract to the contrary.

11. A and B are partners. A with the intention of cheating B purchases from a shop on behalf of the firm articles which might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own use. Is the firm liable for the price of those articles ? Give reasons.

12. Under what circumstances does a buyer of goods get a better title than the seller has in those goods ?

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA.

1. When may suits to obtain relief respecting immovable property situate in one district, held by the defendant, a resident of another district, be instituted in a court of the latter district ? Give an example.

2. Does the law allow a district judge to withdraw a suit from a court of small causes, and transfer it for trial to a munsif ? If the munsif tries such a suit, is his decision appealable ?

3. What conditions must be fulfilled in order that one claim may be set off against another. A sues B on a promissory note. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods, and is liable to him in compensation, which he claims to set off ? Is B entitled to do so ?

4. If a judge proceeding *exparte* dismisses a suit, is the decision appealable by the plaintiff ? If the suit is decreed *exparte*, may the defendant appeal against such decree ? What other course is open to the defendant ?

5. What is an Interpleader suit ? What must the plaint state in such a suit, and what must the plaintiff do before he can be entitled to any order in the suit ?

6. When and under what condition may additional evidence be admitted by an Appellate Court ?

7. A court permits a witness to make a hearsay statement in relation to matters of fact under enquiry. Is the statement "evidence" within the meaning of Act I of 1872 ? May the court base its judgment upon such a statement ?

8. A undertakes to collect all debts due to B. B sues A for not collecting debts due by C and D to B. A denies that any debt was due by C or D to B Is a previous statement by C that he was indebted to B, a relevant fact as against A ? Is a previous statement by D that he was not indebted to B, a relevant fact as against B ?

9. How far are entries made by a tradesman in his own account books available as evidence (*a*) against his customers, (*b*) against himself?

10. Mention three or four classes of facts which in common life would be regarded as relevant. but which, with certain exceptions, are declared to be irrelevant by the Law of Evidence?

11. Are oral accounts of the contents of a document, given by a witness, who had heard another person read the document, admissible in any case? Is a copy of a certified copy of a registered bond secondary evidence of the bond?

12. What is meant by the terms—"Estoppel", "Judicial notice", "Leading question," and "Privileged communication"?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner—Mr. R. Mittra.

1. When is (*a*) unsoundness of mind and (*b*) Intoxication an excuse for an offence? A, while very much under the influence of liquor, agrees to fence with B. In course of such fencing, B hurts A. Can B be prosecuted for such hurt? Give your reasons.

2. To what extent may the right of private defence be exercised? Against what acts is there no such right of private defence?

3. When may a person voluntarily cause death in exercise of his right of private defence of property? A the day after a robbery in his house met in the street one of the robbers wearing one of A's shawls and attempted to arrest him. The robber ran away and A finding it difficult to arrest him, struck him with a latee, whereupon the robber died. What offence, if any, was A guilty of? Give reasons.

4. When is a person said (*a*) to abet the doing of a thing, (*b*) to instigate the doing of a thing? A instigates B, a lunatic, to mix up some deadly poison with the sherbet which C an enemy of A's was in the habit of taking every evening. B mixes the poison with C's water, which C did not drink. What offence has A been guilty of? State your reasons.

5. Define *unlawful assembly, stolen property, making a false document.* State when a person is said to commit house-breaking.

6. A, an alleged creditor of B, goes to C, B's zemindar, and complains against him, C summarily settles the dispute by seizing a cow belonging to B and making it over to A. The cow was sold by A for 10 rupees, A took Rs. 5 in satisfaction of his claim and the balance was taken by C for rent due to him by B. What offence did A commit? Give reasons for your answer.

7. The entrance fee to a Fancy Fair is Re. 1. A secretly enters the enclosure and avoids payment. The Fancy Fair Company is going to prosecute A. What offence of the Penal Code does A come under? Give your reasons.

8. A claims a lien on a zemindary under an unregistered mortgage bond, dated 1860, executed by Z; B is a purchaser in possession of the same property under a registered deed of sale from Z of a sub-

sequent date. What offence was Z guilty of, if the mortgage bond was *bonâ fide* executed on the day on which it bears date, but was not disclosed to B, (2) if the mortgage bond was antedated in order to give it priority over the deed of sale for the purpose of defrauding B, (3) if the mortgage bond was not antedated and was executed prior to the sale but fraudulently recited a loan which did not exist?

9. Upon complaint, in what cases may a magistrate issue a summons and in what cases a warrant?

10. State the procedure to be employed by a magistrate in enquiring into cases triable by a court of session or High Court. State also what cases are to be sent to the High Court for trial.

11. How are jurors chosen in a criminal trial? At what stage may an objection be taken, and by whom, to a juror, and what are the grounds on which an objection to a juror shall be allowed by the court?

12. Enumerate the respective duties of a judge and jury in a trial. State the powers of the High Court as a Court of Revision, and when will the High Court interfere as such Court of Revision?

B. C. E. and L. C. E. Examinations.

1879.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Find the total daily wages of 5618 men, 1795 women, and 873 children at the rate of two annas nine pies per man, one anna nine pies per woman and nine pies per child

2. Find by duodecimals the cubical contents of a room 16 feet 9 inches long, 13 feet 8 inches broad, and 10 feet 7 inches high.

3. Add together $\frac{1}{11}$, $\frac{6}{155}$, $\frac{4}{217}$, $\frac{2}{259}$, $\frac{8}{333}$ and $\frac{7}{387}$.

Simplify $1\frac{5}{6}$ of $\dfrac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{3}+4\frac{1}{4}} \times \dfrac{\dfrac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{7}}+\dfrac{\frac{3}{16}}{1\frac{3}{5}}}{\dfrac{3}{4\frac{1}{2}}+\dfrac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3}}$

Find the value of $\sqrt{\dfrac{\cdot 001953 \times \cdot 00027}{\cdot 00019}}$

4. If 78 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. 1 oz. cost £722·4-4½, find the cost of 123 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs 13 oz.

5. Define discount. Find the discount on Rs. 3,725 for 1½ months at 4½ per cent.

6. If the price of the 4 per cents. just before the payment of a half yearly dividend be 93, what ought to have been the price three months previously supposing no change in the value of money to have taken place during that interval.

7. There are three pendulums. The first makes 35 beats in 36 seconds, the second 36 beats in 37 seconds, and the third 37 beats in 38 seconds. Supposing they commence together, find how many times they will beat coincidently in 24 hours.

8. Break up the following expressions into all their factors, $x^8 + y^8$, $x^{12} - y^{12}$ and $x^{16} + x^8 y^8 + y^{16}$.

9. Solve the equations :—

(1) $\left(\dfrac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + \left(\dfrac{x+a}{x-a}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{3}$; (2) $(x+b+c)$

$(x+c+a)(x+a+b) = (x+2a)(x+2b)(x+2c)$.

(3.) $x^2(y+z) = a^3$ $y^2(z+x) = b^3$, $z^2(x+y) = c^3$.

10. Sum the series

(1.) $1 + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5^2} + \frac{4}{5^3}$ + &c. ad. inf.

(2) $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2$ + &c. to n terms.

11. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r together How many combinations are possible out of 7 things?

12. State the Binomial Theorem.

Employ it to obtain the expansion of the following binomial expressions in powers of x to five terms:—

$$(a - x)^{\frac{4}{7}}, \text{ and } \left(\frac{a + x}{a - x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Find the first negative term in the expansion of $\left(1 + \frac{2x}{3}\right)^{\frac{21}{4}}$ and obtain the fifth root of 3225 correct to three places of decimals.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. The complements of parallelograms which are about a diagonal are equal to each other.

What is the greatest value that these complements can have for a given parallelogram?

2. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the foot of the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite side and the acute angle.

In any quadrilateral the squares on the diagonals are together equal to four times the sum of the squares on the lines joining the middle points of opposite sides.

3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

4. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

5 Triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another.

6. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles any two of them are greater than the third.

7. Prove that the ordinate at any point of a parabola is a mean proportional between the abscissa of the point, and the latus rectum of the parabola

8. The external angle between two tangents to a parabola is half the angle subtended at the focus by the chord of contact.

9. The normal at any point P of an ellipse meets the transverse axis in G. Prove that the ratio of SG to SP is constant.

10. If the tangent and ordinate at any point P of an ellipse meet the major axis in T and N respectively, then CT. CN = CA^2.

11. Tangents to an ellipse at right angles to each other intersect on a fixed circle.

12. Give a geometrical construction for drawing tangents from an external point 1st to a parabola, 2nd to an ellipse.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Define the Trigonometrical Ratios.

Shew that sec. ^{2}A = 1 + tan ^{2}A.

Find the least value of $a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sec^2 x$, where a and b are constant quantities.

2. Define the circular measure of an angle. Shew how to find the circular measure of an angle from the number of degrees, minutes and seconds it contains.

Supposing that the earth's radius (4000 miles) subtends an angle of 8·5″ at the sun, find the circular measure of this angle, and thence the distance of the sun from the earth.

3. Obtain the following expressions for tan $\frac{A}{2}$.

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}}{\tan A}$$

Explain why the two latter have two values.

4. Shew that in any triangle $a \sin \frac{1}{2} (B - C) = (b - c) \cos \frac{A}{2}$

and $a \cos \frac{1}{2} (B - C) = (b + c) \sin \frac{A}{2}$.

If $b = 14$, $c = 11$ $A = 60°$, find B and C, having given Log 2 = ·30103, Log 3 = ·4771213, L tan 11°44′ = 9·3171299, L tan 11°45′ = 9·3180640.

5. What is meant by the principle of Proportional Parts in Logarithms.

Given L sin 52°41′ = 9·9005294, diff. for 1′ = ·0000963, L cos 52°11′ = 9·7826301 diff. for 1′ = ·0000657, find L cosec 52° 40′ 13″ and L tan 52° 40′13″.

6. Find an expression for all angles which have a given cosine.

Find all the values of θ which satisfy the equation $\cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 a$.

7. Express the sine, cosine, and tangent of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides

Find the relations which must hold amongst the sides in order that A = 2 B.

8 The sides of a triangle of which the perimeter is 693 feet are in the ratios of 6, 7 and 8 Find its area

9. A frustrum of a cone is 5 feet high The radii of the ends are 8 and 9 feet Find its volume and curved surface

10. Find the cubical contents and surface of a solid pyramid, 120 feet in height, the base of which is a square 200 feet long

11. Find the volume of a hexagonal prism 15 feet in length and 18 feet in perimeter.

12. A cylinder height h and radius a is placed with its axis vertical, the lower end being closed. Water is poured into it to such a depth that on inserting a sphere of radius r the water completely fills the space between the sphere and the cylinder. Find the depth of water necessary for this.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. State the principle known as the parallelogram of forces. Two men pull at a weight in directions at right angles to each other. The forces exerted are in the ratio $\sqrt{3} : 1$. In what direction will the weight begin to move?

2. State the principle of moments and prove it in the case of parallel forces

Find the C G of the frustrum of a cone 3 feet high, the radii of the ends being 3 feet and 6 feet.

3. A rod AB without weight 14 inches long is suspended by two strings from a peg C The strings AC is 15 inches and BC 13 inches. 130 lbs weight is suspended from A and 52 lbs from B. When the whole is in equilibrium find the tensions of the strings, the pressure along the rod, and the resultant action on the peg.

4. State the laws of friction.

A rough circular ring is fixed in a vertical plane, in which is placed a rod weight w and equal in length to the radius. The coefficient of friction is μ Find the highest position in which the rod will rest.

5 Describe the wheel and axle Find the ratio of the power to the weight, and the ratio of the distance described by the power to that described by the weight.

Illustrate by the wheel and axle the meaning of the terms, moment of a force, and work done by a force.

6 What is meant by the action at a joint?

Two uniform beams of equal length a and weight w are freely jointed together and placed in a vertical plane with their extremities on a rough horizontal plane They are placed so that the greatest amount of friction possible is called into play. Find this position and the action at the joint.

7 A body is in equilibrium under the action of a system of given forces, applied at given points and is conceived to be divided into two parts How would you find the resultant action between the two parts?

8. State Newton's Laws of Motion.

Explain fully the meaning of the terms action and reaction, and illustrate by the following cases:

(1) A heavy body falling from a height to the ground.

(2) A balloon rising in the air.

9. Prove the formula for uniformly accelerated motion, $s = vt + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$. A train whose mass weighs 50 tons is moving at the rate of 40 miles per hour. It is required to bring it to rest after moving over 200 yards. Steam is shut off. Find the constant resistance measured statically necessary to effect this.

10. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.

Employing similar reasoning, prove that the path of a particle projected up a smooth or rough inclined plane in any direction inclined to a principal plane is a parabola

11. A pendulum of given length beats seconds accurately at London. When brought to Calcutta it makes three oscillations less in a day. Find the difference in weight of a cubic foot of water at London and at Calcutta (assuming weight at London = 62·5 lbs.).

12. Two balls (masses A and B) impinge directly with velocities v and V, the coefficient of restitution is e. Find their velocities after impact.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Explain fully the hydrostatic paradox, *viz.*, that any quantity of water may be made to raise any weight however great.

2 What is meant by the resultant pressure on a surface and what by the centre of pressure ?

Find the resultant pressure, and centre of pressure of a triangular area immersed in a homogeneous heavy fluid, with its vertex in the surface.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body suspended by means of a string.

A triangular lamina A B C right angled at C is attached to a string at A, and rests with the side A C vertical and half its length immersed in a fluid. Show that the density of the fluid: the density of the lamina = 8 : 7.

4. State the experimental facts upon which the formula $p = \kappa\rho\ (1 + \alpha t)$ is based, and derive it from these facts.

An elastic hollow ball 1 foot in diameter contains air at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere and at temperature 60° Fahr. The temperature is increased to 100°, during which the ball increases to 13 inches in diameter. Find the change in the amount of the total internal pressure on the bag.

5. Describe briefly the Diving Bell, and find a relation between the height of the water in the Bell and the depth to which it has sunk.

A cylindrical Diving Bell is immersed in water. If a be the height of the bell, x that of the portion unoccupied by air, h the height of the water barometer, and the temperature increased from T to T + t

prove that the surface of the water will be depressed in the bell through a space $\frac{ha\,x}{ha + x^2}$, $\frac{a\,t}{1 + a\,T}$ nearly.

6. Describe the common pump. Find the quantity of water which enters the pipe in any stroke before the water passes through the lower valve.

7. State the laws of reflection and refraction. Explain clearly what is meant by the term image, and distinguish between a virtual and a real image.

Derive from the law of reflection the position of the image of an object by reflection at a plane mirror.

8. Obtain the following formula for refraction at a spherical surface $\frac{\mu}{q} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\mu - 1}{r}$. Explain why a vessel of water appears to be shallower the more obliquely it is viewed.

9. Obtain the formula for refraction through a lens $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$.

Discuss the relation between the positions of the object and image and their relative magnitudes for different positions of the lens in the case of a diverging lens.

10. Prove that the magnifying power of a common astronomical telescope is the ratio of the focal length of the object-glass to that of the eye-glass.

The lenses of a common astronomical telescope whose magnifying power is 16, length from object-glass to eye-glass $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, are arranged as a microscope to view an object placed $\frac{5}{8}$th of an inch from the object-glass. Find the magnifying power, the least distance of distinct vision being 8 inches.

11. What is meant by an equivalent lens? Two lenses whose focal lengths are f, $2f$, are placed at a distance f from each other. Find the focal length of the equivalent lens.

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn, C. E.

1. Construct a scale 2 inches to the mile to read to 10 yards, and what is its representative fraction?

2. Explain the principle of the Vernier. Construct several examples.

3. Describe Gale's system of traverse. What are the conditions that must be fulfilled when the traverse makes a complete circuit?

4. Two roads meet at an angle of 120°, and a curve springing 500 feet from the intersection joins them. Show how to set out the curve.

(1.) By offsets from the tangents.

(2.) With a theodolite by angles at circumference.

5. Describe the adjustment for the line of collimation in the Dumpy Level. Give sample form of field book you would employ in running the longitudinal sections for a projected line of canal giving any precautions you consider necessary to be observed when in the field

6. Show how to make a traverse survey with chain and theodolite, giving form of field book you would employ. What are the advantages of this kind of survey compared with compass survey?

7. Describe the usual effect of refraction upon the observed position of any body at a low altitude; also the effect of the curvature of the earth's surface. Draw explanatory diagrams.

8. The light of a light house is a feet above sea level, and a spectator's eye b feet above same datum, find the greatest distance in miles at which the light is visible, assuming correction for refraction $\frac{1}{4}$th that for curvature.

9. Describe several methods for finding the true meridian of a station.

10. If you had a few square miles of country to survey trigonometrically, show how you would proceed.

Examiner—Mr. H. H. Locke.

1. Construct a scale of 5 feet to the inch. Shew sufficient of it to represent 40 feet, and divide it so that you may read tens and units. Neatly ink it in, in the usual way in which scales are shewn on drawings, and above it write its representative fraction.

2. Draw a triangle of which the sides shall measure respectively 3 inches, 4 inches, and 5 inches, and write under it the name by which such a triangle is designated in geometry.

3. About the above figure describe a circle and within it inscribe a circle.

4. Draw two elevations of the object placed before you; the projections to be at right angles to each other. Scale: half full size.

5. Make, to one-third scale, an isometrical drawing of the box-like object placed before you. The hinges are to be on the further left side of you and the cover is to be opened to an angle of 60 degrees with the stand.

6 Make a perspective drawing of the same object opened in precisely the same way but with the base standing upon a horizontal plane. You are at liberty to fix for yourself the scale, the height of the horizontal line above the ground line, the distance of the station point from the plane of the picture, and the position of the base of the object with reference to the station point; and marks will be awarded according to the judgment which you display in so arranging these as to produce a satisfactory drawing of a size that shall fairly fill a foolscap 4to page (say a page measuring 8″ × 6½), that shall be free from all distortion by reason of too near a station point, and that shall well exhibit the peculiarities of the form of the object.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MR. T. H. WICKES, C. E.

1. Sketch, roughly to scale, the framework of a wooden partition 16 feet in width and 12 feet in height, with a door way 2 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the middle; the weight of the partition not to rest on the floor below. Sketch and describe the fastenings and joints. When are such partitions generally used?

2. Give sketches roughly to scale and describe the description of scarf you would use to lengthen:—

(*a*) A rectangular beam to be supported at the ends, and to carry an uniformly distributed load.

(*b*) A tie beam.

(*c*) A strut.

Would scarfing be generally unnecessary for lengthening either of the above; if so which, and why?

3. From beams 16 feet in length (which may be cut shorter) and 6″ × 9″ in scantling, shew how to construct a built beam 24 feet by 12″ × 18″. Give sketches roughly to scale of its upper and under faces, and also a longitudinal section through it, shewing the position and nature of the joints, scarfs, vertical bolts and keys with dimensions figured.

4 What is meant by 'a train of mechanism' and 'the value of a train'?

5. Describe and illustrate by sketches the more important ways of converting circular into reciprocating motion. What is the expression for the velocity ratio in the case of the true and slot motion?

6. Describe the fusca and shew that its theoretical form is an hyperbola.

7. State what is meant by aggregate motion and sketch or describe any forms of aggregate motion with which you are acquainted.

8. What is meant by 'a quick return motion' and in what cases is such a motion used? Describe the mechanism of any one form of quick return motion.

9. Give an account of belting as used in driving machinery, the forms of belts and the materials of which they are made; describe or sketch open and crossed belts and state the relations between two shafts connected by a belt.

10. Describe or sketch any reversing motions with which you are acquainted.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—MR. D. B. HORN, C. E.

1. Draw a plan and longitudinal section of a waste weir to discharge 500 cubic feet per second The depth of water on crest is 4 feet, fall 12 feet, and depth of water in 2 reaches is 7 feet. A 10 feet roadway crosses the weir. Earthwork slopes 2 to 1.

2. Describe generally the effect of the construction of a weir across a river on the level of the surface of the water and on the condition of the river bed.

3. Deduce the formula for discharge over a weir;

(1) When the fall of water is free.

(2) When the weir is partly submerged.

4. What would be the pressure on one side of a rectangular plate or valve 20 feet long and 7 feet below the surface of the water? If the plate in question were hinged at the surface, what amount of horizontal force would it be necessary to apply at the lower edge in order to open it?

5. Investigate the equation for calculating the flow of water in open channels.

6. The Main Western Canal of the Sone series has a bottom width of 180 feet, slopes 2 to 1, depth of water 9 feet, and fall 6″ per mile; calculate the discharge using Bazins' co-efficients.

7. Show how to find the discharge (1) through a small conoidal orifice, (2) through a small orifice in a thin plate. Explain why different co-efficients have to be employed in the 2 cases.

8. A pipe is 2 miles long, and 18″ diameter. It discharges water from a reservoir, the level of the surface of the water being 15′ 9″ above the outlet. Find the velocity in the pipe, and the volume discharged per second.

9. A rectangular reservoir 20′ 7″ × 13′ 8″ and 12 feet deep, discharges through an orifice in the bottom 3″ square. Find the time the reservoir will take to discharge itself.

10. Draw a cross section of a canal width 47 feet base, depth of water 7 feet, and side slopes 2 to 1.

(1) When there is 12 feet of cutting.

(2) When there is 7 feet of cutting.

(3) When there is 2 feet of cutting.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn, C. E.

1. Define stress and strain, bending moment, limit of elasticity, proof stress, working stress, ultimate stress.

2. Give graphic representations of the Bending Moments.

(1) For a beam uniformly loaded.

(2) The maxima of bending moments for a beam subject to a series of concentrated travelling loads.

3. Give mathematical expression for the fundamental law of elastic resistance to longitudinal strain.

Find the length of a bar of wrought iron 5″ × $\frac{7}{8}$″ which is stretched $\frac{3}{32}$″ by a load of 35½ tons directed along its 'mean fibre' the co-efficient of elasticity being taken at 13000 tons.

4. Show that the effect of a load suddenly applied produces twice the effect of a load gradually applied.

5. What is the condition that the stress may be uniform over the section of a pillar or strut?

If a homogeneous cylinder 3″ diameter supports a load of 100 lbs. on its end, and the vertical line through the centre of gravity of load is ½″ from centre of gravity of cylinder, find greatest and least intensity of stress on any perpendicular section of the cylinder.

6. Explain the manner in which long pillars crush.

Give any formula with which you are acquainted for resistance to this kind of crushing, and describe any other cases besides pillars treated by analogous formulæ. Find the breaking weight of a solid cast iron column with square ends, 20′ high and 6″ diameter.

7. An inverted warren girder of 100 feet span in 10 bays, depth of girder 10 feet, carries an uniformly distributed fixed load of 0·45 tons. per foot run, and an uniformly distributed moving load of 1 ton per foot run, both supported at the joints of the top boom.

Determine the maximum stress occurring in the bays of the top and bottom booms, and in the second tie and fourth strut reckoning from one end.

8. Sketch with dimensions the centre section of a plate girder bridge with cross girders to carry a single line of railway. Effective span 57 feet. Give all the necessary calculations.

9. Give examples of the different kinds of rivetted joints. Required the design of a butt joint with two joint plates for a tie bar ½″ thick, such that not more than one rivet hole is lost from the section of the bar, the joint to resist a tensile stress of 25 tons. Take the limiting intensity of shearing stress at 3·75 tons bearing stress at 7 tons per square inch and tensile stress at 5 tons.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner—Mr. D. H. Wickes, C. E.

1. Give a complete specification for metalling a road with 12″ of of broken jhama metal including a soling of 1 brick laid flat. State how you would ascertain whether the metal of a road had been sufficiently consolidated.

2. What are the advantages of metalling a road? What temporary substitutes are used for metalling? How would you improve the surface of a clayey kutcha road without going to the expense of metalling?

3. If you had to lay out a raised, metalled, and bridged road, what would be the principal points to which you would direct your attention in your preliminary reconnaissance of the country?

4. Describe the different descriptions of sleepers with which you are acquainted, and state the advantages and defects of iron and wooden sleepers?

5. What inclination is given to the upper surface of rails, for what purpose is it given, and is the inclination inwards or outwards?

6. A railway carriage has 3 pairs of wheels placed 9 ft. apart centre to centre, the gauge is 5 ft. 6 in., and the flanges of the wheels are 5 ft. 5½ in. apart, outside to outside; what is the sharpest curve round which the carriage can travel?

7. In a crossing of 1 in 7, gauge 5′ 6″, find the distance from points to crossing? Given that the wheels require 2″ space to clear them and that the width of the table of the rail is 2½ in. what theoretically should be the length of the switch from heel to point? In actual practice is the switch longer or shorter than it should be theoretically, and why?

8. The mean resistance on the level of a railway train being

$$8 \times \frac{v^2}{171} \text{ lbs. per ton.}$$

find the horse-power required to draw a train of 200 tons up an incline of 1 in 150, at 25 miles per hour?

9. Sketch the design roughly to scale for a masonry bridge to carry a double line of railway 5′ 6″ gauge over a double line of railway on the metre gauge in a sand-cutting 15 ft. in depth. All dimensions should be figured.

10. Describe the "block system" of working a line of railway and explain its advantages?

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. What is supposed to be the absolute zero of temperature? State the relations between volume pressure and temperature in a perfect gas.

2. A lump of Platinum weighing 12 kilos is plunged into 10 kilos of water at 15°C. When the temperature had become uniform, it was found to be 20° C. Assuming that no heat was lost in the experiment, calculate what the temperature of the Platinum must have been, its specific heat being 0 032.

3. How would you determine the calorific power of a sample of coal?

4. Give a short description of the three methods by which heat is conveyed from one place to another.

5 How does Boron occur in nature, how would you prepare Boric Anhydride from Borax? What are the principal uses of Borax and in what does its use depend?

6. Explain the incrustation of soils by Nitre. Why are waters, containing any considerable quantity of nitrates, condemned for potable purposes?

7. What chemical processes are used for preparing artificial stone and what for preserving stone?

8. What is the difference in composition between air-setting or common mortar, hydraulic mortar, and cement? Explain the probable cause of their setting.

9. How is copper extracted from its ores by the wet and the dry process? What alloys contain copper?

10. How are galvanized iron and tin plate manufactured. Describe the differences in behaviour of these two substances when from any cause they begin to oxidize in the air.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. Into what great classes are rocks divided, and by what characters may they be distinguished?

2. Why is Lahore far colder in winter, and hotter in summer, than Madras or Calcutta?

3. Mention some causes for the formation of clouds, and for the general shape which isolated clouds frequently take. How do you account for the heavy rainfall in mountainous districts?

4. It is stated that the presence or absence of forests has an influence on climate, explain how this is the case.

5. Describe the latest theories as to the origin and formation of cyclones; explain how the position of its centre and its probable direction are ascertained.

6. What is meant by dimorphism? give the most striking examples of this found in the mineral kingdom.

7 Explain the relation of secondary planes to the fundamental forms of crystals. What are the two laws respecting secondary planes?

8. Describe the characters of the hexagonal system, giving the names of the principal forms in it and some examples of minerals crystallising in the system.

9 Give the chemical composition and physical characters of—Asbestos, Magnetite, Quartz, Apophyllite and Mica.

10. Give the mineralogical name, and chemical composition of six of the principal mineral compounds of sulphur with metals. State also the system of crystallography to which they belong.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 1.

Examiner—MR. D. B. HORN, C. E.

1. Describe the process of quarrying stone, and state what is meant by ashlar, block in course, rubble, and random rubble masonry. Specify for laying ashlar. Explain what cramps and joggles, are, and for what purposes they are used.

2. Give the quantities of materials required to produce 100 cub. feet of concrete, and specify for laying concrete 2 feet thick in an ordinary foundation, and for filling up a foundation well with the same material in which there is 30 feet of water.

3. Of what are 'bell metal,' 'bronze,' and 'pewter' composed, and in what proportions? Of what are the 'solders' composed which are used for soldering tin, iron, copper, brass, and lead, and in what proportions? What is hard and soft solder?

4. Of what is ordinary 'putty' made? Describe the process of welding a joint. What is a 'rust' joint, and how is it made? Sketch a spigot and faucet joint.

5. Describe the operations necessary to produce pig iron from the ore, and give all necessary sketches.

6. Describe any methods you are acquainted with for utilizing the waste gases from the blast furnace.

7. What is the object of 'puddling?' Describe the process.

8. Contrast the old method of making steel with the Bessemer process.

9. Explain the meaning of the terms 'cold-short,' 'red-short,' and case-hardening.

10 What is 'laterite'? How has it been formed? Where is it found, and for what purposes is it used?

11. Describe several methods of 'seasoning' timber.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 2.

Examiner—Mr. T. H. Wickes, C. E.

1. A pier foundation has to be laid in a beel in which there is a depth of 10 ft. of still water, and the bottom of the beel consists of 3 ft. of soft silt underlaid by a thick stratum of hard clay. Give a cross section of the cofferdam that would be required with all dimensions figured. Give a specification for the 'puddling' only.

2. Give a plan and section, roughly to scale, of a curb for a well foundation; the outer diameter of the well being 10 ft. and the thickness of the steining 2½ ft. figure all dimensions and shew how the curb should be attached to the steining, and state why it is necessary to so attach it?

Describe the process of sinking by the ordinary jamb, and state what you would do if the well tilted on one side in sinking if you had no appliance except the jamb to work with?

3. Sketch a retaining wall, batter 1 in 8, roughly to scale, to support the side of a cutting 15 deep in sand. Figure all dimensions and state what precaution should be taken to prevent the accumulation of water behind the wall.

4. Explain the terms 'header' and 'stretcher'? For what purpose are half and three-quarter bricks used in brickwork?

5. A room 30 ft. in length and 20 ft. in breadth is to be roofed with Clark's patent roofing; given that the rise of the arch is to be 3 ft. at crown, the thickness of arch 10″, beaten terrace over arch at crown 2″ in thickness, spandrils to be filled in solid and the outer side of roof to be flat, calculate the number of tie-rods 1¼″ in diameter that would be required, and the size of the two pieces of boiler plate arranged thus ⊢ round which the tie rods are looped? The weight of the brickwork and terrace to be taken at 1 cwt. per cubic foot. Iron may be stressed up to 5 tons to the square inch.

6. Give elevation and section, roughly to scale, for an ordinary plate girder for carrying a terrace floor; width of room 28 ft., girders to be 6 ft. apart centre to centre; weight of floor and live load to be taken as together equal to 2 cwt. to the square foot. The iron may be stressed to 5 tons to the square inch.

7. Sketch a trussed timber teakwood bridge 25 ft. span resting on masonry abutments. The roadway to be 8 ft. in width; dead and live load to be taken as together equal to 1½ cwt. per square foot of roadway. Figure all dimensions of truss and roadway. Particulars regarding abutments not required.

8. Give a specification for an ordinary terrace floor and for laying ½ an inch of asphalte over it.

Honor and M. A. Examination.

1880.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. Describe the form of the Sonnet as first introduced from Italy. What special types did Shakespeare and Spenser adopt? State briefly the chief theories that have been entertained as to the motive and meaning of Shakespeare's Sonnets. Divide Milton's Sonnets into groups, and give the subjects of the finest among them. Who of modern English poets has excelled as a writer of Sonnets?

2. Compare natural description as in the *Allegro* and *Penseroso* with natural description from the point of view of Wordsworth or Shelley. How are Milton's views on Church and State shown in *Lycidas*? and with what effect does he introduce those views? Date these three poems.

3. Write a *short* Essay on the merits of Dryden's poetry, mentioning his best pieces, satirical, narrative, and lyric. With what objects were the *Religio Laici* and the *Hind and Panther* written? Give an outline of the latter.

4. In a sketch of Wordsworth's life endeavour to show his poetical and philosophical growth, illustrating by reference to particular poems. What is the main idea of his *Ode on Intimations of Immortality?* How would you divide that poem? Mention points of likeness and unlikeness between Shelley and Keats. What do you understand to be the idea with which the *Lines written in the Euganean Hills* open?

5. Define an Idyll. In what way do Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* differ from ordinary idylls? Point out the distinguishing features of these Idylls. Remark upon his language and his workmanship. What strikes you as wanting in the latter particular?

6. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) Farewell! Thou art too dear for my possessing,
And like enough thou know'st thy estimate:
The charter of thy worth gives thee releasing,
My bonds in thee are all determinate.
For now do I hold thee but by thy granting?
And for that riches where is my deserving?
The cause of this fair gift in me is wanting
And so my patent back again is swerving.

(*b.*) From harmony, from heavenly harmony
This universal frame began,
From harmony to harmony

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in Man.

(c.) Stern lawgiver! yet thou dost wear
The godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we any thing so fair
As is the smile upon thy face:
Flowers laugh before thee on their beds;
And fragrance in thy footing treads;
Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong;
And the most ancient Heavens, through thee, are fresh and strong.

(d.) Not for these I raise
The song of thanks and praise;
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings;
Blank misgivings of a creature
Moving about in worlds not realised,
High instincts, before which our mortal nature
Did tremble like a guilty thing surprised;
But for those first affections
Those shadowy recollections,
Which, be they what they may,
Are yet the fountain light of all our day
Are yet a master light of all our seeing.

7. Interpret the allusions in the following extracts:—

(a) Peor and Baalim
Forsake their temples dim,
With that twice-batter'd god of Palestine;
And mooned Ashtaroth
Heaven's queen and mother both,
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy shine;
The Lybic Hammon shrinks his horn,
In vain the Tyrian maids their wounded Thammuz mourn.

(b) Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks towards Namancos and Bayona's hold,
—Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt with ruth
—And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth.

(c.) Fill high the sparkling bowl,
The rich repast prepare;
Reft of a crown, he yet may share the feast
Close by the regal chair
Fell Thirst and Famine scowl
A baleful smile upon their baffled guest.

(*d.*) Sun-girt City! thou hast been
Ocean's child, and then his queen;
Now is come a darker day,
And thou soon must be his prey,
If the power that raised thee here
Hallow so thy watery bier.
A less drear ruin then than now
With thy conquest-branded brow
Stooping to the slave of slaves
From thy throne among the waves
Wilt thou be.—

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M A.

1 Specify the different kinds of evidence we possess as to the chronology of Shakespeare's writings

2. What do you suppose to have been Shakespeare's object in writing *Love's Labour's Lost*, and what the moral indicated? By what poet and in what way has the social question with which the play deals been treated in the present day? In what plays does Shakespeare re-write the characters and incidents of *Love's Labour's Lost?*

3 State, with illustrations, the tests on which we may rely for a division of *The Taming of the Shrew* among the different hands supposed to have been at work upon the play as it now stands. What parts would you assign to each of those hands?

4. In what points in King John does Shakespeare deviate from history as given in the Chronicles on which he worked, and what reference to contemporary politics do his deviations appear to indicate? Illustrate by reference to passages in the play the relation between Elinor and John on the one hand, and between Constance and Arthur on the other. In which of Shakespeare's historical plays do you find a parallel to the behaviour of John towards Hubert in the behaviour of another King to another subject?

5. What is the period of historic time over which *Richard the Second* extends? Leaving out intervals between Acts and Scenes, how many dramatic days does the play embrace? Analyse the character of Richard and contrast him with Bolingbroke.

6. Discuss the question of Falstaff's cowardice. What development of his character do you notice in the Second Part of *Henry the Fourth?* Describe the character of his wit. 'I suppose it is no paradox to say that, hugely as we delight to be with Falstaff, he is notwithstanding just about the last man that any one would wish to resemble.' Account for this

7. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) "It is religion that doth make vows kept;
But thou hast sworn against religion:
By which thou swear'st against the thing thou swear'st;
And mak'st an oath the surety for thy truth

Against an oath: the truth thou art unsure
To swear, swears only not to be forsworn;
Else what a mockery should it be to swear!
But thou dost swear only to be forsworn;
And most forsworn, to keep what thou dost swear.

(*b*) *Bushy.* Each substance of a grief hath twenty shadows,
Which shows like grief itself, but is not so;
For sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects;
Like perspectives, which rightly gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form; so your sweet majesty
Looking awry upon your lord's departure
Finds shapes of grief, more than himself, to wail;
Which, look'd on as it is, is nought but shadows
Of what is not . . . .
Queen. . . . . . Howe'er it be
I cannot but be sad; so heavy sad
As, though in thinking on no thought I think,
Makes me with heavy nothing faint and shrink.
Bushy. 'Tis nothing but conceit, my gracious lady.
Queen. 'Tis nothing less: conceit is still derived
From some forefather grief; mine is not so
For nothing hath begot my something grief;
Or something hath the nothing that I grieve:
'Tis in reversion that I do possess.

(*c*) The skipping king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters, and rash bavin wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burn'd; carded his state;
Mingled his loyalty with carping fools;
Had his great name profaned with their scorns,
And gave his countenance, against his name,
To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain comparative;
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.

(*d*.) Ay, but our valuation shall be such,
That every slight and false-derived cause,
Yea, every idle, nice, and wanton reason,
Shall, to the king, taste of this action:
That, were our royal faiths martyrs in love,
We shall be winnowed with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition.

8. In the following passages explain only the italicized portions:—

(*a*) O!—and I, forsooth in love! I that have been love's whip;
A very beadle to a *humorous* sigh;

A critic; nay, a night-watch constable;
A domineering pedant o'er the boy;
Than whom no mortal so magnificent!
This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
This *senior-junior*, giant-dwarf, *Dan* Cupid:
Regent of love-rhymes, *lord of folded arms*,
The anointed sovereign of sighs and groans,
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents,
Dread prince of *plackets*, King of cod-pieces,
Sole imperator and great general
Of *trotting parators*. O my little heart!—
And I to be *a corporal of his field*,
And *wear his colours like a tumbler's hoop!*

(*b.*) Tut! There are other *Trojans* that thou dream'st not of, the which, for sport sake, are content to do *the profession* some grace; that would, *if matters should be look'd into*, for their own credit sake, *make all whole*. I am joined with no foot *land-rakers*, no *long-staff*, six-penny *strikers;* none of those *mad mustachio purple-hued malt-worms;* but with nobility and *tranquility*, *burgomasters* and great *oneyers*, such as can *hold in* . . . . . .

(*c*) A quick *venew* of wit. He can *carve* too. You cannot *beg us*. I was taken with the *manner*. Break up this *capon*. I do beseech thee *remember thy courtesy*. I go *woolward*. The poor cur is *embossed*. You would present her at the *leet*. To *balk logic*. Was ever man so *rayed*. A *half-fac'd groat*. My *picked man of countries*. To *cry aim*.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—THE REV. M. A. SHERRING, M. A.

1. Relate the circumstances connected with the banishment of Coriolanus from Rome.

Having marched an army against Rome, what induced him to withdraw it?

2. Sketch the character of Brutus as exhibited in his public acts.

3. Plutarch says, that the siege of Alexia and the battle Cæsar won before it, "did deservedly win him more honour and fame than any other." Give his reasons for this statement.

4. When, and under what circumstances, were the following words uttered:—

a. Fear not, for thou hast Cæsar and his fortune with thee.

b. Veni, vidi, vici.

5. Explain these passages:—

a. They nourished among themselves the naughty seed and cockle of insolence and sedition.

b. The mariners laid on load with oars.

c. The physician was so gravelled and amated withal, that he had not a word more to say.

d. I am come unto thee, having deceived these men of arms here, bearing them down that I was Brutus.

e. They slew Julius Cæsar, who neither pilled nor polled the country.

6. State the causes of the feud between Marcus Antonius and Octavius Cæsar.

7. Give a brief outline of the life and character of Marcus Antonius.

8. What, in your judgment, were the special qualities exhibited by Dr. Arnold, 1, as a writer; 2, as a teacher?

9. Interpret the meaning of these passages:—

a. Whatever labour he bestowed on his literary works, was only part of that constant progress of self-education which he thought essential to the right discharge of his duties as a teacher.

b. Whatever interest he felt in the struggles of the political and ecclesiastical world, reacted on his interest in the school, and invested it in his eyes with a new importance.

c. In proportion as he disliked the assumption of a false manliness in boys, was his desire to cultivate in them true manliness, as the only step to something higher, and to dwell on earnest principle and moral thoughtfulness as the great and distinguishing mark between good and evil.

d. His practical talent as a scholar consisted in his insight into the general structure of sentences and the general principles of language, and in his determination to discard all those unmeaning phrases and forms of expression, by which so many writers of the last generation, and boys of all generations, endeavour to conceal their ignorance.

10. Analyze the style of the author of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, and compare it with that of other popular writers of England and America, with whose works you may be acquainted.

11. State the author's meaning in the following passages:—

a. Unpretending mediocrity is good, and genius is glorious; but a weak flavour of genius in an essentially common person is detestable. It spoils the grand neutrality of a common-place character, as the rinsings of an unwashed glass spoil a draught of fair water.

b. There are men of *esprit* who are exceedingly exhausting to some people. They are the talkers who have what may be called *jerky* minds. Their thoughts do not run in the natural order of sequence. They say bright things on all possible subjects, but their zigzags rack you to death.

c. After a jolting half hour with one of these jerky companions, talking with a dull friend affords great relief. It is like taking the cat in your lap after holding a squirrel.

d. To brag little—to shew well—to crow gently, if in luck—to pay up, to own up, and to shut up, if beaten, are the virtues of a sporting man.

e. When an author has a number of books out, a cunning hand will keep them all spinning, as Signor Blitz does his dinner-plates, fetching each one up as it begins to "wabble," by an advertisement, a puff, or a quotation.

f. Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—THE REV. M. A. SHERRING, M. A.

1. What information do we gather from 'Westward Ho' respecting the social life of England in the reign of Elizabeth?

2. To what causes do you attribute the love of adventure which then characterized the English people? State how far, in your opinion, those causes still exist, and to what extent, if at all, they affect the national life.

3. In what respects does Amyas represent the martial spirit of England in the latter half of the sixteenth century?

4. What were the causes which, in the age of Queen Elizabeth, in the judgment of Kingsley, "enabled the English to face and conquer armaments immensely superior in size, and number of ships," to their own?

5. Explain these passages:—

a. The seeds of failure began to sprout above ground.

b. There he had it all his own way, and ruled the roast right royally.

c. He had marvels to tell by flood and field.

d. The mind of man is not so 'infinite,' in the vulgar sense of that word, as people fancy; and however greedy the appetite for wonder may be, while it remains unsatisfied in every day European life, it is as easily satiated as any other appetite, and then leaves the senses of its possessor as dull as those of a city gourmand after a Lord Mayor's feast.

6. Write your views on the sentiments embodied in the following passage, with such illustrations as may be necessary for their elucidation:—

The mind of the savage, crushed by the sight of the white man's superior skill, and wealth, and wisdom, loses at first its self-respect; while his body, pampered with easily-obtained luxuries, instead of having to win the necessaries of life by heavy toil, loses its self-helpfulness; and with self-respect and self-help vanish all the savage virtues, few and flimsy as they are, and the downward road toward begging and stealing, sottishness and idleness, is easy, if not sure.

7. Has anything to be learnt "from those old Tudor times, as to how to choose officials, how to train a people, and how to defend a country?"

8. Narrate the story of George and Sarah Green.

9. De Quincey says, in regard to Coleridge's mind, that "logic the most severe was as inalienable from his modes of thinking, as grammar from his language" How was this statement illustrated by the conversation and writings of Coleridge?

10. Criticize De Quincey as a thinker and writer. Mention any peculiarities in his modes of thought and methods of expression.

11. What reasons does he assign for the circumstance that "the Wordsworthian restoration of elementary power, and of a higher or transcendent truth of nature, was received at first with such malignant disgust?"

12. State briefly what he says respecting the 'characteristic distinctions' between Wordsworth and Southey.

13 What is the gist of De Quincey's observations on the qualifications exhibited by Southey as an historical writer? And what are your sentiments on the justice of his remarks?

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING, M. A.

1. Applying Grimm's law, what do 'be,' 'red,' 'two,' and 'father' become in Sanskrit and Latin?

2. The science of Grammar is said to be of two kinds, Descriptive and Comparative. Explain this statement, and give illustrations of these distinctions in the science.

3. Explain the distinction between monosyllabic, agglutinative, and inflectional languages, giving examples of each kind.

4. Show the influence on languages of dialectical regeneration and phonetic decay. Give examples of each.

5. The ordinal numbers in the Indo-European languages appear to have been formed by the addition of either *-ta* or *-ma* to their cardinal stems. Illustrate this statement by instances derived from any Indo-European languages with which you may be acquainted.

6 The perfect tense in the Aryan languages was originally formed by the repetition of the root. Give instances of this in the English language, with explanations of the changes undergone.

7. In the history of the English language what have been the chief causes of the developments and changes it has undergone?

State the advantages or disadvantages which, in your judgment, have accrued to the English language from 1, the conquest of England by the Romans; and 2, by William of Normandy.

8 Separate the following words into their primary elements: 'eleven,' 'twelve,' 'first,' 'them,' 'hers,' 'theirs.'

9. Are there any sound reasons for the retention of the letter 'u' in such words as 'honour,' 'favour,' and the like? If so, state them.

10. Some English classical authors frequently employed antitheses, metaphors, and similes, in their writings, and thereby add to the beauty and vigour of their style. Show by examples the truth of this remark. State some of the dangers to which such a style is liable.

11. "At the very point," says Professor Max Muller, "where man parts company with the brute world, at the first flash of reason, as the manifestation of the light within us, there we see the true genesis of language." Interpret the meaning of this passage, giving such illustrations as may be necessary.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

(*One subject only to be treated.*)

1. The principal changes in the English language between the times of Chaucer and of Shakespeare: first, as to the forms of words; secondly, as to the vocabulary.
2. The political use made of the stage in the Elizabethan period.
3. The Modern Novel: its uses and abuses.

PROSE AND RHETORIC.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Ascertain the probable date of *Bána Bhatta*. Did he live before or after *Mammatha Bhatta?*
2. Explain the allusion in the following passage:—

अन्यच्च एतेषामपि पुरा पुरुषाणामिवातिपरिस्फुटाभिधाना वागासीत् अग्निशापादपरिस्फुटालापता शुकानामुपजाता करिणाञ्च जिह्वापरिष्टम्भः ।

3. प्रेताधिपनगरीव सदा सन्निहितमृत्युभीषणा महिषाधिष्ठिता च समरोद्यतपताकिनीव बाणासनारोपितशिलीमुखा विमुक्तसिंहनादा च अमृतमथनवेलेव श्रीद्रुमोपशोभिता वारुणीपरिगता च प्रावृडिव घनश्यामला अनेकशतहृदालङ्कृता च चन्द्रमूर्त्तिरिव सततमृत्तसार्थानुगता हरिणाध्यासिता च जानकीव प्रसूतकुशलवा निशाचरपरिगृहीता च क्वचिदुन्मत्तमृगपतिनादभीतेव कण्टकिता क्वचिन्मत्तेव कोकिलकुलप्रलापिनी क्वचिदुन्मत्तेव वायुवेगकृततालशब्दा क्वचित् विधवेव उन्मुक्ततालपत्रा क्वचिदम्बरशरीरिव व्याध्यनुगम्यमानतरलतारकमृगा अपरिमितवल्लपत्रसञ्चयापि सप्तपर्णभूषिता क्रूरसत्वापि मुनिजनसेविता पद्मवत्यपि पवित्रा विन्ध्याटवी नाम ।

(*a.*) Write full explanatory notes on the above.

(*b.*) Is श्लेष or उपमा the principal *alankára* in passages like "प्रेताधिपनगरीव सदा सन्निहितमृत्युभीषणा महिषाधिष्ठिताच?" Give the substance of *Mammatha Bhatta's* discussion on the subject.

(*c*) Some say that the *alankára* in the passage "उन्मत्तमृगपतिनादभीतेव कण्टकिता" is उपमा, while others hold that it is उत्प्रेक्षा. Which of these opinions appear to you to be correct and why?

(*d.*) What is the difference between मत्त and उन्मत्त? Is there anything in the passage "क्वचिन्मत्तेव कोकिलकुलप्रलापिनी क्वचिदुन्मत्तेव वायुवेगहततालशब्दा" that serves to bring out the difference?

4. कतरन्मदतामृषीणां गन्धर्व्वाणां गुह्यकानामप्सरसां वा कुलमनुगृहीतं भवत्या जन्मना; किमर्थं वास्मिन् कुसुमसुकुमारे नवे वयसि व्रतग्रहणं कीदृं वयः कीदृं तपः कीदृमात्मतिः क्व चायं लावण्यातिशयः कीदृमिन्द्रियाणामुपशान्तिः किन्निमित्तं वा एकाकिनी वनमिदममानुषमधिवससि। अपनयतु नः कौतुकमावेदयतु भवती सर्व्वमिदमित्येवमभिहिता सा किमप्यन्तर्ध्यायन्ती तूष्णीं मुहूर्त्तमिव स्थित्वा निश्वस्य अश्रुभिरामीलितलोचना निःशब्दं रोदितुमारेभे।

(*a.*) Explain the *alankáras* in the above extract. State the different opinions of rhetoricians on the रस of the passage.

5. Give the definitions of शुद्धसाध्यवसाना लक्षणा, अत्यन्ततिरस्कृतवाच्यध्वनि, भाव, रसवदलङ्कार, नेयार्थत्व, भग्नप्रक्रमता, निदर्शना and विषमालङ्कार, illustrating them by examples quoted from books or framed by yourself.

6. Translate into Sanscrit the following extracts:—

(*a.*) In the same manner as a mansion of clay is plastered with clay and water, so the body, which is of earth, is perpetuated by earth and water (or by eating and drinking). The body, consisting of the five elements, is nourished by substances equally composed of those elements: but since this is the case, what is there in this life that man should be proud of? Travelling the path of the world for many thousands of births, man attains only the weariness of bewilderment, and is smothered by the dust of imagination. When that dust is washed away by the bland water of real knowledge, then the weariness of bewilderment sustained by the way farer through repeated births is removed. When that weariness is relieved, the internal man is at peace, and he obtains that supreme felicity which is unequalled and undisturbed.

(*b.*) Once, with their tinkling zones and painted feet,
Gay bands of women thronged the royal street:
Now, through the night the hungry jackal prowls,
And seeks his scanty prey with angry howls.
Once there was music in the plashing wave
Of lakes, where maidens loved their limbs to lave;
But now those waters echo with the blows
Struck by the horns of savage buffaloes.
Once the tame peacock showed his glittering crest
'Mid waving branches, where he loved to rest:

The ruthless flame has laid those branches low,
And marred his feathers and their golden glow:
The drum is silent that he loved to hear,
And gone the mistress whom he held so dear.

THE VEDAS.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Give the characteristics of the *Sanhitá* and *Bráhmana*, portions of the Veda. Under which of these heads would you place the Upanishads? Give the meaning of upanishad, tracing it to the etymology of the word.

2 Illustrate, by quotations or otherwise, the following observation:—

"The peculiar value of the Rig Veda consists in its frequent allusions to the past history of the great Aryan family of Asia."

3. तत्त्वा यामि ब्रह्मणा वन्दमानस्तदा शास्ते यजमानो हविर्भिः ।
अहेळमानो वरुणेह बोध्युरुशंस मा न आयुः प्र मोषीः ॥ १ ॥
तदिन्नक्तं तद्दिवा मह्यमाहुस्तदयं केतो हृद आ वि चष्टे ।
शुनःशेपो यमह्वद् गृभीतः सो अस्मान् राजा वरुणो मुमोक्तु ॥ २ ॥
शुनःशेपो ह्यह्वद् गृभीतस्त्रिष्वादित्यं द्रुपदेषु बद्धः ।
अवैनं राजा वरुणः सस्रुज्यात् विद्वाँ अदब्धो वियुतोत पाशान् ॥३॥
अव ते हेळो वरुण नमोभिरव यज्ञेभिरीमहे हविर्भिः ।
क्षयन्नस्मभ्यमसुर प्रचेता राजन्नेनांसि शिश्रथः कृतानि ॥ ४ ॥
उदुत्तमं वरुण पाशमस्मदवाधमं वि मध्यमं श्रथाय ।
अथा वयमादित्य व्रते तवानागसो अदितये स्याम ॥ ५ ॥

(a.) What does the word तत् in the first *rich* refer to? Would modern Rhetoricians find any defect in such reference?

(b.) If the words तत् and त्वा were to change places, what other grammatical changes would be necessary?

(c.) What is meant by the word यामि? Why is it in the first person when its nominative is यजमानः?

(d) What is meant by the word ब्रह्मणा? Is there anything noteworthy in the use of the word in that sense here?

(e) Quote or refer to any passages in the Veda where the word उरु is used in the sense in which it is used in the first *rich*.

(f) Sayana holds that these *mantras* are वारुण. Why are they not आदित्यावरुण when Varuna and Aditya are both mentioned in the 3rd and 4th *riches*?

(*g.*) Is the use of both वरुण and प्रचेतस् in the 4th *rich* chargeable with tautology? Give reasons for your answer.

(*h.*) Comment upon the application of the word असुर to *Varuña* in the 4th *rich*.

(*i.*) Is the epithet राजन् used of any other deities?

(*j.*) Write grammatical notes on शिश्रथः and श्रथाय।

4. Explain fully the following:—

(*a*) सोमासश्चर्षणीधृतो विश्वे देवास आगत। दाश्वांसो दाशुषः सुतम् ॥१॥
विश्वे देवासो अप्सुरः सुत मागन्त तूर्णयः। उस्रा इव स्वसराणि ॥ २ ॥
विश्वे देवासो अस्रिध एहिमायासो अद्रुहः। मेधं जुषन्त वह्नयः ॥ ३ ॥
पावका नः सरस्वती वाजेभिर्वाजिनीवती। यज्ञं वष्टु धिया वसुः ॥ ४ ॥
चोदयित्री सूनृतानां चेतन्ती सुमतीनां। यज्ञं दधे सरस्वती ॥ ५ ॥
महो अर्णः सरस्वती प्रचेतयति केतुना। धियो विश्वा विराजति ॥ ६ ॥

(*b*) अजीर्यतामृतानामुपेत्य जीर्यन्मर्त्यः क्वधःस्थः प्रजानन्।
अभिध्यायन् वर्णरतिप्रमोदानतिदीर्घे जीविते को रमेत ॥ १ ॥
यस्मिन्निदम्विचिकित्सन्ति मृत्यो यत् साम्पराये महति ब्रूहि नस्तत्।
योयम्वरो गूढमनुप्रविष्टो नान्यन्तस्मान् नचिकेता वृणीते ॥ २ ॥

5. इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः।
मनसस्तु परा बुद्धि र्बुद्धे रात्मा महान् परः ॥
महतः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तान् पुरुषः परः।
पुरुषान्न परं किञ्चित् सा काष्ठा सा परा गतिः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above extract after the manner of Sankara, the great expounder of the Vedanta philosophy. Does it admit of an interpretation in accordance with the doctrines of any other school of philosophy?

(*b.*) How do you reconcile the passage "इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः" with the tenet of Hindu philosophy that मनस् is an इन्द्रिय?

(*c.*) How are मनः and बुद्धि distinguished in the principal schools of Hindu philosophy?

6. Render into classical Sanskrit:—

आ व इन्द्रं क्रिविं यथा वाजयन्तः शतक्रतुं। मंहिष्ठं सिञ्च इन्दुभिः ॥
शतं वा यः शुचीनां सहस्रं वा समाशिरां। एदु निम्नं न रीयते ॥
सं यन्मदाय शुष्मिण एना ह्यस्योदरे समुद्रो न व्यचो दधे ॥

अयमृते समतसि कपोत इव गर्भधिम्। वचस्यचिन्न ओ हसे ॥
स्तोत्रं राधानां पते गिर्वाहो वीर यस्य ते। विभूतिरस्तु सूनृता ॥
ऊर्द्धस्तिष्ठा न ऊतये ऽस्मिन् वाजे शतक्रतो। समन्येषु ब्रवावहै ॥

7. "तस्मात् प्रति त्रीन् वरान् वृणीष्व।" What are the three Varas (वर) prayed for by Nachiketas?

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHEŚACHANDRA NYÁYARATNA.

1. What are the equivalents in Sanskrit for the word drama? Into how many classes are dramas divided by Sanskrit rhetoricians? Under which of these classes respectively would you place the four dramas in your course?

2. Explain in Sanskrit:—

(*a*) अथ वा न धर्म्ममसुबोधसमयमवयात वालिशाः।
काममयमिह वृथापलतो हतबुद्धिरप्रणिहितः सरित्सुतः॥

(*b*) यथासीत् कानने तत्र विनिद्रकलिकालता।
तथा नलच्छलासक्तिविनिद्रकलिकालता॥

(*c*) यस्लब्धं दिवसान्तमानतशिरा नास्ते समुच्छ्वसितो
यस्योद्वर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः क्षिणः।
यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जङ्घान्तरं चर्व्यते
तस्यात्यायतकोमलस्य सततं दूतप्रसङ्गेन किम्॥

(*d*) कथं प्रत्यक्षानुमानाभ्यामुपलभ्यमानमेकमेव वस्तु विप्रकृष्टान्तरं सम्पद्यते? तथाहि
अस्माद् रावणवृत्तात् राघववृत्तं तु दशगुणं वीक्षे।
अनुमन्येऽनन्तगुणं पार्श्वपतत् कौणपेन्द्रविनिपातैः॥

(*e*) अनेन निर्भिन्नतनुः स वध्यो रोषेण ते मार्गणसंगतेन।
प्राप्तापराधोचितमन्तरीक्षात् समौलिरत्नः पतितः पतत्री॥

(*f*) आजिक्रया वल्गयितोत्कटकोटिदण्ड-
मुद्गारिघोरधनघर्घरघोषमेतत्।
पासप्रसक्तहसदन्तकवक्त्रयन्त्र—
स्फाविडम्बिविकटोदरमस्तु चापम्॥

3. It has been said of *Magha* that he has largely borrowed the sentiments and expressions of other poets. Can you support this by quotations from the *Síśúpálabadha* parallel to the *s'lokas* given below? Do you think *Mágha* has improved upon the original?

ततस्तदालोकनतत्पराणां सौधेषु चामीकरजालवत्सु।
बभूवुरित्थं पुरसुन्दरीणां त्यक्तान्यकार्य्याणि विचेष्टितानि ॥
प्रसाधिकालम्बितमग्रपादमाक्षिप्य काचिद्दृ वरागमेव ।
उत्सृष्टलीलागतिरागवाक्षादलक्तकाङ्कां पदवीं ततान ॥
अवाकिरन् वयोवृद्धास्तं लाजैः पौरयोषितः ।
पृषतैर्मन्दरोद्धूतैः क्षीरोर्म्मय इवाच्युतम् ॥

4. (1) शब्दितामनपशब्दमुच्चकै-
र्वाक्यलक्षणविदोऽनुवाक्यया ।
याज्यया यजनकर्म्मिणोऽत्यजन्
द्रव्यजातमपरिश्रि देवताम् ॥

(2) पत्यौ हते भीमजया न वक्त्रा-
वक्त्रा स्वमक्त्राय निजुक्रुवे यः ।
जनादपव्य स हा सहाय-
त्तस्य प्रकाशोऽभवदप्रकाशः ॥

(*a.*) Turn the above s'lokas into prose order without changing any words.

(*b.*) Give the derivation and meaning of अनपशब्दम्, अनुवाक्यया and याज्यया ।

(*c.*) Account for the ज in the word याज्यया not being changed into ग in the same way as च has been changed into क in अनुवाक्यया ।

(*d.*) Give the force of वाक्यलक्षणविदः and यजनकर्म्मिणः ।

(*e.*) Is there any defect of grammar, idiom and rhetoric in the *s'lokas?* Is the description of the यज्ञ in the first *sloka* in accordance with the rules of *Mímánsá?*

5. Could you guess, from any peculiarities of style or diction, the writers of the following slokas:—

(*a*) महावाताघातैर्महिषकुल-नीलैर्जलधरै-
र्बलैर्विद्युत्पत्रैर्जलधिभिरिवाम्भःप्रचलितैः ।
इयं गम्भीरामा नवहरितशष्पाङ्कुरवती
धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्भिद्यत इव ॥

(b) दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भङ्गक्रयूना—
मनुरसितगुरूणि स्थानमम्भूकृतानि ।
शिशिरकटुकषायः स्यायते शङ्खकीना—
मिभदलितविकीर्णग्रन्थिनिष्यन्दगन्धः ॥

(c) नितान्तकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद यो मानसीं
प्रभावविदितानुरागमवमन्यते वापि माम् ।
अवद्यफलनीरसं प्रतिनिधाय तस्मिन् जने
ममागममनोरथं भवतु पञ्चबाणः क्षती ॥

6. मुनिना भरतेन यः प्रयोगो भवतीष्वष्टरसाश्रयो निबद्धः ।
ललिताभिनयं नमस्य भर्त्ता कृतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपाल ॥

When there are nine principal *rasas*, why does the poet limit the number to eight here?

7. Explain the allusions in the following:—

अयं वारां राशिः किलमरुरभूद् यद्विलसितै—
रयं विन्ध्यो येनाहृतविहृतिराध्मानमजहात् ।
विलिल्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थितमथिनि वातापिवपुषा
स कासां वाणीनां मुनिरकलितात्मासु विषयः ॥

8. Write an essay in Sanskrit taking the following *s'loka* for its motto:—

प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरद्रोहो व्याजवर्जनम् ।
आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्री-महाव्रतम् ॥

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Tarkámrita, Tattva—Kaumudí, Brahma Sútras.

1. *a* How does the Tarkámrita introduce its subject? What benefits does it promise to mankind as the result of its study

b. How many padárthas does it recognise? Name them.

c. Enumerate the several members of the group in which *Dravya* is included, and give the name of that group in the terminology of the *Tarkámrita.*

d. What is meant by "upádhi?" Give an example.

e. Give the classifications of "Atma"—defining each.

f. What are the conceptions of परमाणु, द्व्यणुक and त्रसरेणु

in the Tarkámrita? Compare them with the mathematical conceptions of *Point, line* &c.

g. Give the definition of कारणं, and state the number of sorts thereof—with an example of each sort.

2. *a.* What is संस्कारः? Of how many sorts is it? Give the name and signification of each.

b. Give the definition and classification of बुद्धिः

c. How are धर्म and अधर्म defined, and what are their respective effects?

d. Define प्रमा and प्रमाणं—how many sorts of the latter are acknowledged in the Tarkámrita?

e. Define and classify अनुमानं and state the sorts of arguments proper to each.

f. What sorts of logical propositions are respectively styled आश्रयासिद्ध, रूपासिद्ध, व्याप्यत्वासिद्ध? Give examples in the language of the Tarkámrita, elucidating them in terms of European logic.

Tattwa Kaumudi.

हेतुमदनित्यमव्यापि सक्रियमनेकमाश्रितम् लिङ्गम् ।
सावयवं परतन्त्रं व्यक्तं विपरीतमव्यक्तम् ॥

3. *a.* Which are the subjects and which the predicates in the above lines? Explain the senses of the subjects.

b. Define the terms अव्यापि आश्रितं सावयवं and परतन्त्रं ।

c. त्रिगुणमविवेकि विषयः सामान्यमचेतनं प्रसवधर्मि ।
व्यक्तं तथा प्रधानं तद्विपरीतस्तथा च पुमान् ॥

Explain clearly the predicates in these lines—and show how they are distinguished from each other.

Brahma S'útra.

4. *a.* Translate the following passage into English:

महद्दीर्घवद्वा ह्रस्वपरिमण्डलाभ्यां ॥ ८१ ।

एषा तषां प्रक्रिया, परमाणवः किल कालमनारब्धकार्या यथायोगं रूपादिमन्तः पारिमाण्डल्यपरिमाणास्तिष्ठन्ति, ते च पश्चाद्दृष्टादिपुरःसराः संयोगसचिवाश्च सन्तो द्व्यणुकादिक्रमेण दृश्यं कार्यजातमारभन्ते, कारणगुणाश्च कार्ये गुणान्तरं । यदा द्वौ परमाणू द्व्यणुकमारभेते तदा परमाणुगता रूपादिगुणविशेषाः शुक्लादयो द्व्यणुके शुक्लादीनपरानारभन्ते । परमाणुगुणविशेषेषु पारिमाण्डल्यं न द्व्यणुके पारिमाण्डल्यमपरमारभते द्व्यणुकस्य परिमाणान्तरयोगाभ्युपगमात् । अणुत्वह्रस्वत्वे हि द्व्यणु-

कवर्तिनी परिमाणे वर्णयन्ति । यद्यपि द्वे द्व्यणुके चतुरणुकमारभेते तद्यपि समानं द्व्यणुकसमवायिनां शुक्लादीनामारम्भकत्वं । अणुत्वह्रस्वत्वे तु द्व्यणुक समवायिनी अपि नैवारभेते, चतुरणुकस्य महत्त्वदीर्घत्वपरिमाणयोगाभ्युपगमात् । यद्यपि बहवः परमाणवो बहूनि वा द्व्यणुकानि द्व्यणुकसहितो वा परमाणुःकार्यमारभन्ते तद्यपि समानैषा योजना । तदेवं यथा परमाणोः परिमण्डलात् सतोऽणु ह्रस्वञ्च द्व्यणुकं जायते महद्दीर्घञ्च त्र्यणुकादिन परिमण्डलं । यथा वा द्व्यणुकादणोर्ह्रस्वाच्च सतो महद्दीर्घञ्च त्र्यणुकं जायते नाणु नोत ह्रस्वं, एवं चेतनाद्ब्रह्मणोऽचेतनं जगज्जनिष्यते इत्यभ्युपगमे किं तव क्षिप्तं । अथ मन्यसे विरोधिना परिमाणान्तरेणाक्रान्तं कार्यद्रव्य द्व्यणुकादीत्यतो नारम्भकाणि कारणगतानि पारिमाण्डल्यादीनीत्यभ्युपगच्छामि न तु चेतनाविरोधिना गुणान्तरेण जगत आक्रान्तत्वमस्ति येन कारणगताचेतना कार्ये चेतनान्नरं नारभेत, न ह्यचेतनानामचेतनाविरोधी कश्चिद्गुणोऽस्ति चेतनाप्रतिषेधमात्रत्वात् तस्मात पारिमाण्डल्यादिवैषम्यात् प्राप्नोति चेतनाया आरम्भकत्वमिति, मैवं मंस्थाः, यथा कारणे विद्यमानानामपि पारिमाण्डल्यादीनामनारम्भकत्वमेवं चैतन्यस्यापीत्यस्यांशस्य समानत्वात् ।

b. What are the two effects or works which are acknowledged by all schools of Hindu philosophers, but in accounting for the cause of which they differ so much and carry on animated discussions?

c What are the ideas of causation in which they all agree, and yet in the application of which they differ considerably?

d. Which are the leading ideas of causation in the Sánkhya, the Nyaya, and the Vedánta and on which they severally lay the greatest stress?

e. Show the points on which the Sánkhya, the Nyáya and the Vedánta argue strongly against each other, and the points on which both are very weak in their arguments

f What other sects of philosophers are noticed and what doctrines of theirs refuted by Sáukara in the 2nd Adhyaya, 2nd Pada?

BHATTI—GRAMMAR, &c.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

1. *a.* Translate into English—

ल्लङ्नमुद्धतं दुन्दुभ्युद्धदन् परिघं गुरुं ।
तस्थौ तोरणभारस्य पूर्वं न प्रजहार सः ॥ ९ ॥ ७ ॥

अणैरवमिषुरक्षं टेहैः प्रौणाविषु भुवं ।
दिग्भः प्रौर्णविषुस्यान्ये यातुधाना भवद्भियः ॥ ९ ॥ १० ॥
मायानामीश्वरास्तेपि शस्त्रहस्तारथैः कपिं ।
प्रत्यावर्तिर हन्तुं हन्त्यामारुतेः पुनः ॥ ९ ॥ १२ ॥

b. Give the root of धुन्वन् Into what classes of conjugation does this verb enter? Does it admit इट in लुङ ? One S'útra (सुसुधूञ्भ्य &c Paníní vii, 2, 72) says it admits इट constantly, another (स्वरतिसूति &c. vii, 2 44) that it admits it optionally. How do you reconcile the two? What is the signification of पूर्वं न ?

c. What is the 3rd sing. लुङ of the root of आरुह्य ? Do you know any Vedic form of its लुङ different from the modern form ?

d. Derive यातुधानाः What is the precise meaning of अभिषुः in the text above? What is implied by the words दिग्भः प्रौर्णविषुस्यान्ये

e What is the genitive मारुतेः syntactically connected with ?

Cite the grammatical rule for it.

2. *a.* Translate the following lines into English :

अवग्राहे यथा वृष्टिं प्रार्थयन्ते कृषीवलाः ।
प्रार्थयध्वं तथा सीतां यात सुग्रीवशासनात ॥ ७ ॥ ४८ ॥
वणिक् प्रग्राहवान् यद्वत् काले चरति मिद्रये ।
देशापेक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायाङ्गरीयकं ॥ ७ ॥ ४९ ॥
अभिज्ञानं गृहीत्वा ते समत्येतुर्नभस्तलं ।
वाजिनः स्यन्दने भानोर्विमुक्तप्रग्रहा इव ॥ ५० ॥
उदक् प्रतवलिं कोट्या सुषेणं पश्चिमां तथा ।
दिग्भं प्रास्थापयद्राजा वानराणां कृतत्वरः ॥ ५१ ॥
प्राचीं तावद्भिरव्यग्रः कपिभिर्विनतैर्ययौ ।
अपग्राहैरिवादित्यो वाजिभिर्दूरपातिभिः ॥ ५२ ॥
ययुर्विन्ध्यं प्रारब्धैः प्रावारैः प्रवरैरिव ।
प्रच्छन्नं मारुतिप्रष्ठाः सीतां द्रष्टुं प्रवङ्गमाः ॥ ५३ ॥
परिभवं मृगेन्द्राणां कुर्वन्तोनगमूर्द्धसु ।
विन्ध्ये निम्नांशुमार्गस्य चेरुः परिभवोपमे ॥ ५४ ॥
शैलैः शिखरे चयांसुङ्गानुत्तेरुरतरान्नदान् ।
आशंसवोलवं प्रत्या. सीतायास्य विनिश्चयं ॥ ५५ ॥

आदरेण गमचक्र विषमेष्वयःकुमा ।
व्याप्नुवन्तो दिशोन्यादान कुर्वन्तः सत्यधान् हरान् ॥ ५६ ॥
संचरः सहसा केचिदखनाः केचिदाटिषु ।
संथामवन्तो यतिवन्निगदानपरेऽमुचन् ॥ ५७ ॥

b. What is the signification of तलं in the word नभस्तलं ?

c Parse उदक्. What does कोटरां govern and what is its meaning ?

d. Derive प्रष्ठाः

e Is the word प्रयाह used in the same sense throughout the above lines ? Give the sense of परिभाव and परिभव.

3. *a.* Make a brief summary of the following lines in Sanscrit prose, using other words than those in the text as far as possible.

ततो जलधिगम्भीरान वानरान् प्रत्यभाषत सा ।
इयं दानवराजस्य पूः सृष्टिर्विश्वकर्मणः ॥ ६७ ॥
निहतस्य स्थितिं भिन्दन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा ।
दुहिता मेरुसावर्णेरहं नाम्ना स्वयम्प्रभा ॥ ६८ ॥
जातिमिच्छथ चेत्तूर्णं कीर्त्तिं वा पातुमात्मनः ।
करोमि वावहिर्भूतीन पिधध्वं पाणिभिर्दृशः ॥ ६९ ॥
ब्रुवाणा निरुद्धाचान विश्वेवानुष्ठितक्रियान् ।
निरचिक्रमदिच्छातो वानरांश्चक्रमावतः ॥ ७० ॥
भिक्षाम्य शिक्षया तस्याखपावन्तो रसातलात ।
ज्ञात्वा मासमतिक्रान्तं यथामवललम्बिर ॥ ७१ ॥
चिन्तावन्तः कथाश्चक्रुरपधाभेदभीरवः ।
अकृत्वा ऋषतेः कार्य्यं पूजां लप्स्यामहे कथं ॥ ७२ ॥
प्रायापामनया शान्ति मन्वानावालिसम्भवः ।
यत्का योगं स्थितः शैले विष्टब्धश्चित्तवेदनां ॥ ७३ ॥
प्रक्ष्यदकामिव प्राप्तोध्यात्वा ब्रुते स जाम्बवान् ।
किं शालभञ्जिकाप्रख्यान् विषयान कल्पनारचन् ॥ ७४ ॥
या कारिं राजपुत्रोऽयमनुतिष्ठति ना क्रिया ।
अहं व्यनुतिष्ठामि साऽप्यक्षे मुपाविशत् ॥ ७५ ॥
उत्पाच मारुतिर्दृष्टे सन्यासिन्यत वानरान् ।
अहं पयोयसम्प्राप्तां कुर्व्वे प्रायापवेशिकां ॥ ७६ ॥

b. How is पिषध्वं formed? Give the rule with a few examples.

4. *a.* What is meant by अलुक् समास?

b. Give a few instances of अलुक् समास in the third, fourth and seventh cases.

c Is there anything like अलुकसमास in English or any other language you know? Give examples.

What is the Samása in हरिपयोनिधी, दृषत्नीः (Rig. Ved. I. 22, 11) दासपत्नीः (Rig. Ved. I. 11) पतिदेवता दृषपुत्रा उग्रधाभेद्भीरुः।

In the following English words can you detect anything which in Sanscrit would be called Samasa? What kind of Samasa do you find in them?

Broken-hearted, blood-thirsty, wine-bibber, nobleman, Prince-Consort.

ESSAY.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Write an Essay in English on the gradual development of Sanscrit literature from its simple archaic form in the age of the Vedic Sanhitas to its artistic character of modern times—tracing the progress of its grammar and specially of its rules of Samasa step by step—discussing the question whether it was ever a spoken language—and showing how it was influenced by the rise of Buddhism, Schools of Philosophy, and the sectarial worship of Vaishnavas and Saivas—noticing at the same time whatever, in it contained, tends to confirm any fact in the authentic history of this or any other country.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.

1. Define Political Economy and divide the subject; point out its relations to other Cognate Sciences, its sources, and its method; and give a brief sketch of its progress as a Science.

2. Explain carefully the following terms according to their technical usage:

a. Value, Wealth, Price;

b. Labour, Capital, Requisites of Production;

c Rent, Wages, Profits.

3. Discuss the following propositions:

a. Labour which is unproductive may yet be very useful;
b. Industry is limited by Capital;
c. The Division of Labour increases its productiveness;
d. Wages are determined by a ratio between capital and population.

4. "Private vices are public benefits." Taking opium-eating as an instance, examine this theory statistically and economically.

5. Give an account of the *mercantile* system; and shew how "the theory of international trade proves the impolicy of protective duties"

6. State the generally recognised principles of taxation; criticise Adam Smith's four maxims; and explain with illustrative examples the several advantages of direct and indirect taxes.

7. Describe the functions of credit, and the influence of credit on prices; and examine the statement that "the greatest benefit which England can confer on India is to establish credit in that country."

8. Explain the economic bearings and value of a national system of education; and investigate the special conditions under which such a system might be profitably applied to India.

9. Expound Ricardo's theory of value; and criticise De Quincey's view of its importance in the science of Political Economy.

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M A.

England under Geo. III.

1. Describe the political situation at home and abroad at the accession of Geo. III. Review Pitt's policy during the Seven Years' War, and trace his subsequent career.

2. Give a detailed account of the War of Independence to the Convention of Saratoga. Show how the war influenced public opinion in England, and examine the proposals for conciliation

3. Describe the parliamentary struggle that culminated in the resignation of Lord North in 1782. Trace the course of public affairs to the Peace of Versailles. State fully the terms of the Peace.

4. Discuss the administration of naval affairs from 1778, and trace the course of events that finally established England's supremacy at sea.

5 Write a critique on the Letters of Junius, having special regard to (1) style and (2) political principles. To which of the political parties of the time do you refer the author? On what grounds and by what writers has Sir Philip Francis been held to be the author?

6. Give a critical estimate of Burke as a statesman Analyse his "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," and explain fully his relation to the religious parties of his time.

7. Review the life and literary work of Hume *or* Gibbon.

8 Give the substance of Stanhope's parallel between Fox and the younger Pitt. Explain and contrast the attitude of Burke, Pitt, and Fox towards the French Revolution. Was Pitt justified in declaring war against France in 1793?

9. Trace the influence of the revolutionary doctrines in England and Scotland, and criticise the measures adopted to repress them

10. Explain what is meant by the "balance of power." Discuss the policy of England with reference to the partition of Poland. What arguments have been used for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain, and by whom?

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

England under Geo. III.

1. Explain the origin of the English political parties, and the influence of party on parliamentary government Sketch the history of these parties from the accession of George III. to 1773, shewing clearly the principles of each.

2. Describe the efforts of George III to revive prerogative and show how they affected the character of his reign. Explain his attitude towards the Coalition Ministry, and discuss his action in dismissing it.

3. Describe the position of religious parties in England at the commencement of his reign, and the efforts made during its course to extend and secure religious liberty.

4. Give an account of the administration of colonial affairs from the fall of Bute to the outbreak of the War of Independence. State concisely and discuss the claims of the Colonists. What changes in colonial administration were made after the War?

5. Review the struggle between authority and liberty of opinion during this reign, and state concisely the result.

6. In what circumstances is a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act justifiable? By whose authority may it be suspended? How often and on what grounds was it suspended during this reign? What restrictions on the liberty of the subject were removed during this reign?

7. Sketch the course of the discussions on the Regency in 1788 and 1810, and argue the question after May. Account for the attitude of Pitt and Fox respectively in 1788.

8. Discuss the question of parliamentary reform as it presented itself to the statesmen of the reign of George III Explain the efforts made to secure it, and shew how they were affected by the French Revolution.

9. Expound and examine the various proposals made for regulating the government of India. Are any of the principles laid down still in force? Give an account of the discussions on the renewal of the charter in 1813, and the result.

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

England under George III.

1. Contrast, after Goldwin Smith, the earlier and later portions of Pitt's public life. Discuss Macaulay's view of him as a war minister, and Stanhope's reply. Describe his financial and commercial policy.

2. Describe the state of Ireland previous to the Union. Explain Pitt's policy towards Ireland, and show how far and by what means his plans were realised

3. Give an account of the Marquis of Wellesley's administration of India. In what administrations did he take part in England?

4. Discriminate between an impeachment and a bill of attainder. Sketch briefly the cases of the former that occurred during the reign of George III.

5. Explain the object of the "Armed Neutrality." Discuss the claims of the neutral powers, and the policy adopted by Great Britain. How have the points in dispute been settled by modern international law?

6. Discuss the circumstances that led to the renewal of hostilities between France and England Trace the development of Napoleon's plans to the occupation of Madrid.

7. Explain fully the purport and purpose of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the policy of the British Government with reference to them. Trace the effect of this policy on (1) relations between Great Britain and America, and (2) British commerce. Describe the discussions that led to the reversal of this policy.

8. Analyse Wellington's scheme for the defence of Portugal. Why did he undertake the first siege of Badajos? How does Alison explain Wellington's success in the Peninsula? Describe the battle of Albuera and explain its importance.

9. Give an account of the attempt to form a Whig administration in 1812, and explain, after Alison, the probable results of such a step. Describe the state of the country at this period, and trace it to its causes.

HISTORY.—ESSAY.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

Write an Essay on either of the following subjects:

A. The causes, progress, and characteristics of English Civilization.

or

B. The distinctive character, relations, and results of the Eighteenth Century.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.

A. *Guizot.*

1. Expound Guizot's conception of civilization and the method of studying it historically; compare it with the view of any other distinguished writer on the subject, such as Buckle; and criticise its sufficiency.

2. Point out clearly the various elements which have produced modern European civilization; and describe their relations and working during the Middle Ages.

3. Sketch the social condition of the European Boroughs in the 12th century; compare it with what you know of their state in the 5th and 19th centuries; and account for the differences.

4. Discuss the essential principle of the Reformation in Europe, and trace its political, social and intellectual effects in different countries.

B. *Hallam.*

5. Give an account as regards their occasion and consequences, of (1) Elizabeth's Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity; (2) the Petition of Right; (3) the Habeas Corpus Act; (4) the Bill of Rights; (5) the Bill for Septennial Parliaments.

6. Discuss the title of James I to the throne of England, and the grounds upon which the Stuarts rested their assertion of the Royal Prerogative.

7. Give a summary view of the Constitution of both Houses of Parliament under the Tudors and Stuarts; and examine Macaulay's statement that "before the Revolution the question of Parliamentary Reform was of very little importance."

8. Shew how the Act of Settlement terminated the conflict between the Parliament and the Crown; and describe the rise, principles, and aims of the Whig and Tory parties.

C. *Taylor.*

9. *a.* State Taylor's principles of historical evidence;

b Mention his several methods of determining the genuineness and the authenticity of ancient historical records;

c. Apply these tests to any ancient History commonly accepted; and

d. Estimate the value of Taylor's argument as a whole in the light of such a Critical Theory as that of Niebuhr or Strauss.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR S. A. HILL, B. SC.

1. What were the most important contributions of Francis Bacon to the philosophy of experimental research? Which of the four experimental methods were formulated before the time of Mill?

2. Give a brief account of the chemistry of the middle ages. Mention the chief discoveries of Geber, Paracelsus and Von Helmont, and state their opinions regarding the constitution of matter.

3 Sketch the history of the theory of the conservation of energy, mentioning the various experimentalists and mathematicians by whose labours it has been established.

4. Give a summary of the views of Whewell and Mill regarding classification, and state which of the two you consider to be most in accordance with modern biological knowledge.

5. Distinguish between the terminology and the nomenclature of a science, giving examples from chemistry and electricity. Who invented the modern system of chemical nomenclature?

6. What is an *experimentum crucis?* At what stage in the development of a science is an appeal to crucial experiments necessary to further progress? Give examples from the sciences of heat and light.

7. What is the principle underlying the method of means? How many kinds of means may there be for a series of numbers, and which kind of mean should be employed in discussing vital statistics?

8. When a uniformity has been established by the method of simple enumeration, with what degree of certainty can we extend it beyond the sphere of the original observations? If, during the past century, famines have occurred in India once every ten years on the average, what, is the probability that there will be a famine next year, and that there will be 10 famines in the next 100 years?

9. State the canon of the method of residues, and give instances of its application in astronomy and meteorology.

10. Why are we able to infer from one or two observations that whenever a solution of common salt is added to one of nitrate of silver, chloride of silver is formed while several years' observations are required to prove that the month of January is colder than December, the conclusion in this case being far from universally true? Discuss the question as fully as time will permit.

N. B. Question 10 gets 14 marks, questions 5 and 7 get 8 marks each, and the remaining questions 10 marks each.

HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. What is the efficiency of an engine? How does it appear that the efficiency of all reversible engines is the same?

2. Define elasticity. Prove the formula $\frac{E_\phi}{E_\theta} = \frac{K_p}{K_v}$ explaining the meaning of the symbols.

3 When a perfect gas alters its volume without giving out or receiving heat, show that pv^α = constant where α = ratio of specific heat of air at constant pressure to that at a constant volume.

4. Prove the barometric formula for the difference of height of two stations.

5. Establish the formula for the velocity of sound in air.

6. Calculate the height of a homogeneous atmosphere.

7. State the first and second laws of thermo dynamics and explain how they have been arrived at.

8. Explain any one method of determining vapour densities and construct the formula you would use.

9. Find the temperature produced by burning carbon in air assuming that a certain quantity of nitrogen and the CO_2 which is formed retain all the heat produced by the combustion of the carbon.

Calorific power of carbon	= ·8080
Specific heat of CO_2	= ·2164
——————N	= ·244.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. S. A. Hill, B. sc.

1. Give a short account of the chemical researches of Cavendish and their more important results.

2. What are the chief arguments for and against the doctrine of the atomicity or quantivalence of the elements? Give some instances of departure from the law of even numbers, and explain how you would account for them by the modern form of the atomic theory

3. Accepting the molecular theory of the constitution of matter, how do you account for (1) the influence of the mass of the several re-agents in a chemical reaction, (2) precipitation by double decomposition in opposition to the stronger chemical affinities, and (3) reversible or reciprocal reactions? Give examples of all these.

4. Mention some of the proposed methods of classifying the elements, and point out their several advantages and defects. State Wendilief's "Periodic Law" and give some instances in which it has been successfully employed to predict the discovery of new elements.

5. Describe the usual method of extracting copper from copper pyrites, explaining the chemical changes that occur at each step.

6. What elements besides iron and carbon exist in common pig-iron? How would you determine the proportions of the several elements in a specimen of this substance? What are the differences in chemical and physical properties between grey and white iron?

7. How is the percentage of nitrogen in a substance ascertained (1) gravimetrically, and (2) volumetrically? To what class of compounds does the latter method most readily apply?

8. Classify the more important groups of hydrocarbon radicles. What are homologous and isologous series? Give general reactions (with particular examples) for passing up and down a homologous series of compounds.

9. How are the two classes of organic cyanides distinguished by physical properties and chemical behaviour, and what is the constitutional difference upon which this difference of properties is supposed to depend?

10 What evidence is there for the supposed existence of a "6-carbon ring" in compounds of the aromatic group? How do the phenols differ from the alcohols of the benzylic series, and how many alcohols may there be of the formula $C_6 H_{10} O$?

N. B. Equal marks are assigned to all the questions.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. Find the attraction of a circular plate of uniform density on a unit mass placed anywhere on a line through the centre of the plate and perpendicular to its plane.

2. Define the terms; Potential, Capacity, Quantity.

(*a.*) The capacity of a sphere of radius x suspended in the centre of a hollow uninsulated sphere of radius y is $\frac{x\,y}{y-x}$.

3. What are the electro static units of quantity, current, electromotive force and resistance and show how to compare them with the fundamental units of length, time, mass?

4. What is a line of force? If γ and γ' be the distances of a point from the poles of a magnet and θ and θ' the angles made by these lines with the axis of the magnet then $\cos\theta - \cos\theta'$ is constant along any line of force?

5. Explain the *compensation* method of comparing electromotive forces. What are its advantages?

6. Explain how you would use Wheatstone's Bridge to find the resistance of a battery.

7. The Resistance of the insulating material in a cable may be calculated from the formula Resistance $= \dfrac{\cdot 4343\, t}{F \log\left(\dfrac{C_0}{C}\right)}$ where F is

the electrostatic capacity of the cable and t the time of falling from any tension C_0 to any lower tension C.

8. Explain the method of making Varley's *loop test* in order to find the position of a *fault* in a telegraph wire, or prove Blavier's formula for finding the same when a single line only is available.

9. Find in magnitude and direction the attraction of a bar magnet on a magnetic particle when the distance of the particle is large compared with the length of the magnet.

BOTANY, I.

Examiner—DR. GEO. KING.

1. What is Yeast? Describe what happens when a quantity of it is added to a saccharine fluid which is kept at a moderately warm temperature.

2. Describe minutely the mode in which flowering plants (not being parasites) assimilate their food; account for the formation of *reserve* materials, and state how these are utilized by the plants

3. Describe minutely the movements of water in living plants.

4. Describe the phenomena of *dedoublement*, and fasciation, and explain what is meant by retrogressive metamorphosis

5. Vegetable cells may be killed either by being subjected to too high a temperature, or by being frozen. In each case this is owing to their containing water. Explain these facts.

6. Describe generally the arrangement of the stamens in the flowers of Asclepiadaceæ, Malvaceæ, and Meliaceæ.

7. What is Peat? How has it been formed? Does Peat occur in any part of India?

8. If a leaf or a piece of wood be exposed in the open air, it disintegrates. Explain how it is that fossil leaves and wood have been so well-preserved that even their minute structure can be made out.

9. Mention some genera belonging to the existing Flora of India, which are represented in Miocene strata in any part of the world.

BOTANY, II.

Examiner—DR. GEO. KING.

1. What are the current theories as to the modes of formation in plants of cellulose, starch and the albuminoids?

2. Give an account of the facts on which the practices of rotation of crops and manuring of the soil are founded.

3. Give as many examples as you can of prolification and viviparous reproduction in plants common in Indian gardens.

4. Give a brief account of the chief diseases (excluding those caused by animals) which attack living plants.

5. What is healing tissue? Describe it and state in what parts of plants it occurs.

6. If an island has a small Flora composed of plants common on a neighbouring continent, what conclusions would you come to as to the age and origin of that island.

7. Mention the native countries of the following: pineapple, mango, lichi, jujube, indian-corn, mangosteen, orange, date, vine.

8. Describe the various modes of artificial propagation of plants, and state why these are resorted to in preference to raising from seed.

9. Give an account of the undernoted fossils Lepidostrobus, Lepidodendron, Psilophyton.

BOTANY, III.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King

1. Describe the various modes, sexual and asexual of Reproduction in Algæ.

2. What parts do Iron and Potassium play in the life of plants ?

3. Give the diagnostic marks of the natural orders included under Gymnospermeæ.

4. Give the geographical distribution of the natural orders—Menispermaceæ, Fumariaceæ, Papayaceæ, Loganiaceæ, Alismaceæ, Naiadaceæ.

5. Describe all the forms known to you of syncarpous, dry, inferior, fruits.

6. Describe in detail the fruits of Cocos Nucifera, and Phœnix Silvestris.

7. Give an account of the Wealden Flora.

8. Name and refer to their natural orders any ten flowering plants growing wild in freshwater tanks in Bengal, Behar or Orissa.

Honor Examination.

1880.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Investigate the perpendicular distance between the straight lines whose equations are

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n} \text{ and } \frac{x-a^1}{l^1} = \frac{y-b^1}{m^1} = \frac{z-c^1}{n^1}$$

Prove that it is a generating line on the surface

$$\left\{ l(x-a) + m(y-b) + n(z-c) \right\}$$
$$\left\{ l(x-a^1) + m(y-b^1) + n(z-c^1) \right\}$$
$$= \left\{ l^1(x-a) + m^1(y-b) + n^1(z-c) \right\}$$
$$\left\{ l^1(x-a^1) + m^1(y-b^1) + n^1(z-c^1) \right\}$$

2. What are conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid. Prove that the parallelopiped contained by the tangent planes at the extremities of any system of conjugate diameters is of constant volume.

Show that an ellipsoid may be described so as to touch each edge of a tetrahedron at its middle point.

3. Investigate the = n to the tangent and normal at any point of the plane curve $f(x\ y) = 0 = u$

Prove if dn denote an element of the normal at the point xy that

$$\left(\frac{du}{dn}\right)^2 = \frac{du}{dx}\Big|^2 + \frac{du}{dy}\Big|^2$$

4. Investigate an = n for the radius of curvature of a normal section at any point of a surface.

Prove that the principal radii of curvature at the point $x\ y\ z$ at the surface $z = f(xy)$ are given by the = n.

$$(rt - s^2)R^2 - \left\{ (1+p^2)t - 2pqs - (1+q^2)r \right\} + R(1+p^2+q^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$+ (1+p^2+q^2)^2 = 0.$$

5. Find the co-ordinates of the centre of absolute curvature at any point of a curve.

Prove that the origin is the centre of absolute curvature of the curve $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$, and $rx^2 + ry^2 + rz^2 = 1$ at all points whose co-ordinates are given by the = n

$$\frac{a-r}{b-c}x^4 + \frac{b-r}{c-a}y^4 + \frac{c-r}{a-b}z^4 = 0.$$

6. Define circle of curvature, and at a given point of a plane curve find its radius and the co-ordinate of its centre.

Example $ax^2 + by^2 + c = 0$.

7. Prove that under certain conditions (pointing out what these are)

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{\phi(x+h) - \phi(x)} = \frac{f^1(x+\theta h)}{\phi^1(x+\theta h)}$$

when θ lies between 0 and 1.

8. If P be any point on a curve, SY a perpendicular in the tangent at P from the origin and SZ a perpendicular on the tangent to the locus of Y prove that

$$SP.\ SZ = SY^2.$$

9. Trace the curves

$$(1)\ r = a \log(1 - \tan\theta);\ (2)\ x^3 y^3 = a(x^5 + y^5).$$

10. Find the locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of surfaces the general $= n$ of which involves one arbitrary parameter.

The envelope of spheres described on the chords of the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$, $z = 0$ which pass through the origin as diameter has for its $= n$

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2).$$

11. Integrate

$$\frac{dx}{\cos x},\ \frac{dx}{(x^4 + a^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}},\ \frac{dx}{(a + b\cos x)^2}.$$

12. Find an expression for the area contained between the axis of x in the positive direction and an ordinate. Apply it to find the area of parabola.

Shew that the total area contained between the axis of x in the $+ n$ direction and the curve

$$y = e^{-mx} \sin nx \text{ is}$$

$$\frac{e^{m\frac{\pi}{n}} + 1}{e^{m\frac{\pi}{n}} - 1} \cdot \frac{n}{m^2 + n^2}.$$

13. If $u = \int_a^b \phi(xc)\, dx$, where a and b are functions of c, find $\frac{du}{dc}$.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. The projection of the radius of curvature of a plane curve on a given straight line is of constant length. Find the equation of the curve.

2. Shew that two planes at right angles to each other, and passing through two fixed lines intersect in the surface of a hyperboloid.

3. Shew that the four tangents to the nine point-circle at the points where it touches the inscribed and escribed curve all touch the maximum ellipse which can be inscribed in the triangle.

4. Shew that the radius of curvature of the envelope of the straight line $y = mx + \phi(m)$ at the point of contact is

$$(1 + m^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d^1\phi}{dm} k.$$

5. Prove that the volume and the entire surface of a right circular cone have both the same ratios to the volume and surface of the inscribed sphere.

6. The vertex of a cone is on the surface of a sphere, and its axis touches the sphere. Find the centre of gravity of that part of the volume and surface of the cone on one side of the vertex which is enclosed by the sphere.

7. Prove that the evolute of the lemniscate $r = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ is the curve

$$9(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}})(x^{\frac{4}{3}} - y^{\frac{4}{3}}) = 4a^2$$

the initial line being the axis of x.

8. A circle is described by a particle under the action of two forces to the ends of a diameter. If r r_1 be the distances of the particle from the two centres of force, and $\phi(r)$, $\psi(r_1)$ be the forces prove that

$$\phi^1(r) + \frac{5}{r}\phi(r) = \psi^1(r_1) + \frac{5}{r_1}\psi(r_1).$$

9. A particle of mass m is moving in an elliptic orbit about a centre of force in the focus, and a small impulse ma is applied to it in the direction of the radius vector. Prove that the resultant changes in the eccentricity and position of the apsidal distances are connected by the equation

$$(\delta e)^2 + c^2(\delta\omega)^2 = \frac{a^2}{\mu} a(1 - e^2)$$

μ being the absolute force, and a the mean distance.

10. A particle is projected in a medium the resistance of which is $3k \times$ velocity, and is attracted to a fixed point by a force whose acceleration is $2k^2 \times$ distance. Prove that the particle will describe a parabola tending to come to rest at the origin.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Interpret the equations

$$l\beta\gamma + m\gamma\alpha + n\alpha\beta = 0$$
$$\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0.$$

2. Show that the equation to a conic in trilinear co-ordinates having the triangle of reference as a conjugate triad is

$$l\alpha^2 + m\beta^2 + n\gamma^2 = 0.$$

Shew that if such a conic pass through a fixed point it must pass through three other fixed points.

3. Find expressions for the acceleration of a moving point estimated along and perpendicular to the radius vector and along the tangent and normal.

If a curve be described under a force P tending to the pole, and a normal force N prove that

$$p^2 \frac{d}{dr}\left(Nr \frac{dr}{dp}\right) + \frac{d}{dr}\left(Pp^3 \frac{dr}{dp}\right) = 0.$$

4. If in a central orbit the force tends always to, or always from, the centre of force, there cannot be more than two apsidal distances, or more than one apsidal angle.

If a particle be projected from an apse at a distance a from a centre of force to which the attraction at distance r is $\mu\ (r - a)$ obtain the equation for determining the other apsidal distance and find the velocity of projection that it may be $\frac{3a}{2}$.

5. Investigate the differential equation of a central orbit

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}.$$

Find the law of force when a parabola is described under the action of a force, 1st to the focus, 2nd to the point in the axis midway between the focus and vertex.

6. A particle is constrained to move on a surface under the action of given forces. Shew how to determine its path and the pressure on the surface.

7. What is the condition expressing the equation of continuity. Shew that for the motion of a compressible fluid in a surface of revolution under the hypothesis of parallel sections this equation becomes

$$\frac{d\rho u}{dy} + \frac{2\rho u}{x}\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{d\rho}{dt} = 0$$

the motion being parallel to the axis of revolution which is taken as the axis of y and x is the ordinate of the generating curve.

8. Explain the ordinary theory of resistance of fluid in motion and point out in what respects it is unsatisfactory.

Find an expression for the normal pressure of resistance and shew that in the case of a sphere the resultant is $\frac{1}{4}\pi\rho v^2 a^2$.

9. Prove the formula

$$(1)\ \cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$$

$$(2)\ \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \cos \tfrac{1}{2} c = \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b) \sin \tfrac{1}{2} C.$$

If the perimeter of a spherical triangle ABC be half a great circle and its area equal to one quarter of the whole surface, prove that $A = b + c$, $B = c + a$, and $C = a + b$.

10. Find the angular radius of the small circle inscribed in a spherical triangle.

11 Obtain a general differential equation for the effects of refraction on the apparent zenith distance of a heavenly body and therein deduce Bradley's formula $r = m \tan (z - ar)$.

12. Find the aberration in declination of a given star in terms of the right ascension and declination of the star. Point out the difference in the effect of aberration on the moon, a planet, and on a fixed star.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. If $x + y + z = 0$ shew that

$$\left(\frac{y-z}{x} + \frac{z-x}{y} + \frac{x-y}{z}\right)\left(\frac{x}{y-z} + \frac{y}{z-x} + \frac{z}{x-y}\right) =$$

2. Sum the series,

$$\frac{1}{2.3} - \frac{2x}{3\,4} + \frac{3x^2}{4.5} - \frac{4x^3}{5\,6} + \text{\&c. to } \alpha.$$

3. If p_n = the sum of the products of $\tan \alpha_1$, $\tan \alpha_2$, $\tan \alpha_3$, &c, taken n together, and q_n = the sum of the products of $\tan^2 \alpha_1$, $\tan^2 \alpha_2$, $\tan^2 \alpha_3$, &c, taken n together, prove that

$$1 + q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + \ldots = (1 - p_2 + p_4 - \ldots)^2 + (p_1 - p_3 + p_5 \ldots)^2.$$

4. Prove that the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha, & \sin 3\alpha, & \sin 5\alpha \\ \sin \beta, & \sin 3\beta, & \sin 5\beta \\ \sin \gamma, & \sin 3\gamma, & \sin 5\gamma \end{vmatrix}$$

is equal to 64 $\sin\alpha \sin\beta \sin\gamma (\sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta)(\sin^2\beta - \sin^2\gamma)(\sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\gamma)$.

5 If P, p be corresponding points on an ellipse and the auxiliary circle centre C, and if C P be produced to meet the auxiliary circle in q, prove that the tangent at the point Q on the ellipse corresponding to q is perpendicular to Cp, and that it cuts off from Cp a length equal to C P.

6. Prove that the equation of the locus of the points of intersection of pairs of tangents to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

inclined to one another at given angle α is

$$(x^2 + y^2 - a^2 - b^2)^2 = 4 \cot^2\alpha\,(a^2 y^2 + b^2 x^2 - a^2 b^2).$$

7. Shew that a hemisphere cannot rest on its curved surface on a plane inclined to the horizon at a greater angle than $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{\sqrt{55}}$ however great the co-efficient of friction between the surfaces.

8. Every element of a closed curve is acted on by a force proportional in magnitude to the length of the element and making a constant angle with the normal: shew that the system of forces is equivalent to a couple whose moment is proportional to the area of the curve.

9. An extensible spherical shell whose radius, when unstretched, is a, is made of such material that when air is forced into it so that its radius becomes $2a$, the density of the air inside is to that of the atmosphere as 1659 : 459, the superficial extension being proportional to the tension; a hole is made in the shell and a straight metal tube, whose volume is the same as that of the shell in an unstretched state, is just inserted, and held in a vertical position: a liquid is gently poured into the tube so as to prevent any air escaping, and it is found that when all the air has been driven into the sphere, the liquid just fills the tube; prove that the radius of the sphere is $\frac{9}{8}a$.

10. A sphere, just full of homogenous fluid each particle of which is attracted to the centre of the sphere with a force which is a given function of the distance, revolves with uniform angular velocity about a diameter: shew that the pressure on the surface of the sphere is the same whatever be the law of the force of attraction.

11. In a parabolic reflector a ray of light is incident from a luminous point in the axis so that the reflected ray is perpendicular to the axis. Prove that the angle between the incident ray and the focal distance of the point of contact is a right angle.

If the distance between the luminous point and the focus = 2 latus rectum, find where the reflected ray cuts the axis.

12. Two parallel rays are incident at an angle ϕ on one face of an isosceles prism and emerge at right angles, one of them having been reflected at the base; if i be the angle of the prism and μ its refractive index, prove that $\sin 2\phi = (1 - \mu^2 \sin^2 i) \sec. i$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. State and prove the conditions of convergency of algebraic series. Shew that the series

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \&c.$$

is convergent.

2 If the series $a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \&c$, and $b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \&c.$, be convergent, and equal to one another, for all values of x give the ordinary proof that $a_0 = b_0$, $a_1 = b_1$, $a_2 = b_2$, &c.

Prove that if $a \angle 1$

$$(1 + x)(1 + ax)(1 + a^2 x) \ldots = 1 + \frac{x}{1 - a} + \frac{ax^2}{(1 - a)(1 - a^2)}$$

$$+ \frac{a^3 x^3}{(1 - a)(1 - a^2)(1 - a^3)} + \&c.$$

3. If $a_1\, a_2\, a_3 \ldots a_n$ be all positive quantities, prove that

$$\left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \ldots a_n}{n}\right)^n \geqslant a_1\, a_2 \ldots \ldots a_n .$$

Shew also that if c be a positive quantity $\geqslant 1$, then

$a_1\, a_2 \ldots \ldots a_n \geqslant c^{nb}$, where $b^n = \log_0 a_1 \log_0 a_2 \log_0 a_3 \ldots \log_0 a_n$.

4. Prove the formula for the expansion of $\sin \theta$.

If $\theta \cot \theta = a_0 + a_2 \theta^2 + a_4 \theta^4 + \ldots + a_{2n} \theta^{2n} + \ldots.$

Shew that

$$a^{2n} = \frac{a_{2n-2}}{\lfloor 3} - \frac{a_{2n-4}}{\lfloor 5} + \ldots (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_0}{\lfloor 2n+1} + \frac{(-1)^n}{\lfloor 2n}.$$

5. Expand θ in powers of $\tan \theta$.

Hence shew $\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{5.7} + \frac{1}{9.11} + \&c.$

6. Find the sum of n terms of the series

$$\sin \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) + \ldots\ldots$$

A man walks on a plane in such a manner, that when he has passed over a distance c in a straight line, he always changes his path through the same angle α in the same direction. Shew that when he

has done this n times, his distance from his starting point is

$\dfrac{c \sin \frac{na}{2}}{\sin \frac{a}{2}}$, and this distance makes an angle $(n-1)\frac{a}{2}$ with his first path

7. Investigate the relations between the coefficients of $f(x)$ and the roots of $f(x) = 0$.

If the roots of the equation $ax^4 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ be in harmonical progression, prove that $c^2 = 4bd$, and $c^4 + 400\, ad^3 = 0$.

8. If the equation $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ have two equal roots, shew that they are each equal to $\dfrac{bc - 9ad}{bac - 2b^3}$.

9. Shew that the roots of the equation

$$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c) - a'^2(x-a) - b'^2(x-b) - c'^2(x-c) - 2a'b'c' = 0,$$

are all real.

10. Find the equations of the tangent and normal at any point of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

Shew that $\sqrt{y^2 - 4ax}$ is the projection of the tangent from (xy) to the curve upon the directrix.

11. Find the polar equation of a conic, and of the tangent at a given point, the focus being the pole, and shew that two tangents drawn from any point to an ellipse subtend equal angles at either focus.

12. Find the ratios in which the straight line joining the points $(x_1 y_1)$ $(x_2 y_2)$ is divided by the curve

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0,$$

and prove that if the sum of the ratios vanishes, the point $(x_2 y_2)$ is on the polar of $(x_1 y_1)$.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1 Find the conditions of equilibrium of any number of forces acting upon a rigid body in any directions.

A smooth small ring is capable of sliding on a fine elliptic wire, whose transverse axis is vertical; two strings attached to the ring pass through small smooth rings at the foci, and sustain given weights; shew that if the ring be in equilibrium at any point besides the highest and lowest points of the wire, it will be in equilibrium in every position

2. From the general equations of equilibrium of an inextensible string under given forces.

A string is in the form of an ellipse in equilibrium under the action of a centre of force at the focus S. Prove that the difference of the squares of the tensions at two points P, Q of the string is propor-

tional to sin ASP. sin PSR, AS being the major axis and SR the line which bisects the angle PSQ.

3. Find the resultant attraction of a homogenous spherical shell of very small thickness upon a particle outside the shell.

4. State and prove the principle of virtual velocities, and apply it to prove the following:

Four weightless rods are connected by smooth joints so as to form a parallelogram; the opposite corners are connected by strings in tension: shew that the tensions of the strings are as the lengths of the diagonals along which they act.

5.* What is meant by *surfaces of equal pressure?* Shew that at any point the resultant force is normal to the surface of equal pressure passing through the point.

Every particle of a uniform rod attracts a mass of fluid with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance; find the form of the surfaces of equal pressure.

6. When a mass of homogenous fluid revolves uniformly about a fixed axis, shew how to find the pressure.

A quantity of heavy fluid contained in a cylindrical vessel revolves round the axis which is vertical; if half of the fluid remains unspilt determine the angular velocity.

7. Define the metacentre and find its position.

Ex. Find the metacentre of a right cone in a fluid with its axis vertical and vertex downwards.

8. If h, h^1 be the heights of the barometer at two stations whose heights are z and z^1, shew roughly that $z - z^1 = \frac{k}{g}(1 + \alpha t) \log \frac{h}{h^1}$

What are the errors to which this result is liable? Explain generally the effect of these errors.

9. Explain the formation of the focal lines of a small pencil obliquely reflected or refracted. Determine the position of the primary focus of a small pencil obliquely reflected at a concave spherical surface.

10. Determine the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct refraction through a plate.

The refractive index at any points of a plate at a distance x from its first surface is given by $\mu = f(x)$; if v be the distance from the first surface corresponding to a distance x in the plate, prove that the position of the focus is given by

$$v = x - f(x) \int \frac{dx}{f(x)}$$

v and x being estimated positive in the same direction.

11. A small object being viewed through a lens, compare the magnitude of the image and object.

A long-sighted person, who can see most distinctly at a distance of two yards, uses glasses of two feet focal length; at what distance from the glasses should the object be placed and how much will it be magnified?

12. Explain the formation of a Primary Rainbow.

LOGIC.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. Name the philosophers whose writings form epochs in the history of logic, and state the reasons of their doing so.

2. Logic is sometimes said to treat of the "principles of science." Explain this assertion; and discuss the question whether the methods of inductive Logic are applicable to such sciences as Theology, Ethics and Politics?

3. The processes of both induction and deduction have been objected to by different philosophers as vitiated by two very similar fallacies. Which are these fallacies? By whom have the objections been made, and on what grounds? How would you answer their objections?

4. Both Hamilton and J. S. Mill claim to be nominalists. Determine accurately the point in controversy between them, and discuss the question whether or not a certain admission which Mill makes in the exposition of his view of nominalism is fatal to his theory.

5. Both Bacon and Des Cartes claim to have introduced a new method of investigating truth. What are they? Wherein do they differ? In which of their works are they set forth? Give an outline of those works. Are the two methods really new?

6. Examine and compare Kant's categories with those of Aristotle. What objections have been made to the former by the Association School of Philosophers, and on what grounds?

7. Determine the place and value of hypothesis in scientific method; illustrate your remark by the Darwinian theory of natural selection.

8. Is it absolutely true, that two particular premises never admit of a conclusion? If not, state what sorts of conclusion may be drawn under what circumstances, and give examples.

9. State accurately the difference between the methods of agreement, simple enumeration and complete enumeration. The two beliefs, that every event has a cause, and that all men are mortal; by which of the above methods have they been acquired?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. Greek philosophy is generally divided into three great periods. Which are they? Give their initial and final dates and name the principal philosophers of each period in chronological order. Characterise briefly the philosophy of each period and show wherein they differ and how they arose one out of the other.

2. What are our sources for a knowledge of the life and teaching of Socrates? Discuss their relative value. How much of the Platonic Socrates is due to Plato? Socrates occupies a position with regard to Greek Philosophy, similar to that of Bacon in modern Philosophy. Show this clearly and trace their influence in the philosophy of their successors.

3. Sketch the life of Plato, noticing particularly the various circumstances that contributed to form his philosophical tenets. Write an outline of his doctrine of ideas and of the state. State and discuss Aristotle's objections to those doctrines

4. Give some account of the Vedánta, the Buddhist and the Sankhya philosophic systems; noticing especially their points of agreement and difference. Which of the modern philosophic systems of Europe do they respectively most nearly resemble? State your reasons.

5. Trace the influence of the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle in the formation of the philosophy of the schools generally, and more especially regarding the antithesis of Realism and Nominalism Name the most important philosophers on the Realistic and Nominalist sides. What causes contributed to the downfall of Aristotle's authority?

6. Give an outline of Kant's argument in his work, entitled the "Critic of Pure Reason." What was his object in writing that work? against the doctrine of which philosophers is it especially directed? Kant denied that he was an idealist. Was he correct; and, if at all, in what sense alone can he be said to have been an idealist?

7. Explain the character of the controversy between Hamilton and J. S. Mill as embodied in the two terms Introspective and Psychological method. Illustrate your remarks by reference to the idea of cause.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Estimate the degree of value that still attaches to the
12 Cartesian proof of the existence of the Deity.

State, and examine from a modern point of view, the theistic doctrine of Locke's Essay.

2. State and examine the Berkeleian conception of the Divine
10 nature. Point out in what respects it differs from the theistic conception of Ferrier.

3. Argue *pro* and *contra* the question whether the sequence of
15 effects from causes in the phænomenal world justifies the inference of an extra-phænomenal first cause.

4. Sketch the history of the design argument, and of the doc-
15 trine of Divine Providence. State the position assignable to the design argument in the theology of Hamilton and Mansel.

5. Hume says that orthodox theologians maintaining the
10 perfect simplicity of the Supreme Being are atheists without knowing that they are so. Point out the facts that give plausibility to such a statement.

Note the positive and negative elements in the conception of a personal God, and the several psychological data from which they are derivable.

6. "The Divine power," says J. S. Mill, "is always inter-
16 preted in a completely human signification, but the Divine goodness and justice must be understood to be such only in an

unintelligible sense." Examine J. S. Mill's criticism of Mansel's theology, and discuss the adequacy of the notion of a God left as possible in J. S. Mill's philosophy.

7. State after Herbert Spencer the several possible hypo-
12 theses as to the genesis of things Estimate the influence each is likely to exercise on individual and national character.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. "In making a dogma of fatalism, Stoicism was only
12 following the current of the age." Show that the several ethical systems of the Greeks are the reflex of the several periods of Greek political life.

2. Examine the controversy as to whether morality is of
13 custom, positive institution, consensus of society, or of nature.

3. In the Aristotelian ethics a high excellence is not attain-
15 able to the many. Prove this. Cite and explain in detail the Aristotelian definition of happiness Aristotle proposes to measure the virtues by reference to an ideal, typical man. Point out the confusion this introduces into his ethical system.

4. How, and following what earlier intimation, do the Stoics
15 define virtue? State the Stoic doctrines of universal depravity, and of the apathy of the wise man. By what concessions are these doctrines mitigated? State the Stoic teachings as to the relation of the individual to the community and to the cosmos.

5. Distinguish the variable and progressive from the in-
15 variable portions of morality. State various views that have been held in regard to the primary moralities or essential ethical laws.

6. Dividing philosophers into experientialists, intuitionalists,
15 and evolutionists, point out the several views that may be taken of the moral faculty. Exemplify these from your own reading, as, *e. g.*, from J. S. Mill, Bain, Mansel, McCosh, and Herbert Spencer.

7. Sketch the history of utilitarianism. Summarise the ex-
15 position of it by J. S. Mill, and examine this exposition in regard to the clearness of its standard or criterion, and the sufficiency of the sanctions it proposes.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. Show in detail that every mental process implies nervous
10 and cerebral activity. Show further that this fact does not necessitate a materialistic conception of things.

2. Give the classification of sensations generally adopted in
10 physiology and psychology.

What is meat by a *fixed idea*, and by spontaneous cerebration or ideomotor activity?

3. Formulate the views of modern psychologists on the question whether the notions of substance and power are purely negative or not.

4. Give Bain's empirical derivation of the notions of time and space, and point out the metaphysical and psychological difficulties that beset every such derivation.

5. Describe the present state of opinion in regard to the origin and nature of the primitive convictions. Show that on the intuitional hypothesis a process of abstraction and generalisation will be required in order to mark them out.

6. "Our mature will is a mass of acquisitions." Describe after Bain the primitive elements and the growth and education of the will.

7. Kant says that the understanding does not draw its laws from nature but prescribes them to it. Explain this, and state in what, according to Kant, the objectivity of a cognition lies. Elucidate the mode in which Hegel employs the Kantian categories in order to exhibit the process of things as an evolution of thought.

8. "Natural realism and absolute idealism are the two systems worthy of a philosopher." Justify or redargue this position of Sir W. Hamilton.

Honor Examination in Law.

1880.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—MR. A. SOUTTAR.

1. Explain the maxim *Ignorantia legis non excusat.* Is it absolutely true? If not, state precisely how you would limit it.

2. Codification may take place at an early or late period in the history of a legal system. Point out the difference between the causes, objects and effects at each of these periods.

3. Explain and comment on the following:

"But it is supposed by a multitude of writers on general and particular jurisprudence that there are positive laws which exist as positive laws independently of a Sovereign authority."

4. Compare *Jus praetorium* with English Equity.

5. Comment on the following—

"A sovereign government of one or a sovereign government of a number in its collegiate and sovereign capacity has no legal right (in the proper acceptation of the term) against its own subjects.

6. Contrast the servitudes of the Roman Law with the Easements of the English law.

HINDU LAW.

Examiner—BABU UPENDRA NATH MITRA.

1. Determine the precise position which the brother's daughter's son is entitled to occupy, in the order of succession, according to the Bengal School. If you know of any judicial decision bearing upon the subject, critically examine the grounds of such decision.

2 State what you know about the law relating to the right of a Hindu widow, to the accumulations of the profits of her husband's estate.

3 Define "stridhana" (1) according to the Dáyabhága and (2) according to the Mitakshará. Is property inherited by a daughter from her father, her "stridhana" in any part of British India? If a Hindu by a deed of gift transfers his immoveable property to his wife and her assigns, does the the property become her "absolute stridhana"?

4. Is the simultaneous adoption of two sons by the same person, valid under the Hindu Law? State and examine the arguments for and against the validity of such adoption.

5. Vasishta says, "Let not a woman either give or receive a son unless with the assent of her husband." As regards the right of a widow to adopt a son to her deceased husband, how has this text been interpreted in (1) Bengal, (2) Mithila, (3) Bombay, and (4) Madras. How does the Dattaka Chandrica interpret this text, so far as the right to *give* a son in adoption is concerned?

6. Who are entitled to maintenance under the Hindu Law? Are adult sons so entitled? What questions connected with the law relating to maintenance were discussed and decided in the Fullo Bench case of Khetramani Dasi *vs.* Kasináth Dás?

7. Is a childless Hindu widow (in Bengal) entitled to claim her father's estate, on the ground that she *may* remarry and have male issue? Would it make any difference if the widow remarried *before* her father's death?

THE LAW OF MORTGAGE, &c.

Examiner—MR. A. SOUTTAR.

1. Distinguish between a Conditional Sale under the old Hindu Law and a mortgage.

Give a short account of the Bengal Regulations dealing with conditional sales. What led to the passing of these regulations?

2. Explain shortly the different kinds of Bailments, and state precisely the rights and obligations of the Bailor and Bailee in each kind.

3. A, a merchant in London, delivers goods on board a ship to be carried from that port to Calcutta, which goods are consigned to B, a merchant at that place. Suppose the goods are lost through the fault of the carrier. Who in general is the proper person to sue and why? State the exceptions.

4. What is the effect of the non-registration of a mortgage? Suppose a mortgagee whose mortgage is unregistered wishes to recover the money lent by him, is the bond admissible in evidence to prove the loan? Explain your answer.

5 What do you mean by a "purchaser *bona fide*," for valuable consideration, without notice? In what cases is the allegation relied on? When used as a defence does it in your opinion override the rule that a man can pass no greater interest than he himself possesses at the time of transfer?

6. B and C are the recorded proprietors of a talook of which A, B and C are the co-sharers. The two latter having allowed the rent to fall in arrear, the talook was sold by the Zemindar and at the sale it was bought by D benamee for B and C.

A, alleging fraud on the part of B and C, sues them and the Zemindar to have the sale set aside Can A succeed? If you think so, give your reasons. If you think not, state what relief if any, you would have advised A to pray for.

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—BABU UPENDRA NATH MITRA.

1. How do the Sunni and Shia schools differ as to the law relating to (1) preemption, (2) gifts, (3) bequests, and (4) the distribution of the deficiency when the shares of the legal "sharers" exceed the whole estate?

2 If the marriage of a minor girl is contracted by her mother, is the marriage void or voidable? How and when does such marriage

become unquestionably valid? What is the difference between the doctrines of the two schools on this subject?

3. (1) What is the true meaning of the term "Akar"?

(2) May the right of preemption be claimed, in any case, in respect of a Mouza or Pergunnah? Discuss the question fully.

4. (1) What do our courts apply the Mahomedan Law to Mahomedans in Suits regarding gifts and preemption?

Is there any legislative enactment, under which Mahomedans may claim the right of having such suits determined by the strict letter of their own law?

(2) Does the Contract Act of 1872 govern cases between Mahomedans, brought before the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction? Support your answer by authorities.

5 How is "Wuqf" defined in (1) Hamilton's Hedaya, (2) Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, and (3) Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law?

Can a Mahomedan by using the term "Wuqf" effect a settlement of his property upon himself and his descendants, so as to render such property inalienable for ever?

6 Describe fully the three classes of "residuaries by relation." When is the father a sharer, and, when a residuary?

7. State briefly the Sunni and Shia doctrines as to the right of the husband and the wife to "the Return."

SUCCESSION.

Examiner—Mr. A. Souttar.

1. A and B are married in Calcutta on January 1st. 1875. At the date of the marriage the domicile of both parties was English. The wife is possessed of considerable movable and immovable property in the town of Calcutta. What interest, if any, has the husband in the property of the wife by virtue of the marriage? Explain your answer.

2. Explain what is meant by contentious proceedings in probate cases. What is the method of procedure? Supposing probate has been granted in a contentious proceeding, what steps, if any, would you advise to be taken by a person who is in possession of some of the property dealt with by the will and whose interest it is to show that the will is a forgery.

3. How many witnesses are required to attest a will? A having made his will was too weak to sign it and B signed it in A's presence and by his direction, B and C attested the will and were the only attesting witnesses. Is the will valid? Explain your answer.

4 State the points of distinction between Executors and Administrators. Distinguish between the two classes of Administrators. In 1874 a Hindu inhabitant of Calcutta died intestate leaving a widow and two sons. Part of the property of the deceased consisted of a house in Calcutta of which he was mortgagee. The widow took out Letters of Administration and wished to foreclose the mortgage. Who should be parties to a suit brought for that purpose? Explain your answer.

5. When is a legacy said to lapse? How does a lapsed legacy go where there is a residuary clause, and where there is not? Suppose the residue was bequeathed for purposes some of which are void, who is entitled to the portion intended for the void purposes?

6. Explain and distinguish between privileged and unprivileged wills. State the rules which govern the execution of each.

LAND TENURES, AND THE LAW OF LIMITATION AND PRESCRIPTION.

Examiner—Babu Upendra Nath Mitra.

1. Give a summary of the Bengal law relating to Lakhiraj Tenures and their resumption.

What are Jagirs, Enams, and, Haqqs?

2. Where a dependent taluk of the first degree has been held at a fixed rent from 1783, is the talukdár protected from an increase of rent, in respect of *accretions* by alluvion to his taluk? Discuss the question fully.

3. How and to what extent may the rent of a shikmi taluk created after the Permanent Settlement, be enhanced? Does any Act or Regulation lay down the grounds on which such enhancement may be claimed?

4. A tract of alluvial land appears (upon inspection of a new Survey map) to have been added to a zamindari, and the collector assesses such land under Act IX of 1847, with a revenue payable to Government. May the zamindar bring a civil suit to set aside the assessment on the ground that the land is a re-formation upon the old site of a part of his estate? Give reasons.

5. In what respects do the provisions of Act XV of 1877, differ from those of Act IX of 1871, (1) as regards "legal disability" and (2) as regards the computation of the period of limitation prescribed for applications"?

In 1872, a right to sue on a promissory note accrues to B, a minor. B attains his majority in 1878 and transfers his right to C, another minor. C attains his majority in 1879 and brings a suit on the promissory note in 1880. Is the suit barred by limitation?

6. How does "acquiescence" differ from "laches"? How far if at all, does the equitable doctrine of "acquiescence" apply in this country to cases in which the period of limitation is laid down by Statute? What was the express provision of Act XIV of 1859 on this subject?

7. Distinguish "Limitation" from "Prescription negative" and "Prescription positive." Illustrate your answer by reference to the provisions of Act XV of 1877.

8. A is a purchaser for valuable consideration from an express trustee *with* notice of the trust. B is a similar purchaser, *without* notice of the trust. What protection, if any, does the Indian Limitation Act afford to A and B respectively? Is there any difference between the English law and the Indian law on this subject?

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1880.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

(*Note—Only two of the last four questions are to be answered*)

1. Modernise the following passages, giving notes on the words in italics.

(*a*.) For to the contrarie is euydence in holi scripture. Mat. Ve. C., where it is seid thus: 'Blessid *ben* thei that *moornen* or weilen, for thei schulen be counfortid;' and also, gen. [xvii.] *c*, Sara the wijf of Abraham was punyschid, for pat sche lauged bihinde the dore of the tabernacle where it is also groundid in holi scripture that men mygten allowe abli or schulden *pleie* in word bi bourding, or in deede by renning or leping or schuting, or bi sitting at the merels or by casting *of coitis*.

(*b*). But the iniquity of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy and deals with the merit of men without distinction to merit of perpetuity. Who can but pity the founder of the pyramids; Herostratus lives that burnt the temple of Diana, he is almost lost that built it. Time hath spared the epitaph of Adrian's horse, confounded that of himself. In vain we compute our felicities by the advantage of our good names, since bad have equal duration; and Thersites is like to live as long as Agamemnon And since death must be the Lucina of life, ..since our longest sun sets at right declensions and makes but winter arches, and therefore it cannot be long before we lie down in darkness and have our light in ashes.

(*c*). In Sutes of Favour, the first Comming ought to take little place: So farre forth Consideration may bee had of his Trust, that if Intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have beene had but by him, Advantage bee not taken of the Note, but the Partie left to his other meanes and, in some sort, Recompenced for his Discoverie.

2. Into what parts did Bacon divide his Instauratio magna? How far is it true to say that Bacon was the 'Father of Inductive Philosophy?' Contrast the meanings of the word 'Essay' as applied to Bacon's and to Macaulay's essays.

3. What does Addison say was the object of the Spectator and what was the character and extent of its influence? Contrast the subjects treated of by the two principal contributors to the Spectator and their styles.

4. Trace the rise of prose fiction in English and give an analysis of the styles of any two great Novelists of this century, the one male, the other female, with a sketch of the plot of any one work of each.

5 Had Teufelsdröckh also a father and mother; did he at one time wear drivel-bibs and live on spoon-meat? .....Good Heaven how did he comport himself when in Love? By what singular stair-steps, in short, and subterranean passages and sloughs of Despair, and steep Pisgah hills, has he reached this wonderful prophetic Hebron (a true Old-Clothes Jewry) where he now dwells?

Explain the above extract and give some account of the work from which it is taken and of the author's influence on English thought.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

Note—Only two of the last four questions are to be answered.

1. Explain (with special references to the words in italics) and illustrate by quotations:

(*a*) 'Dere brother,' quoth pers the devell is ful queynte
To *encombren* holy chirche he casteth ful *harde*,
And fluricheth his falsnes upon fole wise,
And fer he casteth to forn the folk *to destroye*
Of the kynrede of Caym he caste the freres,
And founded hem on farsens feyned for gode;
But thei with her fals faith michel folk *schendeth*,
Crist called hem him-self kynde ypocrites;
How often he cursed hem wel can y tellen
He seide *ones* him-self to that sory puple
'Wo *worthe* ge wygtes wel lerned of the lawe!'

Analyse the metre of the above extract.

(*b*) *Hol.* He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument. I abhor such fantastical phantasimes, such insociable, *point-devise companions*; such rackers of orthography as to speak dout, fine, when he should say doubt; det when he should pronounce debt, debt, not det.....This is abhominable—which he would call abbominable; it insinuateth me of insanie. Anne intelligis, domine? to make frantic, lunatic?"

Nat. Laus Deo! Bone intelligo.

Hol. "Bone?"—bone for bené: *Priscian a little scratched*; 'twill serve. Serve

(*c*) *Brut.* All tongues speak of him and the bleared sight
Is spectacled to see him; *your* prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry
While she chats him; the kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck
Clambering the walls to eye him; *stalls*, *bulks*, windows
Are smothered up, leads filled, and ridges horsed
With *variable complexions*, all agreeing
In earnestness to see him; seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throngs and *puff*

To win a vulgar station.

(*d.*) Earth fills her lap with treasures of her own ;
Yearnings she hath of her own natural kind,
And even with something of a mother's mind
And no unworthy aim
The homely nurse doth all she can
To make her foster-child, her inmate man,
Forget the glories he hath known
And that imperial palace whence he came.

Give an analysis of the poem from which this stanza is an extract. What is the metre of the poem?

(*e.*) The inheritors of unfulfilled renown
Rose from their thrones, built beyond mortal thought
Far in the unapparent. Chatterton
Rose pale, his solemn agony had not
Yet faded from him ; Sidney as he fought,
And as he fell, and as he lived and loved,
Sublimely mild, a spirit without spot,
Arose ; and Lucan, by his death approved.
Oblivion, as they rose, shrank like a thing reproved.
Explain the allusions.

2. They pass the planets seven and pass the fixt
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talked and that first mov'd.
P. L. iii 481.
What if the sun
Be centre to the world, and other stars,
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various rounds.
P. L viii. 122.

Account for the above inconsistency ; and also for Milton's "mingling the Biblical Heaven and the Greek Olympus." Quote instances of the latter incongruity. Comment on Johnson's estimate of Samson Agonistes.

3. What is the "Rosicrucian Machinery" of the Rape of the Lock, and why is it so called ? Give an account of the quarrel on this subject between the author and his friend, and quote the lines in which the former satirized the latter. What was Byron's opinion of Pope as a poet ?

4. Though truths in manhood darkly join
Deep-seated in our mystic frame,
We yield all blessing to the name
Of Him that made them current coin.

For Wisdom dealt with mortal powers
Where truth in closest words shall fail,
When truth embodied in a tale
Shall enter into lowly doors.

And so the Word had breath and wrought
With human hands the creed of creeds
In loveliness of perfect deeds,
More strong than all poetic thought

Which he may read that binds the sheaf,
Or builds the house or digs the grave,
And those wild eyes that watch the wave
In roarings round the coral reef.

Explain fully the thoughts in the above extract and show how they are connected with the context.

5. Tennyson is a born poet, that is a builder of airy palaces and imaginary castles. But the individual passion and absorbing pre-occupations which generally guide the hands of such men are wanting to him; he found in himself no place of a new edifice; he has built after all the rest. Taine.

Examine this criticism and support or confute it by reference to, and quotations from, Tennyson's poems.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

(*Note—Only three questions in each group are to be answered.*)

1. (*a*). "In Elizabethan English every variety of apparent grammatical inaccuracy meets us."

Quote and comment on half-a-dozen of these apparent inaccuracies.

(*b*). Quote lines from Shakspere showing some of the various licenses that he allows himself in the scansion of his blank verse.

2. Quote some of the more conspicuous anachronisms to be found in Shakspere, and show how they do not prevent his being a more 'correct' poet than the author of 'Cato.'

3. Describe a theatre in Shakspere's time and show how modern dramatic writing has been affected by the changes in the manner of presenting plays.

4 Describe a Miracle Play, a Mystery, a Morality, a Pageant, a Mask.

Who or what were—

Abbot of Misrule?	The Hobby Horse?
Children of the Revels?	A morrice dance?
Her Majesty's Servants?	Termagant?

5. What are meant by metre and by rhyme tests applied to determine the relative date of plays of Shakspere? Give examples of their use for any two of his plays.

1. Discuss the origin and give examples of the earliest use of the term *Anglo-Saxon*. With what propriety has it been used to designate a language spoken in England? State fully the arguments in favour of replacing it by the term *Old English*.

2. What does Max Muller indicate by the term 'Phonetic decay?' Show how this process has affected the spelling or pronunciation of the words:—*silly*, *laugh*, *stranger*, *woman*, *grunsel* and discuss the orthography of the words: *sister*, *could*, *honour*, *such*, *renowned*.

3. Trace the origin and explain the use of the termination *-ing* in the English language. What older forms did it supplant? Max Müller says "The vulgar or dialectic expression '*he is a going*' is far more correct than '*he is going.*'" Discuss this statement.

4. Trace the history of the word *its* in English, quoting instances of its use by Milton and Shakspere. Argue the case for and against 'Phonetic spelling' Discuss the derivation, history and present meaning of the words *influence, charity, respectable, shrewd, buxom, kindly, gossip.*

5. Give instances of half-a-dozen mistakes in idiom commonly to be met with in the English writing and speaking of educated natives. Show the origin of the blunder in each case.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

(*Write on one subject only.*)

1. The Higher Education of Women.
2. Liberty of Printing: a sketch of the rise, progress and present condition of Journalism in European Countries and in India; the uses and abuses of a free Press.
3. The influence of the French Revolution on the English Literature of the end of the last century.

PROSE, DRAMA.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Kadambari, Mrichchhakatica.

1. Translate the following passage into English—

चन्द्रापीडस्तान् सर्व्वान् सम्मानयित्वा यथोचितमनन्तरं तुरङ्गमाधिरूढेनानुगम्यमानो वैशम्पायनेन राजलक्ष्मीनिवासयोग्यपुण्डरीकाकृतिना सकलराजन्यकुलकुमुदषण्डचन्द्रमण्डलेनेव तुरङ्गमसेनाखवन्तीपुलिनायमानेन क्षीरोदफेनधवलितवासुकिफणामण्डलच्छविना स्खलमुक्ताकलापजालकाहतेनोपरि चिक्रीडितं केसरिणमुद्धतातिमहता कार्त्तस्वरदण्डेन ध्रियमाणेनातपत्रेण निवारितातपः उभयतः समुद्धूयमानचामरकलापपवनवर्त्तितकर्णपल्लवः पुरः प्रधावता तरुणवीरपुरुषप्रायेणानेकसहस्रसंख्येन पदातिपरिजनेन जय जीवेति च मधुरवचसा मङ्गलप्रायमनवरतमुच्चैः पठता वन्दिजनेन स्तूयमानो नगराभिमुखः प्रतस्थे ।

क्रमेण च तं समासादितविग्रहम् अनङ्गमिवावतीर्णं नगरमार्गमनुप्राप्तमवलोक्य सर्व्व एव परित्यक्तसकलव्यापारो रजनीकरोदयपरिबुध्यमानकुमुदवनानुकारी जनः समजनि। सत्यस्मिन् सम्प्रति मुखकुमुदकदम्बकविडम्बताकृतिः कार्त्तिकेयो विडम्बयति कुमारशब्दम्। अहो वयमतिपुण्यभाजः यदिमाममानुषीमस्याकृतिम् अन्तःसमारूढप्रीतिरसनिष्यन्दविस्तारितेन कुतूहलोत्तानितेन लोचनयुगलेनानिवारितः पश्यामः। सफलो नोऽद्य जाता जन्मवत्ता सर्व्वथा नमोऽस्मै रूपान्तरधारिणे भगवते चन्द्रापीड़च्छद्मने पुण्डरीकेक्षणायेति वदन् आरक्षितप्रणामाञ्जलि नगरलोकः प्रणनाम।

2. *a.* Translate into English the following passages:

अधिकरणिकः। भद्र शोधनक! बहिर्निष्क्रम्य ज्ञायताम् कः कः कार्य्यार्थीति।

प्रकारः। (सहर्षं) उपस्थिता अधिकरणिकाः। अहं वरपुरुषो मनुष्यो वासुदेवो राष्ट्रियशालो राजशालः कार्य्यार्थी।

अधि। कथं! प्रथममेव राष्ट्रियशालः कार्य्यार्थी। यथा सूर्योदये उपरागो महापुरुषनिपातमेव कथयति। शोधनक! व्याकुलनाद्य व्यवहारेण भवितव्यम्; भद्र! निष्क्राम्योच्यताम् गच्छ, अद्य न दृश्यते तव व्यवहार इति।

प्रकारः। किं! न दृश्यते मम व्यवहारः? यदि न दृश्यते तदा आयुक्तं राजानं पालकं भगिनीपतिं विज्ञाप्य भगिनीं मातरञ्च विज्ञाप्य एतमाधिकरणिकं दूरीकृत्यान्यमधिकरणिकमत्र स्थापयिष्यामि।

* * * * * *

अधि। धनदत्त वसन्तसेना आर्य्यचारुदत्तस्य गृहं गतेति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः। भद्र शोधनक! गच्छ, आर्य्य चारुदत्तं खेदमसम्भ्रान्तमनुद्विग्नं सादरमाकृष्य, प्रस्तावनाधिकरणिकस्त्वां द्रष्टुमिच्छतीति।

शोधनकः। यदार्य्य आज्ञापयति। एतु एतु आर्य्यः।

अधिकरणिकः। आर्य्य चारुदत्त! अस्तिभवतोऽस्या आर्य्याया दुहित्रा सह प्रसक्तिः प्रणयः प्रीतिर्वा?

चारुदत्तः। कस्याः?

अधि। अस्याः। (इति वसन्तसेनामातरं दर्शयति)

चारु। (उत्थाय) आर्य्ये अभिवादये।

अधि। आर्य्य! गणिका तव मित्रम्?

चारु। (लज्जां नाटयति)

श्रेष्ठिकायस्थौ। आर्य्य चारुदत्त! भण, अलं लज्जया व्यवहारः खल्वेषः।

चारु। (सलज्जं) भो अधिकृता! मया कथमीदृशं वक्तव्यं! यथा गणिका मम मित्रमिति। अथवा यौवनमचापराध्यति न चरित्रम्।

अधि। व्यवहारः सविघ्नोऽयं त्यज लज्जां हृदि स्थिताम्।
ब्रूहि सत्यमलं धैर्य्यं छलमत्र न गच्छते॥

अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति। आर्य्य! वसन्तसेना क्व?

चारु। गृहं गता।

अधि। एष भो निर्मलज्योत्स्नो राहुणा ग्रस्यते शशी।
जलं कूलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते॥

चारु। आभरणानीति न जाने किन्त्वलङ्कृत्य हृदानीतानीति जाने।

अधि। आर्य्य चारुदत्त! सत्यमभिधीयताम्।
इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन् निःशङ्ककर्कशाः कशाः।
तव गात्रे पतिष्यन्ति सहास्माकं मनोरथैः॥

चारु। अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते।
यदि सम्भाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया॥

(स्वगतं) न च मे वसन्तसेनाविरहितस्य जीवितेन कृत्यम्। (प्रकाशम्) भोः किं बहुना।

मया किल स्वशंसेन लोकद्वयमजानता।
स्त्रीरतिस्त्र विशेषेण शेषमेषोऽभिधास्यति॥

शकारः। व्यापादिता, अरे त्वमपि भण मया व्यापादितेति।

चारु। त्वयैवोक्तम्।

अधि। भोः राजपुरुषाः! गृह्यतामयं चारुदत्तः। (राजपुरुषा गृह्णन्ति)

अधि। आर्य्य चारुदत्त! निर्णये वयं प्रमाणम्; शेषे तु राजा तथापि शोधनकं विज्ञाप्यतां राजा पालकः।

अयं हि पातकी विप्रो न बध्यो मनुरब्रवीत्।
राष्ट्रादस्मात् निवास्यो विभवैरक्षतैः सह॥

b. Compare the procedure in the above trial with modern European Jurisprudence, as to receiving of charges, trial of the accused, and the Judge's power of sentencing.

POETRY.—NAISHADHA, II.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

1. *a.* Translate the following lines into English:

पतगस्थिरकालपालनादतिविश्रम्भमवापितो नु सः ।
अतुलं विदधे कुतूहलं भुजमेतस्य भजन् मत्तीभुजः ॥ ७ ॥
स्पृपमानसमिष्टमानसः स निमज्जन् कुतुकामृतोर्म्मिषु ।
अवलम्बितकर्णशस्कुली कलभीकं रचयन्नवोचत ॥ ८ ॥

अचिरादुपकर्णुराचरेदथवाऽप्योपयिकीमुपक्रियां ।
पृथुरित्यभयाणुरस्तु सा न विशेषे विदुषामिह ग्रहः ॥ १४ ॥
भविता न विचारचारु चेत्तदपि श्रव्यमिदं मदीरितं ।
खगवागिथमित्यतोऽपि किं न मृदन्वास्यति कीरगीरिव ॥ १५ ॥
स जयत्यरिसार्थसार्थकीकृतनामा किल भीमभूपतिः ।
यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभुं हसति द्यामपि शक्रभर्तृकां ॥ १६ ॥
दमनादमनाक् प्रमेदुषस्तनयां तस्यगिरस्तपोधनात् ।
वरमाप स दिष्टपिष्टपचितयानन्यमदृग् गुणाढ्यां ॥ १७ ॥
भुवनत्रयसुभ्रुवामसौ दमयन्ती कमनीयतामदं ।
उदियाय यतस्तनुश्रिया दमयन्तीति ततोऽभिधां दधौ ॥ १८ ॥
श्रियमेव परं धराधिपाद्गुणसिन्धोरुदितामवेक्ष्य तां ।
व्यवधावपि वा विधोः कलां मृडचूडानिलयां न वेद कः ॥ १९ ॥
चिकुरप्रकरा जयन्ति ते विदुषी मूर्द्धनि सा विभर्त्ति यान् ।
पशुनाप्यपुरस्कृतेन तत्तुलनामिच्छतु चामरेण कः ॥ २० ॥
खदशोर्ज्जनयन्ति साम्बनां खुरकण्डूयनकैतवान्मृगाः ।
जितयोरदयत् प्रमीलयोस्तदखर्व्वेक्षणशोभया भयात् ॥ २१ ॥

b. Elucidate the play on the words मानस, भुज, सार्थ, and दमनात्मनाक् in the above extracts.

Sisupálabadha I.

2. *a.* Give the sense of the following lines in Sanscrit prose in your own words different from the text as far as possible.

रथ कृपण पटलेन रोचिषा-
मृषिलिषः संवलिता विरेजिरे ।

चलत्यलाशान्तरगोचरास्तरो-
स्तुषारमूर्त्तेरिव नक्तमंशवः ॥ २१ ॥
प्रफुल्लतापिञ्छनिभैरभीषुभिः
शुभैश्च सप्तच्छदपाण्डुभिः ।
परस्परेण च्छुरितामलच्छवी
तदेकवर्णाविव तौ बभूवतुः ॥ २२ ॥
युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो
जगन्ति यस्यां सविकाशमासत ।
तनौ ममुस्तच्च मनो कैटभद्विष-
स्तपोधनाभ्यागमसम्भवा मुदः ॥ २३ ॥
निदाघधामानमिवाधिदीधितिं
मुदा विकाशं मुनिमभ्युपेयुषी ।
विलोचने विभदधिश्रितश्रिणी
स पुण्डरीकाक्षदृति स्फुटोऽभवत् ॥ २४ ॥
सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपु-
र्विसारिभिः सौधमिवाऽथ लम्भयन् ।
द्विजावलिव्याजनिशाकरांशुभिः
शुचिस्मितां वाचमवाचदच्युतः ॥ २५
हरत्यघं सम्प्रति हेतुरेष्यतः
शुभस्य पूर्व्वाचरितैः कृतं शुभैः ।
शरीरभाजां भवदीयदर्शनं
व्यनक्ति कालत्रितयेऽपि योग्यताम् ॥ २६ ॥

b. Who is meant by रथाङ्गपाणि and why was he so called? Of the three classes of words यौगिक, यौगिकरूढ and रूढ, to which class would you refer रथाङ्गपाणि?

Siswupálabadha XIV.

3. *a.* Translate the following passage into English:

सप्तनन्तुमधिगन्तुमिच्छतः
कुर्व्वनुग्रहमनुज्ञया मम ।
मूलतामुपगते खलु त्वयि
प्रापि धर्म्ममयवृत्तता मया ॥ ६ ॥
सम्भृतोपकरणेन निर्म्मलां

कर्त्तुमिष्टिमभिवाञ्छता मया
त्वं समीरणदेव प्रतीक्षितः
कर्षकेण वलजान् पुपूषता ॥ ७ ॥
वीतविघ्नमनघेन भाविता
सन्निधेस्तव मखेन मेऽधुना ।
कोविदस्मुमलमाश्रितोदये
वासरश्रियमशीतदीधितौ ॥ ८ ॥
स्वापतेयमधिगम्य धर्म्मतः
पर्य्यपालयमवीक्षयञ्च यत् ।
तीर्थगामि करवै विधानत-
स्तज्जुषस्व जुहवानि चानले ॥ ९ ॥
पूर्व्वमङ्ग जुहुधि त्वमेव वा
स्नातवत्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि ।
सोमपायिनि भविष्यते मया
वाञ्छितोत्तमवितानयाजिना ॥ १० ॥

b. Parse प्रापि भाविता करवै and भविष्यते.

c. Derive स्वापतेयं.

VEDA AND PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

[N. B. Only three sets of questions require to be answered. Candidates have the option of selecting three sets. No account will be taken of answers of a 4th set.]

1. *a.* Translate the following passages into English:

R. V. xxii. ९ अग्ने पत्नीरिहा वह देवानामुशतीरुप ।
त्वष्टारं सोमपीतये ॥
१० आ ग्ना अग्न इहावसे होत्रां यविष्ठ भारतीं ।
वरूत्रीं धिषणां वह ॥
११ अभि नो देवीरवसा महः शर्मणा नृपत्नीः ।
अच्छिन्नपत्राः सचंतां ॥
१२ इहेन्द्राणीमुप ह्वये वरुणानीं स्वस्तये ।

अग्नार्थो सोमपीतये ॥

१३ मही द्यौः पृथिवी च न इमं यज्ञं मिमिक्षतां ।
पिपृतां नो भरीमभिः ॥

१४ तयोरिद्घृतवत्पयो विप्रा रिहन्ति धीतिभिः ।
गन्धर्वस्य ध्रुवे पदे ॥

१५ स्योना पृथिवि भवानृक्षरा निवेशनी ।
यच्छा नः शर्म सप्रथः ॥

१६ अतो देवा अवन्तु नो यतो विष्णुर्विचक्रमे ।
पृथिव्याः सप्त धामभिः ॥

१७ इदं विष्णुर्वि चक्रमे त्रेधा नि दधे पदं ।
समूळ्हमस्य पांसुरे ॥

१८ त्रीणि पदा वि चक्रमे विष्णुर्गोपा अदाभ्यः ।
अतो धर्माणि धारयन् ॥

१९ विष्णोः कर्माणि पश्यत यतो व्रतानि पस्पशे ।
इन्द्रस्य युज्यः सखा ॥

b. To what does इदं refer?

c. Who were Hotrá, Bháratí and Dhishaná? What does ग्ना mean? Can you compare "gna" with any word in another language in a similar sense?

d. Derive ऋपत्नी. What are goddesses called अच्छिन्नपत्राः?

e. What is meant by गन्धर्वस्य पदे?

f. What is meant by अतः? (verse 16).

Kathopanishad.

2. *a.* Translate the following passages into English:

अन्यच्छ्रेयोऽन्यदुतैव प्रेयस्ते उभे नानार्थे पुरुषं सिनीतः । तयोः श्रेय आददानस्य साधु भवति हीयतेऽर्थाद्य उ प्रेयो वृणीते ॥ १ ॥ श्रेयश्च प्रेयश्च मनुष्यमेतस्तौ सम्परीत्य विविनक्ति धीरः । श्रेयो हि धीरोऽभिप्रेयसो वृणीते प्रेयो मन्दो योगक्षेमाद्वृणीते ॥ २ ॥

यस्त्वविज्ञानवान् भवत्ययुक्तेन मनसा सदा । तस्येन्द्रियाण्यवश्यानि दुष्टाश्वा इव सारथेः ॥ ५ ॥ यस्तु विज्ञानवान् भवति युक्तेन मनसा सदा । तस्येन्द्रियाणि वश्यानि सदश्वा इव सारथेः ॥ ६ ॥ यस्त्वविज्ञानवान् भवत्य-

मनस्कः सदाशुचिः । न स तत्पदमाप्नोति संसारञ्चाधिगच्छति ॥ ७ ॥ यस्तु विज्ञानवान् भवति समनस्कः सदाशुचिः । स तु तत्पदमाप्नोति यस्माद् भूयो न जायते ॥ ८ ॥ विज्ञानसारथिर्यस्तु मनःप्रग्रहवान्नरः । सोऽध्वनः पारमाप्नोति तद्विष्णोः परमम्पदं ॥ ९ ॥ इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परम्मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्बुद्धेरात्मा महान् परः ॥ १० ॥ महतः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात् पुरुषः परः । पुरुषान्न परङ्किञ्चित् सा काष्ठा सा परा गतिः ॥ ११ ॥

b. What is meant by महत् अव्यक्तं and पुरुष severally? What would व्यक्तं mean again?

Tattwa Kaumudi.

3. *a.* Translate the following lines into English:

प्रीत्यप्रीतिविषादात्मकाः प्रकाशप्रवृत्तिनियमार्थाः ।
अन्योन्याभिभवाश्रयजननमिथुनवृत्तयश्च गुणाः ॥ १२ ॥
सत्त्वं लघुप्रकाशकमिष्टमुपष्टम्भकं चलञ्च रजः ।
गुरुवरणकमेव तमः प्रदीपवच्चार्थतो वृत्तिः ॥ १३ ॥
अविवेक्यादेः सिद्धिस्त्रैगुण्यात्तद्विपर्ययाभावात् ।
कारणगुणात्मकत्वात् कार्य्यस्याव्यक्तमपि सिद्धम् ॥ १४ ॥
भेदानां परिमाणात् समन्वयाच्छक्तितः प्रवृत्तेश्च ।
कारणकार्य्यविभागादविभागाद् वैश्वरूप्यस्य ॥ १५ ॥
कारणमस्त्यव्यक्तं प्रवर्त्तते त्रिगुणतः समुदयाच्च ।
परिमाणतः सलिलवत् प्रतिप्रतिगुणाश्रयविशेषात् ॥ १६ ॥
सङ्घातपरार्थत्वात् त्रिगुणादिविपर्य्ययादधिष्ठानात् ।
पुरुषोऽस्ति भोक्तृभावात् कैवल्यार्थं प्रवृत्तेश्च ॥ १७ ॥

b. How many eternal principles do the Sánkhyas contend for—and what are their reasons for such a contention?

c. How do the Atheistic Sánkhyas maintain their position about the non-existence of God consistently with the above principles?

d. Express the meanings of व्यक्तं and अव्यक्तं by means of English terms.

e. What reasons do the Sánkhyas give for not trusting to the Vedas for permanent relief from the miseries of life?

f. What is the Sánkhya conception of अपवर्ग or मोक्ष? Compare it with the Buddhistic conception of निर्वाण.

Brahma Sutras.

उभयथापि न कर्मातस्तद्भावः ॥ १२ ॥

4. *a.* How many sentences are compressed into this sutra? Give the sentences separately. State their subjects and predicates whether expressed or implied—and explain their allusions.

b. Translate into English—

रूपादिमत्त्वाच्च विपर्य्ययो दर्शनात् ॥ १५ ॥

सावयवानां द्व्यणुकानामवयवशो विभज्यमानानां यतः परो विभागो न सम्भवति ते चतुर्विधा रूपादिमन्तः परमाणवः चतुर्विधस्य रूपादिमतो भूतभौतिकस्यारम्भका नित्याश्चेति यद्वैशेषिका अभ्युपगच्छन्ति स तेषामभ्युपगमो निरालम्बन एव, यतो रूपादिमत्त्वात् परमाणूनामणुत्वनित्यत्वविपर्ययः प्रसज्येत परमकारणापेक्षया स्थूलत्वमनित्यत्वञ्च तेषामभिप्रेतविपरीतमापद्येतेत्यर्थः। कुतः, एवं लोके दृष्टत्वात्, यद्धि लोके रूपादिमद्वस्तु तत्तत्स्वकारणापेक्षया स्थूलमनित्यञ्च दृष्टं, तद्यथा पटस्तन्तूनपेक्ष्य स्थूलोऽनित्यश्च भवति, तन्तवश्चांशूनपेक्ष्य स्थूला अनित्याश्च भवन्ति, तथा चामी परमाणवो रूपादिमन्तस्तैरभ्युपगम्यन्ते, तस्मात्तेऽपि कारणवन्तस्तदपेक्षया स्थूला अनित्याश्च प्राप्नुवन्ति। यच्च नित्यत्वे कारणं नैतत्तत् 'सत्कारणवन्नित्यं' [वै० अ० ४। आ० १। सू० १] इति, तदप्येवं सत्यणुषु न सम्भवति, उक्तेन प्रकारेण कारणवत्त्वोपपत्तेः, यदपि नित्यत्वे द्वितीयं कारणमुक्तं 'अनित्यमिति च विशेषतः प्रतिषेधभावः' [वै० अ० ४। आ० १। सू० ४] इति तदपि, नावश्यं परमाणूनां नित्यत्वं साधयति, असति हि यस्मिन् कस्मिंश्चिन्नित्ये वस्तुनि नित्यशब्देन नञः समासो नोपपद्यते न पुनः परमाणुनित्यत्वमेवापेक्ष्यते तच्चास्त्येव नित्यं परमकारणं ब्रह्म। न च शब्दार्थव्यवहारमात्रेण कस्यचिदर्थस्य प्रसिद्धिर्भवति, प्रमाणान्तरसिद्धयोः शब्दार्थयोर्व्यवहारावतारात्।

SANSCRIT TRANSLATION AND GRAMMAR.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

1. *a.* Translate the following passage into Sanscrit:

The especial object of the worship of Ramananda's followers is Vishnu as Ramchandra. They of course reverence all the other incarnations of Vishnu, but they maintain the superiority of Rámá in the present or Kali Yug. Hence they are known collectively as Ramavats. Although the same variety prevails as amongst the Ramánujas as to the exclusive or collective worship of the male or

female members of this incarnation or of Ráma and Sita, singly or jointly, or Sita Ráma: individuals of them also pay particular veneration to some of the other forms of Vishnu and they hold in like estimation, as the Rámánujas and every Vaishnava sect, the Salagram stone and Tulasi plant; their forms of worship correspond with those of the Hindus generally, but some of the mendicant members of the sect, who are very numerous and are usually known as Vairagis or Viraktas, consider all forms of adoration superfluous beyond the incessant invocation of the name of Krishna and Ráma.

b. What are the conditions in which the regular reduplication of roots in लिट or Perfect Tense is disturbed by special rules; and what are those special rules?

c. In what cases do verbs receive the prefix आन in the Perfect Tense?

d. What verbs are conjugated in the Perfect Tense with the help of the verb *to be* or *to do*?

e. How do the prepositions प्र आ वि and नि affect the meaning of the verb सद्? Decline its participle in वस् in the accusative and instrumental plurals masculine.

f. How many forms have the verbs इण् and सार्ज् in लुङ् (Aorist)? Give their 3rd singulars in that tense.

g. Are there any verbs in Sanscrit such as European grammarians call *Defective* verbs? Give examples if there be.

h. What effects have the redundancies (इत्) ओ ज ल and इर् in roots on their conjugation?

i. What are the variations in meaning caused by prepositions प्र अप सम वि परि उप आ when prefixed to the root हृ?

j. What case does the verb जन् govern and in what sense?

k. Give a few instances of the objective case taking the form of the genitive or sixth case.

l. Give the opposite meanings of अलं and the conditions in which it gets them.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Define the eccentric angle of a point on an ellipse. Shew that the difference of the eccentric angles at the extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters is constant.

From any point of the curve

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 \rho^2 = \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-1\right)\left(\frac{b^2 x^2}{a^2}+\frac{a^2 y^2}{b^2}\right)$$

tangents are drawn to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$. Shew that the

length of the chord of contact is constant

2 Explain the nature of the connection of the conic $l\alpha^2 + m\beta^2 + n\gamma^2 = 0$ with the triangle of reference

Find the co-ordinates of its centre

3 Find the $= n$ to the nine point circle in trilinear co-ordinates

The three tangents to the nine point circle of a Δ ABC at the middle point of the sides form a second Δ A′B′C′ Shew that if AA′, BB′, CC′ be joined the triangle formed by these lines is homologous to the triangle ABC, and the $= n$ to the axis of homology is

$$\frac{a\alpha}{b^2 - c^2} + \frac{b\beta}{c^2 - a^2} + \frac{c\gamma}{a^2 - b^2} = 0$$

4 When the $= n$ to a conic is given in the general form

$$S = (abc\, a'b'c')\,(x\,y)^2 = 0$$

shew that the $= n$ to the asymptotes is

$$(ab - c'^2)\,S = 2\,a'b'c' - aa'^2 - bb'^2.$$

5 Find the condition that the general $= n$ of the second degree in trilinear co ordinates may represent a circle.

Shew that the $= n$ to the common chord of the osculating circle of the conic $\frac{l}{\alpha} + \frac{m}{\beta} + \frac{n}{\gamma} = 0$ at the vertex A is

$$(b\beta + c\gamma)(m^2 + n^2 - 2mn\cos A) = la(m\beta + n\gamma)$$

6 Find the $= n$ to the tangent cone drawn from any point to touch a sphere

Find also the $= n$ to the podal of a sphere with respect to any point

7 Define an ellipse and obtain its equation

If the normal at any point P of an ellipsoid meet the principal planes in $G_1\ G_2\ G_3$ shew that $PG_1 \cdot PG_2 \cdot PG_3 = a^2 b^2 c^2$ and that

$PG_1 \cdot PG_2 \cdot PG_3 = \dfrac{D^3}{\pi^3 abc}$ where D is the area of the section conjugate to CP

8 Find the $= n$ to a hyperboloid of one sheet referred to its principal axes as diameters

If two generators of the hyperboloid be taken as two of the axes of co-ordinates, shew that the $= n$ is of the form

$$z^2 + az = lyz + mzx + nxy.$$

9. Find an expression for the radius of curvature of a normal section at any point of a surface $f(xyz) = 0$ Apply this expression to the surface $xyz = c^3$ and investigate a quadratic for determining the principal curvatures at any point

10 Prove that the general functional equation of the surface generated by a circle which always touches the axis of z at the origin may be written on the form

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2cz\,\Gamma\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

and that the differential $= n$ is

$$2z\left(x\frac{dz}{dx} + y\frac{dz}{dy}\right) = z^2 - x^2 - y^2.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M.A.

1. Expand a^x in powers of x

Shew if x is greater than 3

$$n^3 + \frac{n.\,n-1}{1.\,2}\overline{n-2}|^3 + \frac{n.\,n-1.\,n-2.\,n-3}{1.\quad 2.\quad 3.\quad 4}\overline{n-4}|^3 + \&c., =$$

$$n^2\,(n+3)\,2^{n-4}$$

2. Prove that the Arithmetic Mean between any n positive quantities is greater than the Geometric Mean.

Establish the inequality

$$\frac{\lfloor 2a + 2b + 2c}{\lfloor a + b \;\lfloor b + c \;\lfloor c + a} > \left\{\frac{\lfloor a + b + c}{\lfloor a \;\lfloor b \;\lfloor c}\right\}^2.$$

3. Shew that

$$\frac{1}{1 - cx + x^2} = 1 + (\rho + \sigma)\,x + (\rho^2 + \rho\sigma + \sigma^2)\,x^2 + \&c.,$$

where ρ and σ are the roots of the equation

$$x^2 - cx + 1 = 0$$

provided that x be in absolute magnitude less than the less of these if they be real, or than unity if both be imaginary.

4. Shew that the product of n consecutive integers is in all cases divisible by $\lfloor n$.

5. Prove that there are q different expressions whose qth power is $\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta$, where q is a positive integer. If $\cos\psi + \sqrt{-1}\sin\psi$ be one of these find the form of ψ.

How many and of what form are the roots of the equations

$$x^{\sqrt{r}} = 1;\; x^{\sqrt{-r}} = 1$$

6. Explain Newton's method of approximating to the root of an equation and shew under what conditions the success of the method is certain.

Prove that the greatest root of the equation

$$x^3 - x + a = 0$$

where a is a small quantity is

$$1 - \tfrac{1}{2}a - \tfrac{3}{8}a^2 - \tfrac{1}{4}a^3 - \frac{105}{128}a^4 \text{ \&c.}$$

and find from this result the other root of the equation.

7. Explain Horner's method of approximating to the real roots of an equation.

Find to two places of decimals the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 3 = 0$$

8. A rational algebraical relation being given between two roots of a rational algebraic equation, shew how to find these two roots.

Two roots of α and β of the $= n$

$$x^5 + 2x^4 + 5x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$$

are connected by the relation $\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 0$, find α and β.

9. Show that if the biquadratic equation

$$ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx^3 + e = 0$$

has equal roots

$$(ea - 4bd + 3c^2)^3 = 27\,(ad^2 + ab^2 + c^3 - ace - 2bcd)^2.$$

10. Expand $\sin\theta$ in terms of θ.

The sides a and b of a triangle are known. The angle opposite to b is $\pi - \theta$ where θ is very small. Expand θ in a series proceeding according to powers of θ as far as θ^4.

11. Resolve $\sin\theta$ into its factors and prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2^2}{1.\,3}\cdot\frac{4^2}{3.\,5}\cdot\frac{6^2}{5.\,7}\cdot \textit{ad inf.}$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. If n be any positive integer prove that

$$\cos n\theta - \cos n\alpha = 2^{n-1}(\cos\theta - \cos\alpha)\left(\cos\theta - \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right)\right)$$
$$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\left(\cos\theta - \cos\left(\alpha + \overline{n-1}.\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)\right)$$

2. Prove that one of the values of $\log(1 + \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin 2\theta)$ is $\log(2\cos\theta) + \theta\sqrt{-1}$ when π is between $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $+\frac{\pi}{2}$.

3. If $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\theta = a + b\cos(\psi - \phi)$

$$n\cos\phi + y\sin\phi = a + b\cos(\theta - \psi)$$
$$x\cos\psi + y\sin\psi = a + b\cos(\phi - \theta)$$

prove that $x^2 + y^2 = b^2 - 2ab$.

4. A chord of a conic subtends a right angle at a fixed point Shew that it envelopes a conic which has the fixed point for focus and also that its pole describes another conic.

5. The focal distances of a point on a conic meet the curve again in Q and R. Shew that the pole of QR will lie upon the normal at the first point.

6. If a circle roll on a straight line prove that when it has turned through an angle ϕ, the length of the envelope of that tangent of the circle which at first was coincident with the fixed line is $a\,(2 \sin \phi - \phi.)$

7. Trace the curves

$$(1) \quad x^4 - y^4 + 2a^2 (x^2 + y^2) = a^4$$
$$(2) \quad r \cos \theta = a\,(\theta - \pi).$$

8. Shew that the envelope of the lines $x \cos m\theta + y \sin m\theta = a \cos n\theta + b \sin n\theta$, θ being an arbitrary parameter is a curve, such that its radius of curvature at any point is proportional to the perpendicular from the origin on the tangent at that point.

9. If $\sqrt{lx} + \sqrt{my} + \sqrt{nz} = 0$ be the equation to a right circular cone touching the co-ordinate planes shew that

$$\frac{m^2 + n^2 - 2\,mn \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{n^2 + l^2 - 2nl \cos \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} = \frac{l^2 + m^2 - 2lm \cos \gamma}{\sin^2 \gamma}$$

where $\alpha\ \beta\ \gamma$ are the angles between the co-ordinate axes.

10. A point moves on an ellipsoid in such a manner that its direction of motion always passes through the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent plane to the ellipsoid at that point. Shew that the curve traced out by the point is given by the intersection of the ellipsoid with the surface.

$$x^{m-n}\, y^{n-l}\, z^{l-m} = \text{constant}$$

l, m and n being inversely proportional to the squares on the semi-axes of the ellipsoid.

11. Through a straight line in one of its principal planes tangents are drawn to a series of confocal ellipsoids. Prove that the points of contact lie on a plane such that the normals to these points pass through a fixed point.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. If $u = e^{ax + by} \cos (mx + ny)$ prove that

$$\frac{d^{2r} u}{dx^r\, dy^r} = (a^2 + m^2)^{\frac{r}{2}} (b^2 + n^2)^{\frac{r}{2}}\, e^{ax + by} \sin (mx + ny + r\phi)$$

where $\tan \phi = \dfrac{an + bm}{ab - mn}$.

2. If u be a function of two independent variables $x + y$, and if

$$r = a \sin x + b \sin y,$$
$$s = a \cos x + b \cos y$$

change the variables to r and θ in the equation

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} = 0.$$

3. Prove that a two cusped epicycloid is represented by

$$x = 3c \cos \theta - c \cos 3\theta$$
$$y = 3c \sin \theta - c \sin 3\theta$$

Find its tangential polar equation and prove that the intrinsic $=^n$ if ϕ be measured from the tangent to one of the cusps is $s = 12c \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{4}$. Shew also that the area enclosed by the curve is $12\pi c^2$ and that the volume generated by revolution about the line joining the two cusps is $\frac{1024\,\pi c^3}{15}$.

4. Prove that the radius of curvature at any point of a curve is $= r \frac{dr}{dp}$.

Find the relation between p and r in the case of the lemniscate $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ and prove that the radius of curvature at any point is $\frac{a^2}{3r}$.

5. Shew how to find the locus of the points of ultimate intersection of the family of curves $f(xya) = 0$ where a is the parameter. Prove also that the locus touches the curves $f(xya) = 0$ at all such points of ultimate intersection.

Find the envelope of the rectangular hyperbolas represented by the $=^n$

$$x^2 - y^2 - 4x \cos^3 a + 4y \sin^3 a + 3 \cos 2a = 0.$$

6. If the $=^n$ to a curve be $r = f(\theta)$ shew that the $=^n$ to the normal at any point whose angular co-ordinate is a is

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\cos(\theta - a)}{f(a)} - \frac{\sin(\theta - a)}{f(\theta)}$$

In the curve $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ shew that the normal at the point a cuts the initial line at a distance $\frac{a \sin a \cos \frac{a}{2}}{\sin \frac{3a}{2}}$ from the origin.

Deduce the radius of curvature at the point where the curve meets the initial line.

7. Integrate the following differentials

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}\, dx, \quad \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta}, \quad \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2 (x - b)^2}$$

and prove that $\int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{(a + b\cos\theta)^3} = \frac{2a^2 + b^2}{(a^2 - b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\pi}{2}$.

8. If p be the perpendicular prove the fixed point on the tangent at any point of a curve, and ϕ the angle which the tangent makes with a fixed line, prove that the perpendicular on its normal is $\frac{dp}{d\phi}$ and the radius of curvature is $p + \frac{d^2p}{d\phi^2}$.

9. Differentiate $\int_a^b = (xc)\ dx$ with respect to c, x and b being functions of c.

A curve possesses the following properties. The volume formed by the revolution about an ordinate of the area intercepted between the curve, the axis of z and the ordinate bears a constant ratio to the area. Prove that the $= n$ to the curve is of the form $y = ae^{\frac{x}{2}}$, a and c being constants.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Two elastic strings are fastened at a fixed point P and pass through fixed smooth rings A and B such that PA, PB are the natural lengths of the respective strings; the other ends of the strings are fastened to C and D two points of a rigid lamina which is moveable in its plane about a fixed point O. If A and B are in the same plane as the lamina and if the angles COA, DOB are supplementary, and the system is in equilibrium, prove that the equilibrium will be neutral.

2. A rough wire in the form of an equiangular spiral whose angle is cot. (2μ) is placed with its plane vertical and a heavy particle slides down it, coming to rest at its lowest point; prove that at the starting point the tangent makes with the horizon an angle $2\tan^{-1}\mu$, and that the velocity is greatest when the angle ϕ which the direction of motion makes with the horizon is given by the equation

$$(2\mu^2 - 1)\sin\phi + 3\mu\cos\phi = 2\mu.$$

3. A uniform equilateral triangular lamina is placed in a fluid, whose density varies as the depth, with its centre of gravity at such a depth that the density of the fluid there is equal to the density of the lamina. Shew that the lamina will rest in any vertical position.

4. A weightless chain has its ends fixed to two points in a horizontal line at the bottom of a fluid in which the density varies inversely as the square of the distance from the horizontal plane. Show that

the form of the chain will be circular if its length is to the distance between the points as $\pi : 2$.

5. A chain of variable density hangs in a vertical plane under the action of gravity; an arc AB is cut off and laid in the same form on a smooth horizontal plane: prove that if tangential impulses be applied at A and B which are to one another as the tensions at A and B in the catenary, the impulsive tensions at any other point will be proportional to the corresponding tensions in the catenary and the curve will move without change of form parallel to the line which was vertical.

6. A plane elliptic mirror swings on its major axis: prove that the locus of a bright point, so placed that the mirror may throw a rectangular hyperbolic patch of light on a wall perpendicular to the axis of the mirror, is the spheroid generated by the revolution of the mirror.

7. An elliptic arc, bounded by the major axis $2a$, is illuminated by a bright point at the focus S: show that the illumination is a minimum at a point P such that $SP = \frac{5}{3}a$, if its eccentricity be $> \frac{2}{3}$. Investigate also the points of maximum and minimum illumination when $e < \frac{2}{3}$.

8. If P be a point on a fixed small circle of a sphere, and PQ be a diameter of the sphere, and A, B, two fixed points on the fixed small circle, prove that the area of the spherical triangle Q A B is constant for all positions of P. Obtain from this a geometrical construction for the "spherical excess" of a spherical triangle.

9. If the moon is seen in the form of a bright semi-circle with its diameter vertical at a place in latitude 45°, when the sun is in the summer solstice, and the obliquity of the ecliptic be considered to be $22\frac{1}{2}°$, prove that the time of night is $6 + \frac{12}{\pi}\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$ hours before or after midnight and the azimuth of the moon is $\cos^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}$, the moon being supposed to move in the ecliptic.

10. Prove that all stars, whose aberration in right ascension is a maximum at the same time that the aberration in declination vanishes, lie either in a cone of the second order, whose circular sections are parallel to the ecliptic and equator, or on the solstitial colure.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Define a "couple," and prove completely that we may replace a couple by any other couple of equal moment, in any position either in the same or a parallel plane, without altering its effect upon a rigid body.

Show that any system of forces can always be reduced to a single force and a couple, the axis of the latter being parallel to the direction of the former.

2. If any plane figure revolve about an axis lying in its plane and not cutting it, the content of the solid generated by this figure in revolving through any angle is equal to that of a prism of which the base is the revolving figure and height the length of the path described by the centre of gravity of the area of the plane figure.

Extend this theorem to the case in which a ring is formed by the revolution of a plane figure about a straight line parallel to its plane.

3. A heavy string of uniform density and thickness is suspended from two given points: find the equation to the curve in which the string hangs when it is in equilibrium.

The density at any point of a catenary of variable density varies as the radius of curvature: determine the equation to the catenary.

4. Define the "level surfaces" of an attracting mass, and prove that if two masses attracting according to the law of inverse squares have the same level external surfaces, their attractions on all external points are the same in magnitude and direction.

Hence, or in any other way, prove that the attraction of an indefinitely thin ellipsoidal shell, bounded by similar ellipsoids, on an external point P is equal to

$$\frac{\text{mass of shell}}{a'\,b'\,c'}\,p$$

where a', b', c', are the semi-axes of an ellipsoid drawn through P confocal with the external boundary of the shell, and p is the perpendicular from the centre of the shell upon the tangent-plane to this ellipsoid at P.

5. A free particle moves under the action of a vertical force whose magnitude is constant; determine the form of the path and the circumstances of its description.

Find the envelope of all the trajectories that would be described by a particle projected from a given point with a given velocity but in different directions.

6. A particle moves in a plane: find expressions for the acceleration along the tangent and normal to its path.

Given that in a central orbit the angular velocity of the tangent varies as the central force, find the orbit and law of force.

7. Define the "hodograph" of a particle's path, and prove that its element of arc represents in magnitude and direction the acceleration of the particle.

Two particles are describing free paths in one plane which are hodographs to one another: if the particles be always at corresponding points, prove that the paths must be conic sections, and find the nature of the forces acting on the particles.

8. If X, Y, Z, be the rectangular components of a force or forces such as occur in nature, *i. e.*, tending to fixed centres and being functions of the distances from those centres, prove that

$$X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz$$

is a complete differential.

Hence show that under the action of such forces the increment of the kinetic energy of a particle in moving from one point to another is independent of the path pursued.

9. A particle acted on by a constant force in its line of motion moves in a resisting medium of uniform density, of which the

resistance varies as the square of the velocity: determine the motion.

If the resistance vary as the velocity, investigate the motion of a particle moving along a smooth curve whose intrinsic equation is $\sin\phi = \frac{s}{c}$, ϕ being the angle the tangent makes with the horizontal.

HYDROMECHANICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

If X, Y, Z, be the rectangular components of the external forces acting on a fluid at the point x, y, z, prove that a necessary, although not a sufficient, condition of equilibrium is

$$X\left(\frac{dx}{dz} - \frac{dy}{dy}\right) + Y\left(\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{dx}{dz}\right) + Z\left(\frac{dy}{dy} - \frac{dz}{dx}\right) = 0.$$

Give a physical interpretation of this equation.

2. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed in a fluid

An area bounded by two horizontal lines, a vertical line and a curved line, is immersed in a fluid whose density varies as the depth below the surface: find the form of the curved boundary if the centre of pressure be midway between the two horizontal lines.

3. Explain the meaning of the word "metacentre" and find its position for a body floating in homogeneous liquid.

A paraboloid of revolution, density ·25, floats in water, vertex downwards, the length of its axis being 8 and of the latus rectum 4. Prove that the equilibrium is unstable for angular displacements. If a globe of metal, radius 1 and density 10, be made to adhere to the vertex, prove that the equilibrium will thereby be made stable.

4. Obtain, and explain the meaning of, the "equation of continuity" in Hydrodynamics, using rectangular co-ordinates.

What does this equation become when polar co-ordinates, r, θ, ϕ, are used?

5. If u, v, w, be the components of the velocity of a particle of a fluid in motion at the point x, y, z, prove that

$$\int (udx + vdy + wdz),$$

taken round any closed circuit in the fluid which moves with the fluid so as always to pass through the same particles, remains constant,

Hence show that the motion of a fluid, if once irrotational, is always so.

6. A pencil of rays is refracted directly through a transparent sphere. If μ be the index of refraction, r the radius of the sphere, p and q the distances from the centre of the foci of the pencil before and after passing through the sphere, then

$$\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = 2\,\frac{\mu - 1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

If Q_1 be the focus of the part of the pencil reflected at the front surface, Q_2 the focus of the part which emerges after reflexion at the back, and Q_3 the focus of the part which passes through the sphere, show that

$$\frac{2}{OQ_3} + \frac{1}{OQ_1} + \frac{1}{OQ_2} = 0,$$

O being the centre of the sphere.

7. Determine the position of the foci of a small pencil of rays refracted obliquely through a prism, the axis of the pencil passing in a principal plane of the prism, and very near its edge.

Show that the condition that after emergence the pencil should diverge from a point is also the condition of minimum deviation, and discuss the importance of this result in forming a pure spectrum.

8. Obtain the differential equation to the path of a ray propagated through a medium of variable density.

The value of μ at any point is a function of r, the distance from a fixed origin, and the projection of the radius of curvature of the path of the ray upon the radius vector is constant; prove that $\mu = ae^{-br}$

9. Draw a figure of the Astronomical Telescope with Huyghens's eye-piece, and trace the course of a pencil of rays through it from a very distant point to the eye.

If y, y', be the radii of the object-glass and eye-glass respectively, f, f', their focal lengths, and x the radius of the pupil of the eye, show that, if the eye is to see the whole field of view, its distance from the eye-piece must be

$$\frac{fy' - f'y}{(f + f')f'}(y' - x).$$

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Enunciate and prove Newton's IInd Lemma.

Find the centre of gravity (i) of a circular arc
(ii) of a hemisphere.

2. Enunciate and prove Newton's XIth Lemma. What is meant by "continued curvature", and what by "finite curvature"?

Show that, in any central conic, if P be any point, C the centre, CD the semi-diameter conjugate to P, the chord of curvature at P in any direction $= 2\,\frac{CD^2}{PX}$, when PX is the portion of the chord intercepted between P and CD. Hence deduce the values of the diameter of curvature, the central chord, and the focal chord.

3. Prove that the force under the action of which a body P revolves in any orbit about a centre of force S is to the force under the action

of which the same body P can revolve in the same orbit in the same periodic time about any other centre of force R as RP^2. SP is to SG^3, where SG is drawn from S parallel to RP to meet the tangent to the orbit at P in G.

Apply this theorem to deduce the law of force to the centre of an ellipse from the law of force to the focus.

4. What is meant by the angular velocity in a central orbit? Prove that the angular acceleration changes sign at an apse.

If the angular acceleration varies inversely as the 4th power of the distance, prove that the orbit is an equiangular spiral.

5. Prove the formula

$$\cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C$$

in any spherical triangle.

Two ships sailing one on a great circle, the other on a parallel of latitude, start from A and call at a port B, distant θ in longitude from A. Show that when they have gone θ in longitude further, difference of their latitudes is approximately $\frac{1}{2}\theta^2 \sin 2\lambda$, where λ is the latitude of A and B, and θ is small.

6. What are the errors of adjustment in the Transit instrument, and what effect has each upon the path described by the line of collimation on turning the instrument round its axis? Give in detail two methods of finding the "error of collimation."

If ξ, η, ζ be the residual errors of collimation, level, and deviation, l, the latitude of the place of observation, δ the declination of the star observed, prove that we must add to the observed time of transit a time θ given by the equation

$$\theta \cos \delta = \xi + \eta \cos (l - \delta) + \zeta \sin (l - \delta).$$

7. Give methods of determining the longitude (i) of a fixed observatory (ii) of a ship at sea.

The distance of the moon from Aldebaran was observed at 11h. 3m. P. M. local time to be 29° 5′ 35″: the recorded distances at midnight and xv hrs. Greenwich time were 28° 43′ 14″ and 30° 16′ 17″ respectively. Find the longitude of the place of observation.

8 Give, with as much detail as you can, Flamsteed's method of determining the position of the First Point of Aries.

Show how to correct the result for the motions of Precession and Nutation that have taken place in the interval between the two observations.

9 Explain the phenomenon of "aberration," and, assuming the known value of the velocity of light, calculate the co-efficient of aberration. Show also how this co-efficient may be determined without a previous knowledge of the velocity of light. Calculate roughly the locus of stars which have no aberration on the 21st April.

10 State as many methods as are known to you for determining the distance of the sun from the earth.

Explain the method by observations of the Transit of Venus across the sun's disc.

MODERN EUROPE.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M A.

N. B.—*Only* FIVE *questions to be answered.*

1. What is feudalism? Explain the part it has played in the history of European civilisation. How did the feudal system of England differ from that of France?

2. Sketch after Guizot, the state of Europe from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and describe at some length the attempts at political organisation made during that period

3. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Venetian Republic.

4. Explain the importance of the Third Estate in French history, and describe the principal phases of its development. Why is it important to distinguish the development of the Third Estate from that of the boroughs?

5. State succinctly the causes and describe the course of the Thirty Years' War and the War of the Spanish Succession. Name and state the leading provisions of the Peace by which each was closed; and point out any important changes caused by it in Europe.

6. "The great service done to religion during the eighteenth century was the advancement of toleration, to which Frederick the Great, tyrant as he was in politics, was a real friend." (*Goldwin Smith.*)

"With the victory of Rossbach began the re creation of Germany, its intellectual supremacy over Europe, its political union under the leadership of Prussia." (*Green.*)

In view of these statements describe and discuss the career of Frederick the Great, and trace briefly the rise of the modern German Empire.

7. Describe the rise of the Ottoman Empire and trace its progress in Europe.

8 Explain how Russia became one of the great powers. Sketch her relations to Turkey during the present century, and explain the objects of her policy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*Only* FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Describe the function of labour in production. Explain fully and illustrate the kinds of labour determined by its results. Account for degrees of productiveness in productive agents.

2 State and explain in detail the law of the increase of production, and indicate briefly any difficulties connected with the subordinate laws.

3 Explain the various forms of combination in production and discuss their advantages and disadvantages. Under what conditions is production on a large scale advantageous?

4. Criticise the social system of Fourier, and compare it with St. Simonism and Communism.

5. How are wages determined? How are they affected by the price of food? Account for inequalities in the rate of wages and explain the true remedies for low wages.

6. Analyse the cost of production. Distinguish price and value; and show how value is affected by (1) the cost of production and (2) the relation between demand and supply.

7. Explain the function and the various forms of credit, and its influence on prices. Explain and discuss the economical effects of a suspension of cash payments.

8. Discuss the eligibility of direct and indirect taxation with special reference to the circumstances of India. Name the taxes of each kind at present levied in Bengal. Discuss the economical effects of (1) over-taxation and (2) security of person and property.

9. Explain and discuss the *reciprocity system*. How did it differ from the doctrine of reciprocity as recently advocated in England? What remedies would you suggest for the present agricultural distress in Great Britain?

GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*Only* FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Compare the sources of information with regard to early Greek and Roman History. At what period do you place the commencement of reliable history in each case? Contrast the myths of Greece with the folk-lore of modern Europe.

2. Describe the character and influence of the Amphictyonic Council in Greek history. Explain fully and illustrate the character of the *Tyrants* and the *Sophists*.

3. Give an account of the establishment and the constitution of the Athenian democracy and contrast it with the Roman Republic as regards character and growth. Explain the procedure in ostracism and name the important cases of it.

4. What states successively held the supremacy in Greece and at what periods? Show how Athens obtained the hegemony, and sketch its history.

5. Describe and contrast the career of Demosthenes and Cicero.

6. Characterise briefly the most important periods in Greek and Roman literature, and indicate the influence of classical literature on the literature of modern Europe.

7. Write a historical sketch of the struggle between Rome and Carthage.

8. Explain how the Roman Republic was replaced by the Empire. How long did the Empire last?

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*Only* FIVE *questions to be answered.*

1. Explain fully the rise of the English Parliament, and describe its relation to the Tudor sovereigns. State precisely the points in dispute between Charles I and Parliament. State succinctly the prerogatives of the Crown and explain its present relation to Parliament.

2. Name and explain fully the various charters or statutes that secure the freedom of the British subject. State the circumstances in which each was passed. Sketch briefly the growth of the power of the press.

3 Give a brief historical sketch of the relations between England and Ireland previous to the Union, tracing carefully the effects of England's policy. Explain and discuss the demands of the Home Rule party.

4 Describe and characterise the political career of Wolsey, Pym, Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Robert Peel.

5. Explain the origin of, and describe the attempts to establish English supremacy in France. Sketch briefly the course of the war between England and France under Napoleon Show how France came to be regarded as the "natural enemy" of England.

6. Describe the rise and fall of the Mahratta power in India.

7. Give a full account of the first Afghan War, and explain the subsequent course of political relations between India and Afghanistan

8. Explain and discuss the changes in the mode of governing India that have been introduced since the Mutiny of 1857.

PHILOSOPHY.

I. MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. Describe the object, scope, and method of Psychology; and
35 refer critically to the views of Aristotle, Kant, Hegel, Comte, Spencer and Lewes.

2. Give a brief account of contemporary physiological inves-
35 tigations (Helmholtz, Wundt, Fechner) upon the psychology of sensation.

3. Analyse the perception of extension or space, giving rea-
35 sons for regarding the cognition as simple or complex, *à priori* or *à posteriori*, immediate or mediate; and criticise Mill's psychological theory of the belief in an external world.

4. Give a concise exposition of Berkeley's new theory of
36 Vision, its relation to his whole system, and its recent elucidations.

5. Criticise the distinction between sense, understanding and
35 reason, and apply your view to the problem of the origin and form of human knowledge.

6. Test psychologically the following theories:

36 A. Inseparable Association explains necessary cognitions;

B. The Law of the Conditioned explains the Conception of Causality;

C. The Conscience and the Will are Secondary formations.

7. Examine the grounds for affirming that the Reality and
38 the Unity of the Ego are given in self-consciousness; refer to the views of Hume, Kant, and Mansel; and criticise from the
250 psychological standpoint the theories of Materialism, Phenomenalism, and Idealism.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. Examine the influences which determined the rise and
16 development of Philosophy among the Greeks; divide the history of Greek Philosophy into its principal periods; and indicate the progress of speculation through the chief systems.

2 Give an account of the philosophy of the Sophists men-
16 tioning the leading representatives, its distinctive principle, and its relation, to the method and doctrines of Socrates. Refer to Grote's view.

3 Mention the recognised philosophical writings of Aris-
16 totle; Summarize his divergences from Plato; and give the cardinal doctrines of his "first philosophy."

4. State the chief problems in the mediæval schools of Europe;
16 and point out the method and results of scholasticism.

5. Give the characteristic differences between modern and
18 ancient Philosophy; and exemplify by comparing the systems of Descartes and Locke with those of Plato and Aristotle.

6 Describe the antecedents and nature of Hume's Scepti-
18 cism; explain how it awoke Kant from his "dogmatic slumber;" and briefly indicate the substance and consequences of Kant's reply.

100 { 7. Give an account of the philosophy of Herbert Spencer and of the state of contemporary philosophy in England;

or

Give an account of the philosophy of Lotze and of the state of contemporary philosophy in Germany.

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. Expound and compare the analysis of Inference contained
35 respectively in the Nyáya system, and in the Organon of Aristotle.

2. Discuss the Import of Propositions, and shew the bearing
35 of this subject upon other parts of Logic.

3. "Is the Syllogism a Petitio Principii?" Comment upon
35 this question historically and critically.

4. Give an account of the logical system of Boole;

35 *or*

Explain the method of Hegel's Logic and criticise its validity.

5. Is there any ultimate principle of certainty; and if so,
36 what is its evidence, and can it be applied as a Universal Criterion of Truth?

Discuss this question; indicate its place in a complete logical system; and shew its relations to Psychology and Metaphysics.

6. Expound Mill's joint method of Agreement and Differ-
30 ence; and illustrate its range of application.

7. "Why is a single instance, in some cases, sufficient for a
45 complete Induction, while in others myriads of concurring instances without a single exception known or presumed go such a very little way towards establishing an universal proposition? Whoever can answer this question knows more of the philosophy of logic than the wisest of the ancients and has solved the
250 problem of Inductive Logic."

Indicate the answer and comment upon the remark.

ETHICS.

Examiner—Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.

1. Define Ethics and divide the subjects so as to exhibit the fundamental conceptions of the science; and point out its relations to Psychology, Logic, Politics and Metaphysics

2. Describe the various methods which have been applied to Ethics; and characterise the respective systems which have thus arisen.

3. Write short explanatory and historical notes on the following expressions, (1) The moral sense; (2) Sympathy, (3) Disinterested affections: (4) Egoistic Hedonism, (5) Autonomy of the Will, (6) Altruistic Sentiments; (7) Eudæmonism, (8) Categorical Imperative.

4. Give an account of the controversy regarding "the Chief Good;" referring to the views of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Kant and Schleiermacher.

5. Outline the ethical system of Kant; criticise its consistency with his Critique of Pure Reason; and compare it with the system of the Stoics.

or

Give an account of the modern Utilitarian system; criticise it as expounded by J. S. Mill; and compare it with the doctrines of the Epicureans.

6. Summarise the points at issue in the controversy about Free Will; adduce the leading arguments on both sides; and discuss the relation of moral law to volition.

7. Give an exposition of Pessimism as exhibited (1) in in Buddhism; (2) in the system of Schopenhauer (3) in that of Hartmann; and criticise from the ethical standpoint

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Represent by equations the reactions which take place under the following circumstances:

a. When a solution of Potassium Bichromate, ethylic alcohol and Sulphuric acid are heated together.

b. When Sulphur dioxide is passed into a solution of potassium chromate.

c. When Hydrochloric and nitric acids are heated together.

d. When acidified solution of potassium permanganate is added to a solution of ferrous sulphate.

2. According to the old notation the formula of water was HO, state what are the *principal* reasons that caused the modern formula H_2O to be adopted in preference.

3. Give a brief outline of the work of Berzelius in the history of Chemistry.

4. How would you perform the qualitative analysis of a substance containing the following ingredients, Mercurous Oxide, Stannic Oxide, arsenious sulphide, tartar emetic, ferric phosphate, barium sulphate and calcium carbonate.

5. Give the name and graphic formula of a member of each of the following families of organic compounds, selecting, as far as possible, bodies derived from the same radical. Hydrides, alcohols, aldehydes, acids, ethereal salts, ethers, haloid ethers, amines, amides and organo-metallic bodies.

6. What do you understand by the terms "normal alcohol," "secondary alcohol" and "tertiary alcohol?" Give the graphic formula of a member of each class.

7. In the eudiometrical analysis of a hydrocarbon gas, the following numbers were obtained Calculate the molecular formula of the gas and give its name.

	Observed volume.	*Temp.* °C.	*Difference of mercury level.*	*Barometer.*
Gas used (moist),.....	91.8	12.8°C	623.1m. m.	752.7m. m.
After admission of oxygen (moist), ...	535.1	12.9°C	160.6m. m.	751.5m. m.
After combustion or explosion (moist),...	498.8	12.8°C	194.0m. m.	751.1m. m.
After absorption of CO_2 (dry), ...	454.3	12.9°C	273.2m. m.	741 5m m.

The tension of aqueous vapour at the above temperature is

At 12.8°C ..... 11.0m. m. of mercury,
At 12.9°C ..... 11.1m. m. of mercury.

8. Give examples of monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, tetratomic, and hexatomic molecules of elementary substances. What is the weight in grams of one litre of each of the following gases and vapours, supposing them to be measured at 0°C. and 760m. m. mercurial pressure.

11. An infinite cylindrical conductor radius a is placed inside an infinite hollow cylindrical conductor of radius b so as to have their axis coincident The potential of the inner conductor is V and of the outer v. Prove that the charge of a length l of the inner conductor is

$$\frac{Kl}{2\log_e \frac{b}{a}}(V - v)$$

A submarine telegraph cable 1885 miles long is surrounded by a gutta percha coating half an inch in diameter. Find the diameter of the wire so that the capacity of the cable may be equal to that of a sphere of the same size as the earth. (The specific inductive capacity of gutta percha is 4.)

MAGNETISM.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. A declination needle makes 50 oscillations in one minute at a point on the earth's surface where the declination is 60°, and 57 oscillations at a place where the dip is 45°. Compare the magnetic intensities at the two places.

2. Describe briefly the method and obtain the formulæ for determining the horizontal component and the direction of the force of the earth's magnetism at any point on the earth's surface.

3. Sketch the various theories which have been advanced to account for the phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism.

4. Explain what is meant by the magnetic moment of a magnet. Shew how to determine experimentally the magnetic moment of a given magnet when the intensity of the earth's horizontal magnetic force at the time and place of experiment is known.

5 By what phenomena is the existence of diamagnetism in a body determined experimentally ?

6. Give an account of Faraday's discoveries in Electricity and Magnetism.

7 By what steps does a hypothesis become a proved Law of Nature ? Illustrate your answer by reference to the theories of gravitation and the undulatory theory of light.

8 What is meant by a solenoidal and what by a lamellar distribution of magnetism ?

Find an expression for the potential at an external point due to a lamellar distribution of magnetism.

9. Prove that the total induced current produced by the movement of a conductor in the magnetic field is

$$\frac{\text{Number of lines of force added}}{\text{Resistance of circuit}}.$$

10. What are the four methods of experimental enquiry laid down by Mill ?

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination. 1880.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Dr. C. J. H. Warden.

Morning paper.

1. State the principles of Dalton's atomic theory.

2. Translate 56.5 parts per 100,000 of water into grains per gallon, 35 grammes into grains. 65° Fahr. into centigrade, 205° Cent. into Fahr.

3. Give the composition of water by volume and weight. Prove synthetically and analytically that it is a compound of two gases.

4. Describe briefly the construction of the common mercurial barometer. Enunciate Boyle and Mariotte's law of pressure.

5. Describe four methods of obtaining free hydrogen. Give equations.

6. What volume of carbonic anhydride measured at 0° C. and 76° mm. mercurial pressure would be obtained by treating 400 grammes of calcic-carbonate with excess of hydrochloric acid?

Question 1—35 marks. 2, 15. 3, 40. 4, 30. 5, 30. 6, 50.

CHEMISTRY.

Afternoon paper.

Examiner—Dr. C. J. H. Warden.

1. Describe by equations the changes that occur when the following substances are treated with concentrated sulphuric acid: Nitrate of Soda, Chloride of Barium, Acetate of lead, Oxalic acid, charcoal. (40 marks.)

2. Mention the allotropic forms in which carbon occurs in nature, and describe their *physical* as distinguished from *chemical* properties. (30 marks.)

3. Give the tests by which you could detect the presence of the following substances in potable waters: Chlorine, Sulphuric, Nitric and nitrous acids. Lime, lead, sulphuretted hydrogen, and organic matter. (45 marks.)

4. What is the action of the following substances on *cane* and *grape* sugar respectively: Yeast, dilute sulphuric acid, alkaline cupric solution, solution of potash, concentrated nitric acid. (50 marks.)

5. How is chloroform prepared? Mention its chief impurities, and how you would detect them. (50 marks).

6. Describe shortly the process adopted for the estimation of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen in organic substances. (35 marks.)

150 marks for the practical examination.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. T. Lewis.

Total marks = 1000 [Written Examination 600; oral examination 400.] Value of each question 150 marks; not more than four to be answered.

1 (*a*). Describe the course taken by the blood-current in man, beginning at the left ventricle; and (*b*) mention the principal changes which the blood undergoes in the lungs.

2. (*a*.) How would you classify the various substances taken as food; and (*b*) what are the changes which the different groups undergo during their passage from the mouth to the ileo-cœcal valve?

3. State the principal changes which the blood undergoes whilst passing through the kidneys; and (*b*) mention in what special manner the blood in the renal veins differs from the blood in the pulmonary veins.

4. Describe, generally, the structure of the salivary glands, and state what is the nature of their secretion. How is the function of the glands affected by nervous influence?

5. (*a*) Describe the minute structure of muscle; (*b*) State what are its properties during life, and (*c*) what special changes it undergoes after death?

6. How do you account for the phenomena of (*a*) blushing and (*b*) pallor? Cite experiments illustrative of your explanation.

ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. C. F. P. McConnell.

1. The skin and plantar fascia having been removed from the sole of the foot, continue the dissection down to the bone, describing the parts successively brought into view, their position and relations to each other. (Value 150.)

2. Describe the osseous and ligamentous structures entering into the composition of the Elbow joint. Enumerate the muscles, blood-vessels and nerves in relation with this joint. (Value = 100)

3. What are the relations of the first portion of the right subclavian artery. Trace briefly the course, distribution and anastomoses of the branches given off from this portion of the vessel. (Value 100.)

4. Describe the portal venous system. (Value 75)

5. The skull-cap and dura mater having been removed, state how you would expose the third (cerebral) ventricle. Describe its construction, contents, and communications. (Value = 75.)

6. Write a description of the minute anatomy of the kidney. (Value = 100.)

Full value of paper = 600. Vivâ Voce Examin. = 400. Total = 1000

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—Dr. R. Harvey.

Answer any five of the following questions.

1. What do you know of the action of digitalis, in what diseases is it useful, in what forms may it be given, and in what doses? (160 marks.)

2. Name the principal diaphoretics and anhidrotics, and state what you know as to their physiological action (160 marks.)

3. How is sulphurous acid prepared, what are its chief uses, and in what forms is it used in medical and surgical practice? (140 marks).

4. Write prescriptions for (*a*) Tapeworm in a male adult. (*b*) Constipation in a pregnant female. (*c*) Whooping cough in a child four years old. (120 marks.)

5. What are the antidotes to (*a*) Arsenic. (*b*) Caustic potash. (*c*) Hydrochloric acid. (*d*) Opium. (*e*) Perchloride of Mercury? (120 marks.)

6. What is the proportion (*a*) of Aconite in Tincture of Aconite (*b*) of Arsenic in Liquor Arsenicalis (*c*) of Atropia in Unguentum Atropiæ, (*d*) of Iron in Syropus Ferri Phosphatis, (*e*) of Jalap in Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, (*f*) of Mercury in Hydrargyrum cum Creta, (*g*) of Opium in Pilula Saponis Composita, (*h*) of Quinine in Tinctura Quiniæ Ammoniata, (*i*) of Rhubarb in Pulvis Rhei Compositus, (*j*) of Strychnine in Liquor Strychniæ. (100 marks.)

7. Give a short definition of the following Pharmaceutical preparations (*a*) an extract, (*b*) a confection, (*c*) a decoction, (*d*) an infusion. (120 marks.)

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr D. D. Cunningham.

1. Describe botanically the fruits of the orange and plantain. (Value 80.)

2. Give an account of the various forms of under-ground stem. (Value 60.)

3. Give a botanical description of the objects numbered 1 and 2. (Value 80.)

4. Describe the structure of the stem of the cocoa-nut palm. (Value 80.)

5. Draw a diagram of a calycifloral flower in which the stamens are perigynous, and one of a flower in which they are epigynous. (Value 75.)

6. Give a short account of Phyllotaxis. (Value 75.)

7. How and from what sources do plants supply themselves with carbon and nitrogen? (Value 75.)

Total value of paper 525 marks.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. T. LEWIS.

Total marks = 600, Value of each Question = 150, *marks. Not more than four* to be answered

1. (*a*) Define the sub-kingdom *Protozoa* and (*b*) enumerate the classes' into which it is ordinarily divided.

2 Describe (*a*) the foot, and (*b*) the stomach in the *Ruminantia*, (*c*) give the typical dental formula of the group.

3 (*a*) Give a short description of the external anatomy of the class' *insecta*, and (*b*) give an account of the metamorphosis which the Butterfly undergoes

1. Give a brief description of the body and limb of a Lobster; (*b*) describe concisely its alimentary and respiratory apparatus; and (*c*) state the 'class' of animals to which it belongs

5 What do you understand by (*a*) Pinnigrade, (*b*) Plantigrade, and (*c*) Digitigrade *Carnivora?* Cite an example of each group

6 (*a*) Describe concisely the various stages in the development of the Frog; and (*b*) explain how respiration is effected in the larval and in the mature condition.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

1880.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Dr. F. C. Nicholson.

1. Describe the usual signs and post-mortem appearances met with in cases of death from Hanging. To what immediate causes may death be due in such cases; and state how you would determine whether the suspension of a body had taken place before or after death. (120 Marks).

2. What are the signs of maturity in the fœtus at the full time with reference to the following points: (*a*) Average length, (*b*) Average weight, (*c*) Position of testicles, (*d*) State of ossification of the femur, (*e*) Nails, (*f*) Presence or absence of membrana pupillaris, (*g*) Hair, (*h*) Skin. (100 marks).

3. What constitutes the offence of rape on an adult, and what on a child; and state what signs or appearances you would expect to find, where rape had been perpetrated on an adult virgin? (80 marks.)

4. State how you would determine whether an infant had been born alive and had respired before death. (120 marks.)

5. What are the symptoms and post-mortem appearances in cases of poisoning by arsenic; and state how you would treat this form of poisoning. (80 marks.)

6. Describe the symptoms of poisoning by datura. What post-mortem appearances would you expect to find in fatal cases; and state how you would treat a case of poisoning by this drug. (100 marks.)

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. R. C. Chandra.

1. What is *diptheria?* Describe its symptoms, progress, pathology and treatment. [N. B. Write out prescriptions in full]. (120 marks.)

2. What is *Chyluria?* Describe its symptoms, pathology, and treatment. [N. B. write out prescriptions in full.] (100 marks.)

3. Enumerate the circumstances which lead to *obstruction of the Bowels*, and describe in detail the diagnosis and treatment of the several forms of obstruction. (100 marks.)

4. Describe the cutaneous eruptions in Variola, Varicella, Rubeola, Scarlatina, Typhus, and Typhoid fever, mentioning their periods of appearancea nd termination in the course of these febrile affections. (100 marks.)

5. Describe the *characteristic Physical signs* in the different stages of Pneumonia, Pleurisy and *Pulmonary Phthisis.* (100 marks.)

6. Enumerate the different kinds of Paralysis, and explain the use of Electricity in their treatment. (80 marks)

Total marks 600. Oral Examination 200. Practical Examination 200. Full number 1000.

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Examiner—DR. K. MCLEOD.

[Written 400: Oral 200; clinical 230; practical 200; Total 1000.]

1. State the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Shock. (60 marks.)

2. Detail the antiseptic method of treating acute abscess. (120 marks.)

3. Describe the causes, risks and treatment of irreducible (incarcerated) hernia. (100 marks.)

4. What is pannus? On what conditions does it depend? What means would you adopt to remedy these conditions severally and cure the disease? (120 marks.)

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—DR. R. C. CHANDRA.

1. Describe the symptoms, causes and treatment of Prolapsus of the Funis. (150 marks.)

2. Describe the operation of Turning in a case of Arm-presentation; mention the stage of labour at which it should be performed, and state the advantages of bringing down one or both feet. (200 marks.)

3. Describe the symptoms of Unavoidable Hæmorrhage in labour, and detail the treatment which in different circumstances is applicable in that condition. (200 marks).

4. Give the mechanism of Face-presentations with their Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment. (150 marks.)

5. What are the causes and treatment of Retention of the Placenta after birth of the child at full term? (150 marks.)

6. In a case of difficult labour with the Head Presenting, state the reasons which will justify your attempting to deliver with the Forceps, and also those which would forbid the Forceps, and refer to the Perforation. Describe the operation of delivery by the Forceps.

Full number of marks 1000

Examination for the Degree of M. D.
1880.

HYGIENE.

Examiner—Dr. J. M. Coates.

1. Show how village tanks and wells get contaminated and detail the most suitable preventive measures.

2. Trace out separately the injurious effects on the organs of the body of an excessive carbonaceous diet and of one too restricted for the requirements of the people.

3. Give arguments for and against imperfect drainage as the prime cause of malarial fevers and state the difficulties met *with in draining villages in the* plains of Bengal.

Each of the above questions is valued at 200 marks.

PATHOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. J. M. Coates.

1. What are the causes or conditions which influence the pathological hypertrophy of Organs? Describe the nature of the process and illustrate your answer by examples.

2. Describe the general and microscopical changes which characterize acute Pericarditis from the commencement to the termination of the process, and what may be the proximate and more remote effects of the process on the heart itself.

3 Give (*a*) varieties, (*b*) principal causes, and (*c*) morbid anatomy of *Cerebral Softening.*

200 marks are the answering value of each of the above.

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. R. C. Chandra.

1. Give a sketch of the different forms of Paralysis, and their Pathological causes and treatment. Discuss in detail the use of *Electricity* in the treatment of these diseases. (150. marks.)

2. Give a sketch of the different varieties of "*Abdominal Tumours*" and explain in detail how you would diagnose them. (150 marks.)

3. Describe the symptoms, progress and pathology of *Diphtheria*, its complications and sequelæ, especially in connection with the nervous system. Give a sketch of treatment, including any operative procedure, and the use of Electricity. (150 marks.)

4. Describe fully the conditions of the Heart, (organic and functional) which are accompanied by abnormal sounds. Explain how these sounds are produced: describe their characteristic features; and show how they may be distinguished from each other. (150 marks.)

Total 600. Oral, 200. Practical 200. Full number 1000.

N. B. In describing treatment, write out prescriptions in full.

MIDWIFERY

Examiner—Dr. R. C. Chandra.

1. In endeavouring to deliver the Fœtal head arrested at the brim of the Pelvis, what are the relative advantages of the Forceps, Turning, and Craniotomy? What circumstances would influence you in the selection of the operation? Describe in detail the operation of *Turning*. (250 marks.)

2. Describe the different forms of *Ovarian Tumour* and their *Diagnosis*. What modes of treatment are employed in the different stages? Discuss in detail the question of *Ovariotomy*, giving statistics, and describe the operation. (250 marks.)

3. What is *Inversion* of the *Uterus?* Explain and illustrate by rough sketches its different stages. Describe its causes, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment. (250 marks.)

4. In what circumstances does *Rupture of the Uterus* in Labour most frequently occur? What light does morbid Anatomy throw on this accident? What are its symptoms and what is its appropriate treatment? (250 marks.)

Total No. of marks obtainable 1000.

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. K. McLeod.

[Written 400: Oral 200: Clinical 200; practical, 200; total 1000.]

1. Mention the varieties of Sarcoma and give the histology of each variety. What features in the natural history of these growths are important in determining the propriety and manner of their removal by operation? (90marks).

2. Give the differential diagnosis of dislocation of the head of the humerus downwards and fracture of the neck of the Scapula, and describe the treatment necessary for the repair of the latter injury. (120 marks)

3. State the principle and describe the steps of Wood's operation for the radical cure of oblique inguinal hernia. (70 marks)

4. What are the causes, symptoms and risks of purulent Ophthalmia; and what plan of treatment would you adopt in the various stages and events of the complaint? (120 marks)

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—Dr. R. C. Chandra.

1. Describe the formation, anatomy, and functions of the Placenta. Give a concise account of the opinions which have been held concerning its anatomy.

In what does the Human Placenta differ from other Placentæ?

Describe the Fœtal circulation.

2. Give a full account of the Symptoms, termination, and treatment of Tubal Gestation.

3. Describe the symptoms, progress, termination, diagnoses and treatment of the different varieties of displacements of the Gravid Uterus.

4. Describe the arrangement of the Fœtal membranes and of the Placenta in a case of Twins. How would you diagnose a Twin Pregnancy? Describe in detail how you would manage the delivery of Twins in the different kinds of presentations, and in what is called "*locked twins.*"

SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. K. McLeod.

1. Under what circumstances is amputation of a limb justifiable or necessary on account of hæmorrhage?

2. Enumerate the varieties of Vesical Calculus in order of frequency. Give briefly the physical and clinical characters of each variety. Under what constitutional condition is each liable to occur, and what method of treatment would you adopt in each case to obviate the risk of formation?

3. From what causes may fæcal fistula arise, and what line of treatment would you adopt according to the several circumstances in which the condition occurs?

4. Under what circumstances is it necessary to make an artificial opening into the windpipe? Describe the operations laryngotomy, laryngotracheotomy, and tracheotomy, and state in what description of cases you would prefer each of these methods of operating?